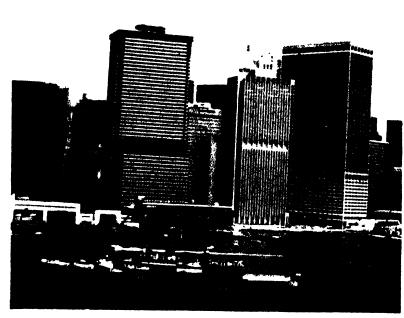
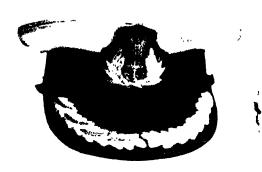
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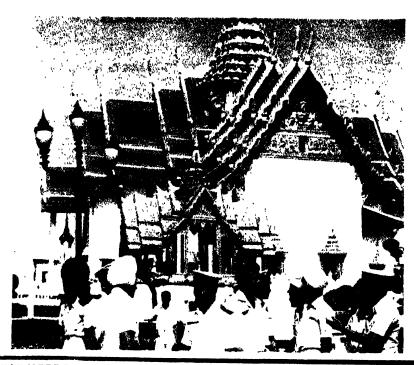
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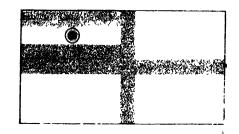
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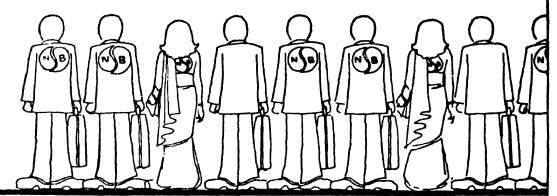
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Benazir Is Pak Premier



Ms Benazir Bhutto, taking oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan on December 2, 1988

A new phase in the history of Pakistan opened with Ms Benazir Bhutto taking over as its Prime Minister. The Cambridge-educated co-chairperson of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) was on December 2, 1988 sworn in as Pakistan's 11th Prime Minister in the glittering reception half of the newly-built Presidency amid acclaim by world leaders of the country's return to democratic rule after more than a decade. The oath of office was administered by the President, Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan, in what is considered to be the first peaceful transfer of power in the country in 41 years.

Paying tributes to Ms Bhutto, the President said, "She is young, well-educated, well-civilised and fully capable. She is endowed with all the qualities of leadership and is broad-minded. She has an enviable love for the country and to serve the people. Over and above this, she is the choice of the nation "Extending his heartfelt congratulations to Ms Bhutto—the youngest Prime Minister in the world in two centuries—Mr. Ishaq Khan prayed that under her loadership, the nation would achieve more and more progress and prosperity.

Outlining the nomination process, the President said no single party had a

COVER STORY

decisive majority in the National Assembly. But the PPP has emerged as the single largest party followed by the Islamic Democratic Alliance (IDA). Since no party had secured the majority, some elderly political leaders had suggested a coalition government. He too thought this was the best suggestion. But he had no right to decide this as it was for the Leader of the House to consider it in a better manner.

Both the PPP and the IDA had claimed that they could muster the majority with the help of independents and smaller parties. But after meeting the leaders of other political parties and ascertaining the position through other sources, he had reached the conclusion that the PPP was in a better position to secure the majority of the Assembly members. Even otherwise, the PPP as compared to all other parties has secured more seats. Thus the people have reposed comparatively larger confidence in it than in others.

The appointment of the 35-year-old Ms Benazir-meaning 'unique' in Urdu-the first woman leader in the Islamic world,

signifies the first-ever peaceful transfer of political power in Pakistan. The President also referred to this, noting with "great pleasure," the successful completion of the democratic process. She has become the second democratically-elected Prime Minister of the country after her father Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was deposed and later hanged by Gen Zia-ul-Haq All the three full-fledged party-based elections in the country, held in 1970 and 1977, and now in 1988 have seen the PPP romping home to

Ms Bhutto has taken over the reins of power snatched away from her father 11 years ago by Gen. Zia in a military coup. Ms Bhutto, who was virtually in exile since her father was hanged by Gen. Zia in April 1979, returned to the country in 1986 and launched a relentless campaign against the military regime. Her party emerged as the single largest group in the November 16 general elections to the National Assembly, securing 93 of the 214 elective seats. She staked her claim to forming a government with the support of independents and smaller groups. The PPP proved its primacy by annexing 12 of the 21 seats reserved for women in the Assembly.

The President of Pakistan has done well

wisely. indeed, to belie apprehensions and anxieties enter tained and expressed earlier about the course the developments in Pakistan might take In deciding to honour the people's verdict in the recent elections in which Ms Bhutto and her PPP have clearly emerged the winners hu has shown recognition of a lesson of the country's history, the last time a similar verdict was distinuoured in 1970, the consequence proved to be a break up of Pakistan. He deserves credit up to this point not merely for undoing some of the injustices perpetrated by Gen Zia, not merely for holding party based and orderly elections (to both the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies), but also for honouring the people's mandate. The reasons he made public for his choice of Ms. Bhutto as Prime Minister, the very reasonable time frame of 60 days he gave her to demonstrate her government's majority on the floor of the National Assembly and the handsome tribute he has paid to her qualities raise the level of international public confidence in the reality of Pakistan's democratic restoration. The present Army leadership has also helped by not objecting to the process

The transfer of power has taken place smoothly on the basis of the results of free and fair elections. It was indeed the manifest groundswell of popular longing for a change and the voters' preference for Ms. Bhutto and her PPP as the best hope of change that left the President with no alternative but to call upon her to form the government. As things stand she should have no difficulty in mustering the support of the majority in the National Assembly.

Ms Bhutto at 35 is probably the youngestever Prime Minister in two conturies. She is also the lone woman head of government of an Islamic nation and joins two other powerful women leaders--Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and President Corazon Aquino of the Philippines. She is also the fifth Prime Minister to be a woman Mrs Sirimavo Bandarariaike of Sri Lanka born in 1916, assumed office as Prime Minister of Sir Lanka in 1960 at 44 and Mrs. Indira Gandhi, horn on November 19, 1917, became Prime Minister of India in 1966 at 49 Mrs. Margaret Thatcher asumed office. at the age of 54 in 1979 and Mrs. Golda Meir. became Prime Minister of Israel in 1969 when she was 71

Mr. Rajiv Gandhi assumed office at 40 in 1984, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France at 42 in 1974, President Saddam Hussein Attakriti of Iraq also at 42 in 1979, President Roosevelt of the U.S. at 43 in 1901, President John F. Kennedy of the U.S. at 44 in 1961, Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser of Australia at 45 in 1975 and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada at the same age in 1984.

The people of Pakistan have been waiting for democracy for a long time but did not know how they should free themselves from under the jackboots. The election that has

New Pakistan Cabinet

Ms Benazir Bhutto on December 4, 1988 announced her cabinet consisting of 10 cabinet rank ministers and 7 ministers of state Sahibzada Yaqub Khan, although belonging to the IJI, was retained as Minister of Foreign Affairs Ms Bhutto also appointed six advisers with the rank of Federal Ministers. Following are the ministers appointed

Cabinet Ministers: Mr Mukhtar Ahmed Awan (Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis), Mr. Aitzaz Ahsan (Interior and Law and Justice), Mr Makhdoom Amin Faheem (Communications), Mr. Agha Taria Khan (Culture and Tourism), Rao Sikandar Iqbal (Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives), Syed Faisal Saleh Hayat (Commerce and Local Gevernment and Rural Development). Syed Amir Haider Kazmi (Health, Special Education and Social Welfare), Mr. Jehangir Badr (Housing, Works and Science and Technology), Sahibzada Yaqub Khan (Foreign Affairs) and Mr. Muhammad Hanıf Khan (States, Frontier Region and Kashmir Affairs).

Ministers of State: Col (retd.) Ghulam Sarwar Cheema (Defence), Mir Baz Muhammad Khan (Culture and Tourism), Raja Shahid Zafar (Production), Mr Javed Jabbar (Information and Broadcasting), Khwaja Ahmad Tariq Raheem (Parliamentary Affairs), Khan Bahadur Khan (Religious Affairs and Minorities Affairs) and Mr Ehsanul Hag Piracha (Finance).

The advisors are, Rao Abdul Rashid Khan, Adviser to the Prime Minister on establishment; Mr. V.A. Jafarey, Adviser to the Prime Minister on finance, economic affairs, planning and development, and Mr. Iqbal Akhund, Adviser to the Prime Minister on national coordination security, Major Gen. (retd.) Nasirullah Khan Babai special assistant to the Prime Minister, Mr. Khalid Ahmad Khan, OSD for Cabinet Affairs.

Mr Yahya Bakhtiar has been appointed Attorney General of Pakistan

The Cabinet includes all PPP members Members of the MQM with whom the PPP signed an agreement for cooperation, are likely to be inducted in the Cabinet later

Most Ministers are young, in their early fortics making their debut in Parliament

made Ms Bhutto Prime Minister of her country has given her as well as the people of her country once again a chance to feel that it is better to straddle along under a democracy than suffer under men in khaki who have nothing to promise, but weapons—nuclear or otherwise—and who always deprive the people of what they need most

Ms Bhutto's emergence on the scene offers a chance for ending an unfortunate

Chapter of relations between India and Pakistan. For too long the two countries have lived in an atmosphere of mutual distrust and hatred. Pakistan's new Prime Minister, in her first address to the nation. said she wanted to establish tension-free relations with India on the basis of equality. Ms Bhutto noted that the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, would be visiting Islamabad in connection with a SAARC conference and said she was confident this would help ease tension in relations between the two neighbours. She has said that she is in favour of reshaping Indo-Pakistan ties in accordance with the Shimla Agreement. It is hoped that she will have the political strength to carry through these intentions. From an Indian democratic standpoint, she must carry forward her people's interest in, and desire for, full normalisation and friendship with India.

She said her government would strengthen relations with the United States and the Soviet Union The aim of the PPP's foreign policy would be to bring about peace in the region, she said. Ms Bhutto has announced that all laws against the freedom of the Press would be scrapped, the right of journalists safeguarded and radio and television made autonomous so that they could serve the people better She has announced the lifting of the ban on students and labour unions and promised to release all political prisoners She has also promised reforms in education and jobs to educated young people. She said all laws infringing upon rights of women in Pakistan would be abolished and promised protection of the rights of the minorities.

Mr Gandhi has called for friendship between India and Pakistan to insure both "against the balleful consequences of outside interference". He said he and Ms. Bhutto--both children of an era which followed the creation of Pakistan-- should work closely to remove irritants which have needlessly vitiated bilateral relations in the past. "We are confident that together we can make our shared sub-continent safe for us to work out our respective national destinies, in keeping with our national aspirations and the fundamental principles and ethical values from which each of us draws our moral sustenance," he said in a personal letter to Ms Bhutto on her taking over as Prime Minister of Pakistan.

The two Prime Ministers would have the opportunity for face-to-face talks at the next conference of SAARC in Islamabad Ms Bhutto's first priority should be to lend substance to the Shimla Accord her late father had signed with the then Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, after the formation of Bangladesh. The meeting should also provide an occasion for the two leaders for putting Indo-Pakistan relations on a new track. Ms Bhutto starts with a fund of goodwill and sympathy in this country and can count upon any positive step she takes in this regard to be warmly and amply reciprocated.

George Bush Is New U.S. President Republicans' Hat-Trick At White House

On November 10, 1988 the people of America elected their 41st President, Mr. George Bush. With his election the Republicans made a history—a hat trick at the White House Mr. Bush gave a crushing defeat to his Democrat rival, Mr. Michael Dukakis

Even a few weeks before the poll the mediamen and pollsters who were working for the success of Mr. Bush were not sure he would win with an overwhelming majority. They were themselves amazed when they discovered on November 10 that Mr. Bush had swept almost every region in the country to win convincingly, both the electoral college votes and popular vote.

Soon after the election result was announced Mr Bush appeared at his party headquarters in Houston and received a standing evation by thousands of people. His wife and children were by his side when he made a short speech pledging to work for an America that is "strong and resolute" and for a "gentle and kinder" nation.

It is not only his party that made a history but he himself achieved the rare distinction of becoming the first sitting Vice President to be elected to the White House since Martin Van Buren 52 years ago. He will take his office at the Oval from Mr. Reagan on January 20, 1988. Mr. Dan Cyayle will be his Vice President.

His massive victory helped Mr. Bush establish himself as a person enjoying an image of his own. Only a few months bufore the poll he was called "Wimp" and "an innocent sent out for slaughter". He received congratulations from all, even from Mr. Dukakis who had tried a spirited last-minute bid to overtake him Mr. Dukakis showed no bitterness when he called Mr. Bush and offered him profuse congratulations. He also assured Mr. Bush that he would be "our President". Mr. Bush was touched by Mr. Dukakis' call and described it as "genuinely finendly".

The person most happy at Mr. Bush's victory is President Reagan, it is, in fact, his personal triumph. He sees in it an endorsement of his eight years at the White House Mr. Reagan raised a champagne toast to his deputy when he met him and congratulated him.

It is indeed very unfortunate for the Democrats to suffer defeat for a third time in succession. It was traumatic for their leaders. It was a matter of great sorrow, particularly because the Republican



American President-elect George Bush and his wife Barbara wave to the crowd at a victory celebration

BURNING TOPIC

candidate wasn't so strong and did not enjoy the benefits which Mr. Reagan does. But Mr. Dukakis lost mainly because the "mood" of the people was not in favour of sending a Democrat into the White House Mr. Walter Mondale who lost to Mr. Reagan in 1984 vory accurately pinpointed the cause of the defeat when he said. "The way this public porceives the economy and the way peace is breaking out (in troubled spots of this world) and the sense of optimism. Is basically difficult to deal with if you are the challenger."

There another factor that decided the fate of Mr Dukakıs And it was the negative campaigning against him by Mr Bush He called Dukakis "soft on crime" and "weak on defence* It is not that such a negative campaigning was done for the first time. This happened in many earlier presidential elections, particularly recent ones. But Mr Bush's propaganda to paint a negative picture of Mr Dukakis proved very successful When Mr. Dukakis realised the damage it had done and tried to undo it, it was too late for

The last presidential election and its result have been a subject of great discussion in America and elsewhere It is said that for the first time it appeared that the election was fought not by the politicians but by political consultants There was 'no much of battle of wits. intelligence. tactics strategies. and between the two rival parties but all these were planned and executed by consultants The marginal-sation politicians was never so much in the past as seen in the last presidential election

It is perhaps because this election has become a question more of management than a test of public opinion that the voters are getting slowly alienated from this major event that takes place once in four years. This is proved by the fact that only 50 per cent of the voters took part in the election this time. As a commentator said, the voters are so much conditioned by the rival pollisters and the mediamen that they hardly have any choice. Most of them, therefore, abstained from voting it is certainly not good for America which is cited as an example of a successful democracy.

Democracy Returns To Pakistan

With Benazir Bhutto sworn in as the Prime Minister on December 2, 1988 democracy returned to Pakistan After a long gap—11 years. It is a significant event and a good thing for the whole of Indian subcontinent But there is something more important that has happened. For the first time a muslim country has a woman as the Prime Minister. She is just 35 years—the youngest person holding this office in the world. It will go down in history as something unique and unparalleled.

Benazir, however, richly deserved what she has won, it did not come to her easily. The office of the Prime Minister was not presented to her on a platter. She had to fight for the return of democracy in her country, she had to suffer and undergo anguish to once again take Pakistan to a point of history from where it had slipped down 11 years ago; she moved ahead slowly but surely. Every inch she gained through sacrifices, through denial to herself of comforts she would have otherwise enjoyed.

None imagined even on August 17 when President 7ia died in an aircrash that democracy would return to Pakistan so soon. But history is witness to great changes occurring in days or weeks. Sometimes it happens in twinkling of an eye Happily, Benazir had already a great fund of public goodwill when President Zia was removed from the scene. Thus she did not have to begin from the scratch. It was, however, feared as the election neared that the army would not let Pakistan return to days of Z A Bhutto. The President Ishaq Khan made mysterious moves which led many to believe that he was biding his time to step into the shoes of Gen Zia But sometimes the forces of change prove stronger than the mightest of armies. The scheduled election to the National Assembly was held on November 16 and the results were a pleasant surprise to all frends of Pakistan-Benazir Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party (PPP) emerged as the largest single party with 92 soats in the house of 214 elective seats

Benazir was on top of the world But it was still not clear that she would be called to head the Government President Ishaq Khan built up a suspense by making vague statements. He first fixed December 7 as the date when he would nominate the Prime Minister. He gave the impression of offering an opportunity to groups opposed to Benazir to unite and challenge her majority in the Assembly Benazir warned of serious consequences of President Khan ignoring the public opinion expressed through their votes.

She, however, gained strength step by



Courtesy "The Indian Express"

step, day by day And doing this she proved she is a practical politician. She knew of the moves she had to make on the political chess board. She knew these are forces which need to be wooed and handled with

BURNING TOPIC

care. The first move she made was to meet the Pak Army Chief, General Mirza Aslam Baig, on November 25. The meeting was fruitful It was clear from the beaming smile with which she emerged from the meeting She had got the goneral on her side. There certainly was an understanding between the two It was perhaps as part of this understanding that she met the US Ambassador, Mr Robert Cakley in Islamabad This meeting was crucial If the Army still continues to influence politics, the U.S. Administration too continues to enjoy a lot of leverage. Benazir is aware of it. She could not come in conflict with them. She had long ago given up criticising America and the Pakistan Army generals She, the efore, had to reach an understanding with both even if she had to make some compromise A little compromise was necessary to restore democracy to

What was the compromise? It is said that she has agreed to the U.S. suggestion that there should be an emergency council to advise her as the Prime Minister. This council, it is added, will consist of the Pakistan President and the Army Chief, besides some others. Washington hopes

this council will keep Benazir in place and prevent her from straying far away from the policies General Zia pursued in respect of the American interests

Benazir is reported to have assured the U.S. that the Director of Pakistan's powerful Inter-State Intelligence Committee, which is Pentagon's instrument in Pakistan for controlling the Afghan war, would remain in place and he would not be disturbed. She has also assured that she would not interfere with the set-up of Pakistan's armod forces.

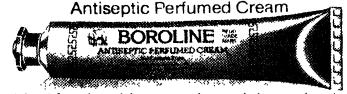
Having thus convinced both the Army and the U.S. that their interests would not be disturbed, Benazir concentrated un improving her party's strength in the Assembly It was easy for her because those who are experts in horse trading had observed her successful moves. They began siding with her Several Independents queued up behind her Mohajir Quami Movement (MQM) followed after realising it cannot dictate terms to her. On November 30, she won 12 out of 20 seats for women in the Assembly. By December 1 her strength had gone up to 112 On December 2 evening President Khan called her to form the Government. He also lifted the emergency imposed on August 17 and dissolved the emergency council he had set up to govern the country. He called Benazir young, well educated, well civilised and fully capable person*

For Benazir it was a dream come true as she occupied the seat meant for the Prime Minister when the National Assembly met on November 30 to enable the newly elected (Continued on page 92)

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U.S.S.R. Festival — A Spectacular Finale

It indeed was a spectacular finale — the Festival of the U.S.S.R. at the Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium on November 19, 1988. It was a memorable end of a year long festival of colour, of pageantry from a country which has been a close friend of India for four decades.

The finale had a special featureskating, both superb and scintillating There was so much skating that someone was moved to say that the Soviet festival was "skating" to a close No one was, however, bored by the too much show on the ice. In fact, the more of it was there the more of it the packed stadium wanted to savour it. The warm and enthusiastic clapping that the Soviet artists received from the audience filled their hearts to the brim with happiness. What added to their happiness was the presence of their President Mikhail Gorbachev with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and President R Venkataraman

The finale was described as a "cake with many layers". It had "the grace of ballet, the vigour of folk, the vibrancy of disco, the speed of skating, the spectacle of circus and the sport of gymnastics." And the cake

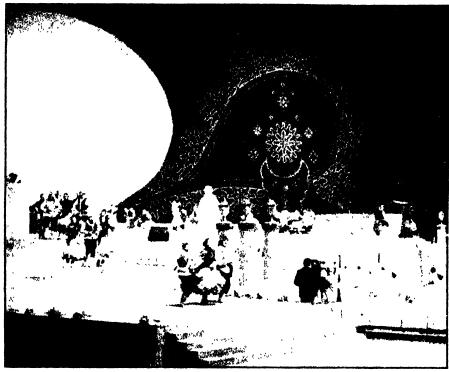
BURNING TOPIC

was so boautifully served and in such a quantity that all went back home fully satisfied. For many days they continued to enjoy the taste of what they had relished for more than two hours.

What charmed the audience most was the spread of the spectacle that opened before them. Such a huge stage they had never seen. Such a large number of dancers they had never watched performing in unison. There were dancers upon dancers, there were coloure and colours everywhere, there was music in every corner, it floated all over

As the function moved towards an end, it required greater hold over the audience There was awe and splendour when the last two acts opened. There were layers upon layer of dancers. They danced in unison and vigorously to the rousing folk tunes. There was flash of brilliant colours everywhere caused by traditional dresses worn by the charming and winsome dancers. The whole stage was occupied by thom. As a viower said, there were dancers on the stage, on the ramps, on the skating rink and on the arena round the rink. What beautiful bodies What graceful movements! What glow of smiling faces! Indescribable indeed!

The dancers looked more bright, more



sparkling and more pulsating when the Russians were joined by the Indians. There were even bears dancing and skating! While the Russians brought a touch of Hollywood, the Indians under the guidance of Anand Shanker gave it a touch of Bombay.

Divided into several parts, each unique in some respect or the other, the function brought on the stage various phases of the Soviet culture and traditions Also its scientific progress. There was a huge screen at the back which showed films relating to the event on the stage in "the future of our planet" trampoliners demonstrated their skill of jumping up effortlessly Gymnasts too were there on bars and beams entertaining audience. And there were fine figures on the rink, adding to the scene by their incredible movements, both singly and in groups

The stage seemed overflowing with beauties and lissom bodies when the Russian nirls waved flags and the Indian girls used hoops, ribhons and halls on the ramp and stage. It was a rare treat for the audience when they saw Elena Shushunova, champion of the 24th Olympic Games, Dimitri Bilozerchev and Vladimir Artemov, Olympic champions on the rink, Elena Valova and Oleg Vasiliev, European igure skating champions.

The Russians are known for their ballets—not ordinary but extraordinary A good view of it was available in "the warm

welcome in India" and "Russia is my motherland". It was exhilarating to watch nimble-footed ballerians walking as if on water. They appeared to be mermaids in their long, flowing dresses. A child called them butterflies? One also saw the glimpses of the revolution Russia went through in 1917. The film footage of this epochal era was shown in "Leningrad. The cradle of the revolution." It was thrilling to see Lenin calling upon his people to take to arms to fight exploitation.

What followed was highly entertaining for children—I amp posts skating on the rink! The faces of the children were filled with joy when they saw dozens of clowns of various sizes and of different structures come on the stage. The badminton game between two jokers was so funny that many children could not help bursting out in laughter. Some of them must have surely fried to play the same game as the jokers did, on their return home---particularly hitting the shuttle through their legs!

The finale would have not been really the finale it was without a perfect speech delivered by Mr. Gorbachev before the show began. He echoed the feelings of all when he said. "Art expresses the soul of a nation as probably nothing else does." And President Venkataraman added his own beautiful words to the grand spectacle by remarking. "May 'dosti' as we call it here or 'druzbha' as you do (in Soviet Union) abide between our peoples for as long as the Ganga and Volga flow."

Mr. PRADIPTA KUMAR MOHAPATRA: IAS Topper (No. 3) Talks To You Channelise All Your Strength

In this exclusive series of interviews with IAS Toppers we published in our July 1988 issue an interview with and an article from Mr. Prashant who topped the list of successful candidates. in our August issue an interview with the Topper among women Miss Renu Bhagat was published. Mr. Rajan Shukle, who stood second in the overall merit list was featured in our September Issue. An interview with and article from Mr. Narendra Kumar, Topper among SC/ST candidates was published in our October Issue. In this issue we publish an interview with Mr. Pradipta Kumar Mohapatra, who stood third in the overall merit list. His article on Personality appears on the following page.

Q. What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination?

A. Inspiration from elders directed me towards my goal My sustained hardwork knowledge acquired through deep study of my subjects in the past and faith in myself all combinedly led me towards success

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career?

A. Challenge and diversity the job provides, coupled with the pre-stige and power it brings with it inspired me to go for it

Q. How your parents/family contributed to your success?

A. My father always cherished a deep desire that I should come up in life with flying colours. This had a great role in motivating me. Further all sorts of support from my family especially my elder brother and the faith they put in me proved to be the turning point.

Q Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other services/career would you have gone in/opted for?

A. I was quite confident of my success considering my preparation and performance in the examination. However in the unlikely event of my failure I would not have been perturbed because! nad already in my pocket several offers of appointment.

Q. How do you visualise your success?

A. I consider it a recognition of my talent and potential. However getting a place in the top rank in the Civil Services ladder does not mean that success has gone to my head. After all it is the beginning of my long march.

Q. When did you begin your preparations seriously for this examination?



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--- Pradipta Kumar Mohapatra

A. Although general preparations in the form of reading newspapers, journals, magazines, etc., with "1986" examination in view was started by me in February March of 1986, serious study was started by July 1986. However that was my first chance and I got selected for Customs and Central Excise. This background helped me a lot for 1987 examination for which I started serious study only in the end of August'87

Q. What were your optionals at the Civil Services Examination?

A. Geography and Geology

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects?

A. I had studied, Geology in my graduation and post-graduation which gave me indepth knowledge of the subject and selected it without hesitation. So far geography is concerned I had pursonal interest in it.

Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers?

A. For General Studies I relied mainly on newspapers, magazines and NCERT publications I used to read these and simultaneously make gists of various news tems, issues, burning topics which were relevant from the examination point of view. These proved to be very useful and time saving while revising general studies before the examination.

- Q. Which magazines and books have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?
- A. Apart from concentrating on Competition Success Review I have been reading NCERT publications, India Today, Yojana, India '86 and few other magazines
- Q. Which books did you study for your other papers?
- A. For Geology I relied mainly on my extensive notes which I had prepared during my graduation and post-graduation like Economic Mineral Deposits by Bateman, Physical Goology by Arthur Holmes, Igneous and Metamorphic Rocks by Tumer and Vorrohagen, few journals, etc For Geography I studied NCERT books, Human and Economic Geography by Gho Cheng Leong, Physical Geography by Strahler and other notes prepared by my friends.
- Q. How did you prepare for your interview?
- A. Frankly speaking I did not get much time to prepare for the interview since I was undergoing Customs training at Madras, Customs Staff College. Even then I made

BIO-DATA

Name: FRADIPTA KUMAR MOHAPATRA Educational Qualifications:

School: Kulasarichuan High School, Cuttack

College: Ravenshaw College, Cuttack (Graduation)

University: Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad (Post-Graduation)

Any Awards, Gold Medals, Scholarships won:

National Talent Scholarship

2nd position in Graduation Course in Utkal University

3rd Position in Post Graduation in LS M , Dhanbad

Earlier Selections: Indian Customs & Central Excise Service '86

Experience: Do

myself thorough in certain specific topics like Drug and Gold Smuggling and its impact on economy and society, foreign exchange regulations, detention under COFEPOSA Act and the like related topics on my Customs training My colleagues in the staff college helped me a lot through discussions with them

- Q. How did Competition Success Review help you in your preparation for the interview?
- A. The articles published in CSR on the Personality Test helped me to get important tips and clues about the personality test
 - Q. What is your opinion about

My Personality Test

Mr. Pradipta Kumar Mohapatra



I came to know the main (written) examination result on 28th March from P I B, Madras immediately, I started calculating my likely interview date which as per my calculations came in the second week of May. Since I was undergoing Customs training, we had a compulsory South India tour from 4th April '88 to 22nd April '88 to major ports and airports during which I could not study at all except little discussions with my colleagues. From 22nd April to 5th May, the day I got my letter for personality test, the study was mainly collecting materials on Customs laws, procedures etc. The consciousness of appearing in the personality test went deep in me the day I got the letter as I was hardly left with 15 days. These 15 days with usual classroom sessions from 10 to 15 though gave little time, instead I planned my study schedule in a balanced way with coverage of all subjects. About optional subjects I was not much bothered as I had a lot in my memory and also expected that questions in optional will be superficial. The only thing in which I devoted much time was in Current Affairs I had a file of issues of Competition Success Review, India Today etc. which I scanned with special emphasis on current issues. I reached Delhi two days before my interview in the hot summer and spent the two days in the hotel instead of staying in relatives' house, so that I could brush up my memory peacefully in a short time.

On the day of interview I had put on a dark grey trouser, a light grey shirt and a matching grey tie. My interview was in the morning session and my senal was fifth. So I had about one and a half hour before my turn, during which I was chatting with the fellow interviewees. To my good luck, three of my close friends had interview on that day So I felt completely relaxed We never talked about personality test to keep ourselves tension free All of us went out of UPSC hall and had soft drinks and snacks My turn for interview came at 3 minutes past 12 and the person before me was interviewed for nearly 35 minutes. As I got in, I wished all the members and was told by the chairman to take the seat I was completely relaxed. The first question that came from the Chairman was about my biodata, then he switched over to my State and we were on the agriculture and physiography of Orissa My total interview duration was 17 minutes. The questions were ranging from Civil Servants attributes to International sea-bed mining to JPC on Bofors issue. The last question was on the Bofors issue and was the most ticklish one in which the member asked me to consider myself the chairman of the JPC and whether in that situation you would accept the dissenting note given by any member Members asked questions in succession and even were very cooperative in listening and supplementing my answers. Since my interview was for hardly 17 minu tes. I was feeling that I could have been asked more questions. But later I came to know that it is not time but the content which matters Presence of mind, common sense and general perceptions of things is what is judged in the personality test

Competition Success Review?

A. Competition Success Review covers a lot of topics which are of great relevance and importance for Civil Services Exam especially General studies. However it also covers many other things which are quite useful for other competitive examinations.

Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation between a selective intensive study and wide extensive study?

A. Both the extensive as well as selective intensive study are necessary. For compulsory subjects wide extensive study is required, however when it comes to optional paper it is the depth of knowledge

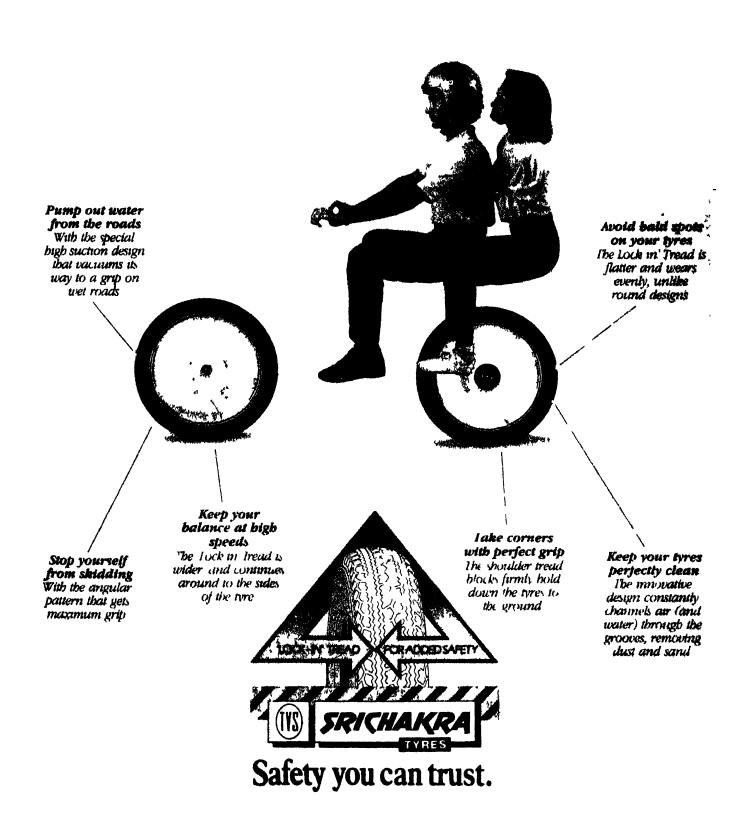
which is tested by UPSC, hence intensive study becomes necessary. But the intensive study of two optional papers requires a lot of time, therefore, some degree of selectivity becomes essential.

Q. is this pattern of the examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any other improvement?

A. For the preliminary examination, the weightage of General studies and optional should be made at par and there should be balanced coverage of subjects in various fields of General studies paper. However the questions in General studies should not be framed in a manner which goes against

(Continued on page 92)

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INDIA



The Soviet President and General Secretary of the CPSU, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, signing an agreement at Rashtrapati. Bhavan in New Delhi on November 20, 1988.

Indo-Soviet relations

Indo-Soviet relations have been greatly strengthened by the three-day visit of the Soviet President, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, to New Delhi in November 1988. This was his first visit abroad after taking over as the President of the Soviet Prosidium. Compared to his visit two years ago, it turned out to be extremely significant in both its substantive and symbolic aspects. The visit was an affirmation of the very special relationship between the two nations.

The political significance of Mr Gorbachev's visit apart, substantial economic gains are most certain to accruate India. The agreements signed on the conclusion of his visit will take Indo-Soviet relations, as the Soviet leader put it, to "new levels of cooperation". The Soviet leader's visit to the Capital was concluded with the Soviet Union committing a massive Rs. 6,000-crore credit to India for development projects, including power.

An important outcome of the visit was the

projection by Mr Gorbachev of a world scenario in which friendship cooperation among India, China and the Soviet Union would make for a more stable Asia and the world. Although brief, it was certainly a highly productive visit, inasmuch as, apart from the reiteration of the mutually beneficial bilateral relationship, as many as six major agreements were signed on November 20. The most important among them was one relating to Soviet assistance in the construction of a nuclear power station in India with a total capacity of 6,000 MW along with the associated transmission lines for the period up to 2000 AD, constituting a significant landmark in the history of Indo-Soviet cooperation

A comprehensive joint statement signed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and Mr. Gorbachev reflected their common commitment to view nuclear disarmament as the foremost global issue needing urgent resolution as preparatory to the building of a non-violent world and the democratisation and humanisation of international relations

The multi-dimensional Indo-Soviet cooperation is set to receive an impressive forward thrust as a result of six major

agreements signed before the Soviet President flew back home. The agreements cover important aspects of cooperation in diverse fields such as economic, science and technology, space, nuclear power and space research. One of the agreements also relates to the avoidance of double taxation of income. The two countries have entered into a protocol to further strengthen economic and technical cooperation in the power sector.

India and the Soviet Union have deplored the "obstructionist" policy followed by the United States and its ally Pakistan in violating the Geneva accord on Alghanistan. The two countries have expressed concern over the continued bloodshed in Afghanistan. The statement which underlined the identity of views of the two countries on most international issues, called for a change in "doctrines, policies and institutions" so that a nuclear weaponfree world could be built and sustained.

India and the Soviet Union will now go in for more joint exploration and use of outer space. A 10-year agreement on cooperation in exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes was signed between the countries Cooperation under this segreement covers all areas in space sciences and space sphications, including communications, meteorology, remote sensing and material processing in space

This agreement is an extension of songoing cooperation in space over the last two decades between the two countries. Under the previous programme, the USSR launched India's first satellite "Aryabhata" in 1975 two experimental earth observation satellites "Bhaskara-I" and "Bhaskara II" in 1979 and 1981, the joint Indo-Soviet manned space flight in 1984 in which the first cosmonaut of this country, then Squadron Leader Rakesh Sharma (now Wing Commander) took part

The recent launch of the state-of-art, operational Indian remote sensing satellite IRS-IA in March this year, was also done under the previous cooperation programme Also, joint rocket launches from Thumba and Snharikota involving over 1,000 M-100 rocket for sypnetic investigations in the middle atmosphere and joint balloon flights from Hyderabad for investigations in astronomy were also conducted

The year long Soviet Festival in India came to a spectacular finale Delivering the address on the closing ceremony, the President, Mr R Venkataraman, described the festival as an opening of "a new chapter in the chronicle of Indo-Soviet friendship, underlining the valuable role of interaction amongst people as a vehicle of diplomacy." The festivals held on a reciprocal basis by the two countries have become crucial landmarks not only in the history of Indo-Soviet relations but also in the centuries long cultural cooperation between the two nations.

Fresh evidence on Bofors in Parliament

The Bofors controversy, which has rocked the nation's politics for over a year and a half became murkier again over new documents. Not a day passes without someone or the other coming out with "documentary evidence" adding more circumstantial evidence and inferential exercises to prove the "guilt" of persons in high places. The fresh sets of papers published by *The Hindu* on November 25 1988 on "he Bofors deal found their echo in both Houses of Parliament But, while the proceedings were calm in the Upper House, the Lok Sabha witnessed uproanous scenes during zero hour.

The Hindu had published a report with "new documentary evidence of an incontrovertible nature" that the pay-off in the Bofors gun deal was a commission and not winding up charges as was claimed by the Swedish company. The new documentation included the "separate agreements" entered into between Bofors and Svenska in 1982 and 1984. These if

asserted, "state explicitly that the commission' payable to Svenska was for its participation in "the special promotion of our business in India with regards to the Field Howitzer FH 77B weapon system and its ammunition and accessories as offered by Bofors."

The Hindu report claimed that this evidence demolishes the fiction still maintained by Bofors that, to its knowledge, Svenska had nothing to do with Indians and was not paid for anything done in India for the winning of the Howitzer contract." Further, the separate agreement of 1984, the report went on to say, "makes payment of 'commission' to Svenska "subject however to you or the Bofors sole representative in the territory giving us satisfactory confirmation that the order is a result of your efforts."

The daily said "the new documentary evidence disproves the assertions made on behalf of the Government of India and the Congress (I) that the Bofors payments of the order of Rs 64 crore to fazeless entities did not appear to involve Indians, had nothing to do with services rendered for the winning of the Howitzer contract, and could have been for "some genuine work that was done for Bofors by non-Indians"

The Hindu has claimed that the new documentation on the Bofors-Svenska and the Bofors-Anatronic enabling arrangements disprove the claim that the adr. ited payment of 188 4 million Swedish kroners to Svenska Incorporated had nothing to do with the "winning" of the Howitzer deal with India on March 24, 1986 Indeed, Bofors specifically lays down the condition that "satisfactory confirmation" must be provided "that the order is the result of your efforts"

In the light of the new documentary evidence published in the newspaper, it has been alleged that the Bofors officials told an untruth to the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) when they testified that none of the three companies which had received the Bofors payments had been used in "any manner within the territory of India " The Government, however, had held all along that Bofors had paid only "winding up" charges Further, that this had been done before the contract was signed with Bofors on March 24 1986 The JPC too held that winding up charges (and not commission) had been paid by 1986. But the documents belie these claims

Parliament witnessed stormy scenes on November 15 on the Botors issue when the Opposition demanded a fresh parliamentary probe into the payment of commissions in the Botors deal in the wake of the evidence produced by the National Front leader, Mr V P Singh, to show that the Botors company had paid commissions related to the supply of Howitzer guns to India In the Lok Sabha photostat copies of the documents on the basis of which Mr Singh made his charges were laid

Mr Singh had made a senous charge

against the Prime Minister in Patha on November 4 when he alleged that Mr. Gandhi had a Swiss bank account and insisted that he had the number of this accour... He made the charge that an amount equivalent to Rs 8 crore had been deposited in the Swiss bank account belonging to Mr Gandhi and said that the alleged account stands in the name of "Lotus" He went on to add that that Lotus was what Rajiv translated into. When asked to substantiate his assertion that the account was held by the Prime Minister of the country, Mr Singh failed to substantiate the charge or even to repeat it on the floor of Parliament which senously reflects on his sunse of responsibility

The Janata Party member of Parliament, Mr Ram Jethmalani, has called upon the Cential Bureau of Investigation (CBI) to probe the links of a business woman connected with the controversial Svenska Incorporated of the Bofors gun deal fame with the Maiuti Technical Services as early as 1975 Mr Jethmalani claims to have in his consession another set of documents which prove that the Vice-President and Trecsurer of Svenska is the same lady who had deals with Maruti Technical Services way back in 1975 when the fatter had Mrs Sonia Gandhi as its Managing Director

The Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi maintains that the issue of the authenticity of the documents published by The Hindu on the Bofors deal as well as the issue of nature payments reflected by them is still under inquiry by the CBI. He has categorically denied the suggestion that earlier statements made by him on the Bofors issue "have sought to mislead the House"

The Lok Ayukta issue

The running feud between the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Mr N T Rama Rao, and the State Governor, Ms Kumudben Joshi, worsened with the latter declining her consent to the appointment of Mr Rajendra Nath Agarwal who retired as Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court in August last year as the Lok Ayukta despite the State Government's recommendation. This put the Chief Minister in an extremely embarrassing position, especially because he had already made public Mr Agarwal's appointment to the sensitive post.

Fifty-five Opposition members of Parliament urged the President Mr R Venkataraman, on November 25 1988 to direct the Governor to "adhere" to the Constitution on the appointment of Lok Ayukta and to consider whether she should continue in office

Thirty-four of them belonging to 10 parties called on Mr Venkataraman and handed over a memorandum which said Ms Joshi had "caused an unwarranted and unsavoury controversy, as well as a constitutional problem" by refusing to approve the appointment of Mr Agarwal as



Opposition members of Parliament on their way to Rashtrapati Bhavan to plead with the President Mr. R. Venkataraman to intervene in the "constitutional" crisis in Andhra Pradesh

the new Lok Ayukta of Andhra Pradesh

They requested the President to take note of the "unconstitutional behaviour of the Governor and direct her to adhere to the provisions of the Constitution "We would also request you to consider whether continuation of such a highly controversial person in the sensitive office of Governor of a big State like Andhra Pradesh is desirable in the interests of democracy and smooth Centro State relations"

The Andhra Pradesh Lok Ayukta and Upa Lok Ayukta Act 1983 stipulates "the Governor shall by warrant under his hand and seal appoint a person to be known as the Lok Ayukta and one or more persor s to be known as Upa Lok Ayuktas " The Act deals with corruption charges against Ministers and public men holding high offices and the person to be appointed as Lok Ayukta shall be a judge or a retired Thief Justice of a High Court, and that he shall be appointed after consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned The Act is not precise as to which Chief Justice should be consulted before the Governor approved appointment of the Lok Ayukta. The Governor had taken the view that Mr Rama Rao should have consulted the Chief Justice of Delhi High Court in the case of Mr Agarwal whereas the latter had sought and obtained the consent of the Andh a Pradesh High Court

Mr Rama Rao had taken the position that as Chief Minister it was within his power to appoint the Lok Ayukta in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Andhra Pradesh High Court This procedure was followed in the appointment of Mr Sambasiva Rao who laid down office on November 14 and in the case of Mr Agarwal it was for constitutional experts to sort out if there had been any lapses

Mr Rama Rao must have been confident

that there would be no hitch and the Governor's assent was going to be no more than a formality. But he soon realised to his consternation that it was not going to be smooth sailing and the Governor's delaying tactics over the matter were not to be treated lightly in fact the Governor kept the relevant file for over a week without indicating her mind and it was apparent that she was out to create a problem for the Chief Minister.

In blocking the appointment of Mr Agarwal as the second Lok Ayukta on specious grounds the Andhra Pradesh Governor seems to have done a grave disservice to the high office she holds It is unlikely that she would have over roacted herself had the Centre intervened to discipline her at least when the confrontationist postures she adopted prompted the Chief Minister to write to the President nine months ago

Eighth Antarctica expedition

The 8th expedition to Antarctica organised by the Union Department of Ocean Development sailed off in the ship m v Thuleland from Marmugao port on November 28 1988 The Swedish ice breaker Thuleland was used for the seventh expedition last year It takes 50 days to go and return from Antarctica

The expedition comprises 100 scientists and defence personnel for varied research and logistic support. The expedition is led by Dr. Amitava Sun Gupta a scientist from the National Physical Laboratory. New Delhi He was also a member of the first and the second Antarctica expeditions.

The chief assignment before the expedition is to construct the second

permanent station "Maith" 70 km from the first Indian Antarctica station "Daksh Gangotri" which was established in Janua 1982. The location of the station is on the Schirmacher Hill adjacent to a beautificate. The site was selected during the firexpectation but a camp was established during the fourth expedition in 1985. During the seventh expedition the site was levelled and the foundation for the statio was laid.

The expedition will stay in the continer for 70 days to complete the construction and other scientific activities including ongoing research projects in mineral resources studies in ozone and oceanography biology and meteorology. The team will study the effect of Antarctical temperatures on the summer and monsoor in the Indian sub-continent.

The expedition will also carry out repairs and maintenance works of the first station at Dakshin Gangotri. This will cover repairs of the station's services like the snow melting plant the ventilation and heating systems generators and communication equipment. The team will lay new roads to transport food and fuel from the ship to the station.

The awe inspiring continent of Antarctica with its vast ice cap hidden oil and mineral reserves remarkable animal and plant species and surrounding ocean which was discovered in 1739 by the French Bouvet de Lozier has become an object of immense scientific interest in the past few years. The current expedition will attempt more experiments to unveil its secrets. Antarctica spans 14 million square km that is one-tenth of the world's land surface—larger than India and China put together. More than 90 per cent of the entire continent is covered with ice with an average thickness of about two km.

But unlike the Arctic under this ice-cap is a land mass with mountains rising from the ice to heights of 4 900 metres. The size of Antarctica keeps on changing. In winter ice stretcher all along its coast and its area enlarges considerably. In summer when the sea ice melts and large icebergs break off from the ice shelf, its area shrinks in size. The total volume of ice in Antarctica is 30 million cubic metres. If all of it melts the sea level of the world will rise by 50 to 60 metres.

Antarctica considered the geographical frontier is a great natural laboratory for scientists. The ice sheet in Antarctica originated perhaps more than 50 million years ago and has continued since it was mostly undisturbed. The Antarctic ice is extremely well preserved repository of all things that have fallen on it. Buried in it are fragments of cosmic bodies products of cosmic rays sediments and samples of air trapped over millions of years. Scientists from the world over have been studying these in order to understand the global and cosmic changes that have occurred over the past millenia

1 Antarctica offers a reference standard to oe compared with the glacial history and the bast climatic history of the Himalayas as it represents a stable situation affected only by the global climate. Meteorologists study the Antarctic climate for better understanding of the global weather phenomenon, its gradual changes and effects on our environment. Geologists analyse Antarctic rock srimples to explore the vast and yet untapped mineral resources as also to study the process of evolution of the carth's continents over the past millenia. The Antarctica atmosphere provides to ecologists the cleanest natural environment on the earth that serves as a reterence for all pollution studios

The Government of India had successfully launched seven scientific research expeditions between 1981 and 1987 with 141 scientists and 342 logistic personnel participating in the expeditions. Five winter teams comprising 12 to 17 persons have stayed throughout the year in the icy continent.

The seventh expedition which returned to Goa on March 26, 1988 stayed for 70 days in Antarctica.

Law Commission for splitting SC

The Law Commission has suggested setting up of benches of the Supreme Court in north scirth, east, west and central India. In its recommendations in the 125th report on "The Supreme Court in fresh look", presented by the Minister of State for Law and Justice, Mr. H. R. Bhardwaj, in the Rajya Sabha on November 29, 1988, the Commission pointed out that this would not only considerably reduce cost but also a litigant would have the advantage of his case being argued by the same advocate who helped him in the High Court.

The report also recommended splitting of the Supreme Court into constitutional court and court of appeal or a federal court of appeal. Suggesting treatment of expenditure of justice as a Plan expenditure, the report said "a constitutional demoi acy founded on rule of law cannot develop even economically unless its legal formulations are in tune with the economy policy."

"Dichotom, between economic planning and legal formulations has been largely responsible for courts taking a view different from the executives in respect of even economic and taxation measures which necessitated amendment of the Constitution on numerous occasions," the report pointed out

The Commission has also recommended appointment of retired judges, a minimum 12 in number, to sit in the benches to take up old civil and criminal appeals. The Chief Justice of India should draw a list of baseline cases to be handled by the retired

judges The report has recommended that the Chief Justice of India, in consultation with the President, may request such retired judges residing in Delhi to accept this assignment to begin with for a period of two years. The Commission has observed that the implementation of this recommendation would not require the amendment of the Constitution.

Suggesting rnodernisation and sophistication of legal procedures, the report said that a push button system should be available in the Supreme Court to make handy all judgement; on the same Cases covered by earlier judgements must be grouped together by a computer Judges should use dictaphone so that their time might not be wasted in waiting for the availability of a stenographer.

The Commission has suggested creating of federal cell for strategy planning and reduce frequent resort to litigation involving, among others, the Centre and States. The body can effectively curb the tendency to rush to the court or to rush to higher courts by preforming appeals. In fact, this body can effectively lay down ground rules which, when followed, would make a dent on tendencies for litigation.

In 1984 the Law Commission headed by Mr. Justice K. K. Mathew had suggested the splitting up of the Supreme Court into a constitutional court and a court of appeal. After four years, the Law Commission under a different chairman has come out with the same proposal. It has suggested that benches be set up in five zonal places in India. This, it says, will make things easier for the litigant who has to spend large amounts of money and time in simply making himself available in New Delhi.

There are however, some objections to this idea. The creation of a separate constitutional court consisting of experts will give the impression that the judges who have been dealing with constitutional cases from 1949 onwards have not been measuring up to their tasks. This will be unfair to most of them. Moreover, sitting in one place, presenting a single face to the country the court carries with it a certain monolithic majesty and authority which will be undermined if it were fragmented as suggested Next, there can be no substitute for daily interaction between the juoges. Such interaction plays an important. role in shaping perceptions and forming opinions

Another spell of President's rule in Punjab

Parliament gave its approval to the extension of President's rule in Punjab by another six months from November 11, 1988 after the two Houses had been informed that the present law and order

situation in the State was not conducive to the holding of electrons to the State Assembly and the restoration of popular rule. The Government assured both the Houses that the steps it had lately initiated should soon lead to a political solution of the problem. The State was brought under President's rule on May 11, 1987. The present is the third six-monthly extension, which has been made possible by the Constitution 59th Amendment.

Puniab has been under Central rule for 18 months and there is little indication that terrorists are on the run despite the Governor's claims. On the contrary, they continue to kill innocent people and strike at unexpected moments if the daily toll was 1? or 15 a few months ago, it has crossed the 40-mark in recent days. The claims of the Government-both in Chandigarh and Delh-notwithstanding, the bitter truth is that the terrorists are winning the war. They are killing at random and are picking up their targets more easily now than ever before The terrorists pick up Hindus from a roadway bus and shoot them dead. They slaughter poor farm workers at another place. Then they select a Hindu dominated locality for exploding a bomb which will kill more than two dozen people, mostly Hindus, including children Still they are not

The dastardly attack on Mr Jagdev Singh Talwandi, a key man in Akali politics, is a measure of the extremist challenge in Punjab and the extent to which the activists are prepared to go to eliminate anyone who matters. Following the setback after the surrender of the hard core terrorists in Operation Black Thunder, the extremists have been regrouping to demonstrate that they are far from being destroyed. This is clearly the message from the indiscriminate killings they have resorted to in the last few months.

The Barnala Government had little control over the terrorists. It was on account of the fear that political interference would weaken the law and order machinery that the Barnala Ministry was dismissed and President's rule imposed. Subsequent events have demonstrated the failures of Central rule as well. But a way out of this unfortunate state of affairs is certainly not the restoration of representative Government at this juncture.

against Ruthless drive terronsm should not be assumed as the only solution to the Punjab problem Nor can the of the President's rule continuation things It is necessary that improve the the Centre should adopt measures to defeat the terrorists and a major step required in this context is the checking of arms supply from across the border. should also take the The Centre cooperation of the leaders of all sections in the State in finding a political settlement. The drive against terrorism and a dialogue to resolve the crisis politically should go hand iri hand

The World

Civilian rule in Pak

The much heralded elections in Pakistan were held on November 16, 1988 and Ms Benazir Bhutto emerged the leader of the largest single party—the Pakistan People's Party—in the National Assembly Her party won 93 of the 214 contested seats. Of the 20 seats reserved for women, the PPP won 12 seats Ms Bhutto, co-chairperson of PPP, was sworn in as the 11th Prime Minister of Pakistan on December 2. And thus the country returned to democratic rule after more than a decade

Pakistan went to the second round of polling to elect four Provincial Assemblies in keen contests that were also considered relevant to the choice of the Prime Minister as well. At stake in the four provinces were 460 Muslim seats—240 in Punjab, 100 in Sind, 80 in North-West Frontier Province and 40 in Baluchistan. There were 23 seats for minorities.

Except for the PPP which won an absolute majority in the elections for the 3ind Assembly, no party could succeed in getting even a simple majority in any of the three Provincial Assemblies of Pakistan The Islamic Jamhoori Ittehad (IJI) which already commands a majority in the Senate, emerged as the largest single party in Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province but tied with the Jamait-e-Ulema is-Islami (FR group) for a similar position in Baluchistan

Consequently, in the Punjab province Mr Nawaz Sharif of the IJI was elected Chief Mira: ter, defeating his PPP rival, Mr. Faroog. Loghari and was administered oath of office In the North West Frontier Province, a coalition government under the PPP Chief Minister, Mr. Aftab Ahmed Sherpao, took over, in which Mr. Wali Khan's ANP is a partner. In Baluchistan, it was a more complex coalition comprising several groups and independents. Mr. Zaffurullah Khan Jamali of the IDA was selected the Chief Minister of Baluchistan, with the cooperation of the PFP in Sind it was of course PPP all along but it has wisely made an agreement with the Muhajir Quami Movement (MQM) under which both PPP and MQM will support each other both in Sind and at the Centre Mr Qaim Ali Shah was swom in the Chief Minister of Sind.

In the ordinary course of things, as leader of the largest single party in a newly elected Parliament it was natural for Ms Bhutto to be given the first chance to form a government. But in Pakistan, which has seen far more



Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, addressing the Palestine National Council in Algiers on November 15, 1988

years of dictatorship than democracy, parliamentary practice is out of the ordinary. Technically the Prosident of Pakistan nominates for the Prime Ministers post a person who enjoys the support of the majority in the National Assembly. But while making up his mind, it was generally felt in Pakistan that he may also take into account the performance of the two main parties, the PPP and the Islamic alliance, Islami Jamhoori Ittehad (IJI), in the provinces.

There was delay on the part of the acting President, Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, in nominating the Prime Minister which had caused avoidable uncertainty. The fact that he delayed the promised consultations with political leaders till after the provincial poll is significant. The President after meeting leaders of various political parties reached the conclusion that the PPP was in a petter position to secure the majority of the Assembly members. Even otherwise the of Pakistan had reposed comparatively larger confidence in it that in others Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan's interim administration has undoubtedly made a good job of conducting a free and fair election which should give a good start to democracy in Pakistan and he has exhibited the same kind of judiciousness in nominating Ms Bhutto as the Prime Minister

Palestine becomes a State

Exiled Palestinian forces led by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)

declared the formation of an independent state of Palestine in the Israeli occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip The PLO Chairman Mr Yasser Arafat, who made the historic declaration on November 15, 1988 after a three day meeting of its Parliament-in-exilo, the Palestine National Council (PNC), in the Algerian capital of Algiers, called for support from the non aligned countries and the United Nations members for the liberation of the occupied territories from Israel He named east Jerusalem, held by Israel, as the capital

The announcement won immediate recognition rom several Arab states but expected condemnation from Israel and cautious comments from Israel's western supporters. Algeria, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia announced their recognition of the Palestinian state Iraq and Tunisia expressed their support India. Egypt and the Soviet Union have extended full recognition to the newly declared state. Later some more countries recognised an independent Palestinian nation bringing the number to 32.

As well as declaring an independent Palestinian state, the PNC also voted by a majority to endorse the UN Security Council Resolution 242, which implicitly recognises Israel's right to exist Israel however, sealed off the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip after the declaration. It deployed thousands of extra troops in the occupied territories, fearing violence. The Israeli Foreign Ministry described the declaration.

cas a smoke screen for terror Any recognition or legitimisation of it would not the conducive to peace. No unliateral declaration could be a substitute for a tnegotiated peace, an Israeli statement said.

I The declaration of an independent state tot Palestine is a momentous event in the thistory of a long-suffering people It constitutes a giant step towards the realisation of the Palestinian people's legitimate right of self-determination indubitably, it has opened a new page in the 40-year-long struggle of the heroic Palestinian people. Although no territorial boundaries have been defined and the declaration does not specifically say if the Palestinian state recognises Israel, it has great importance for the immediate future.

It is also a great personal achievement for Mr. Arafat who has been pursuing the course of peace and for millions of Palestinians who have been suffering innumerable trials and tribulations for their dream "for a homeland". This development is going to have a profound impact on the future of the Middle East and also on the attitude of the Super Powers who have been exploiting the conflict for their own gains.

It is sad that the Reagan administration, which had first tried to close down the PLO's observer mission at the United Nations in New York under the so-called anti terrorist act, has rejected Mr. Arafat's application for a visa to come to the UN to address the General Assembly. It is a crude U.S. attempt to stifle the voice of the Palestinian people, who have been waging a relentless battle to regain their homeland. It also suggests how strong the Jewish lobby in the United States is

In an unprecedented move, the UN General Assombly on December 3 voted 154-2 to hold the annual Palestine debate in Geneva because of American refusal to lot Mr. Arafat visit UN headquarters in New York The United States and Israel were the only countries to oppose the proposal put forward by Arab and other non aligned countries, including India Britain abstained Dominica was the only country absent. The U.S. decision is violative of the 1947 UN headquarters agreement under which the hout country is committed to facilitating business travol by world leaders to the world booky.

Mulroney's second victory

The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr Brian Mulroney's Progressive Conservative Party was re elected with a sharply reduced majority on November 21, 1988, ensuring passage of a free trade agreement with the United States Mr. John Tumer, leader of the opposition Liberal Party, conceded that his party had lost its bid to prevent a Conservative majority government and defeat free trade with the U.S.

The Conservative victory over the

Liberals and the New Democrats, who staged passionate campaigns against the trade accord, was ensured by strong showings in Quebec and Ontano, Canada's most populous provinces. Conservative strategists were jubilant at the result, even though the party failed to match the landslide of 1984, after a seven-week campaign dominated by the free trade debate.

Mr Mulroney, the bilingual lawyer and former mining executive, became the first Prime Minister in 35 years to win consecutive majorities and the first Conservative Prime Minister since 1872 to win re-election with a majority. The result was a vindication of the free trade agreement, a cornerstone of Mr. Muroney's economic policy It was also a third consecutive term victory for his Conservative Party for the first time in 35 years

That Mr Mulronev's Progressive Conservative Party's majority in Parliament has been reduced from 211 to 170 may be an altogether different matter. What was important for him was to win the election. considered as a referendum on the controversial U.S.-Canada free trade agreement, and hence so much was at stake for Mr. Mulroney While defending the deal, Mr Mulroney also sought to project himself as "Brian the builder" while denouncing the Liberal Party leader, Mr. John Turner, as "John the ripper". By all accounts, Canada's 34th federal election was a single-issue election

Supporters of the pact were saying that the treaty would push two-way trade by some \$ 25 billion by the year 2000—the annual bilateral trade today stands at around \$ 150 billion—and that scrapping the existing barriers to trade would enhance competitiveness among manufacturing industries on both sides. But the opposition's major contention was the accord would eventually lead to economic and cultural domination by the United States and interfere with some of the existing social programmes.

In the election, Mr Mulroney also succeeded in building a broadbased national support for his leadership comprising the English and French speaking Canadians. This performance was a watershed in Canadian politics which could not be reached by even the charismatic Liberal leader. Mr Pierre Trudeau

George Bush elected U.S. President

Mr George Herbert Walker Bush, Vice-President for eight years in the Reagan Administration, was on November 9, 1988 elected the 41st President of the United States in an overwhelming victory. He will take over from the President, Mr. Ronald Reagan, on January 20, 1989 Mr. Bush defeated his Democratic rival and Governor

of Massachusetts, Mr Michael Dukakis, by winning 54 per cent of the popular vote and claiming as many as 426 electoral votes against the minimum of 270 required to win Mr Dukakis got 46 per cent of the popular vote and 112 electoral votes

Mr. Bush becomes the first incumbent Vice-President to get elected to the presidency in 152 years after Martin Van Buren who was catapulted from the No. 2 position in 1836. Son of a two-term U.S. Senator from Connecticut and the grandson of a wealthy golfing devotee, Mr. Bush has held several key positions during his political career before serving as Vice-President throughout Mr. Ronald Reagan's eight years in the White House

The new Vice-President is the 41-year-old Republican Senator Dan Quayle from Indiana. He comes to the vice-presidency following a campaign hainted by doubts about his qualifications and the perception that the truly tough problems of his life were solved by family influence. Controversy marred his elevation from relative obscurity as a member of the Senate's Armed



Mr. George Bush

Services Committee to the national spotlight as Mr. Bush's running mate. And at least to a white, it stymied his attempt to show the country he was more than "just a pretty tace."

Mr Bush campaigned as a conservative this year, painting Mr Dukakis as a dangerously liberal Massachusetts Governor who would raise taxes, be soft on crime, and weaken the nation's defences. The assault on Mr Dukakis transformed Mr Bush's political image, stopped complaints that he was a political "wimp (weakling)", created widespread doubts about the Massachusetts Governor and forced the Democrat onto the defensive

Mr Bush alternated slashing attacks on Mr Dukakis with a "feel good" campaign of balloons and cheerleaders, closely patterned after Mr Reagan's largely rissueless but victorious campaigns. His five children and their offsprings served as a constant backdrop to his national television campaigns.

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t is a measure of the growing apathy of car American people to electoral politics and trethe lack-lustre nature of the presidential rondidates that a mere 50 per cent idencised their franchine in the election this the The well organised campaign that has is imately led Mr. Bush to the White House is at times full of acrimony and bitterness, of oven his critics would not deny that, of



Mr Dan Quayle

the two contenders, Mr. Bush with his experience can lead the United States on more predictable lines. Rather than promise any new approach or initiative, Mr. Bush had contented himself with promising to follow. Mr. Reagan's policy line which is perceived as being tromendously successful. Policy differences and the campaign noises apart, the American voter has opted for Mr. Bush mainly because he did not want to experiment with Mr. Dukakis and preferred a general continuity in domestic and foreign policies that President Reagan settled for in his second term.

Considering that Mr. Bush campaigned on the plank of continuing the policies of Reagan administration it does not appear that there will be any measurable change in U.S. attitudes towards the Indian sub-continent. The policy so far, of course, has been one of attempting to strengthen and deopen inclations with I nota. That effort will continue and Washington will probably try to take advantage of the special rapport which Mr. Bush has reportedly built up with the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi.

EPRLF retains hold in Lanka province

The Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (FPRLF) was returned to power in Sri Lanka's North Eastern Province, winning 40 soats in the 71 member Provincial Council in the elections held on November 19, 1988. The Election Commission announced that the EPRLF which had already won 23 out of the 36 seats in the northern districts uncontosted,

added 17 more to its tally to gain an absolute majority in the elections held in the three eastern districts of Trincomalee, Batticaloa and Amparai on November 19. The group would get two more "bonus seats" by virtue of having polled the largest number of votes.

While the EPRLF polled a total of 215,330 votes to win the 17 seats in the elections held under Sri Lanka's proportional representation system, the Sri Lankan Muslim Congress polled 168,038 votes to win an impressive 14 seats and emerge as the second largest group in the Provincial Council The ruling United National Party (UNP) which had put up candidates only in Batticaloa and Amparai districts, managed to win just one seat, polling a paltry 8,056 votes

The Eelam National Democratic Liberation Front (ENDLF), which had fielded candidates in four northern districts under an electoral understanding and won all their 13 seats, is expected to share power with the EPRLF in the province

Mr A Varatharaja Perumai, the 35-yearold former Jaffna University economics lecturer and central committee member of the EPRLF, was named as Chief Minister of the North-East Province on November 28. The new Government will be ready to negotiate with the LTTF regarding their participation in the democratic process, Mr Peruma', aid

Mr Perumal said that the Indian troops will continue to stay in the North-East until total normalcy and peace are restored in the province and the people feel sufficiently secure from the return of the Sri Lankan troops. He declared that with the new Government the 40-year dream of the Tamil community to have a Tamil majority province of their own with Trincomalee as its capital will be realised. However, the minorities living in the North-East will be assured total safety, and security without any discrimination, he added

The outcome of the elections to the North Eastern Province should give some satisfaction to India Considering the background of violence in the region, the fairly large turnout of voters and the peaceful polling in the eastern sector came as a pipasant surprise. The people's disillusionment with the LTTE and the presence of the Indian Peace Keeping Force contributed to the success of the democratic exercise.

The most important political part of the Indo-Sri Lankan peace accord will have been completed after the joint North-Eastern Previncial Council start functioning. That the EPRLF which is committed to implementing the provincial autonomy scheme is dominating the Council and has the assurance and cooperation of another smaller militant organisation, ENDLF as well as the Muslim Congress, augurs well for the success of this scheme.

It is no coincidence that the unexpected developments in the North-Eastern

Province should find an echo in the south where the Sn Lankan Government has launched a crack-down on the extremist Janatha Vimukti Peramuna (JVP). Like the Tigors of the north, the JVP of the south has been a bitter opponent of the November 19 election and also to the Indo-Sri Lankan accord The constitution of the Assembly and the decision to make Trincomalee the come as capital have additional provocations The success of the democratic exercise in the north has fed the exaggerated fears of the JVP in the south and the latter's sustained murder spree has fed the fears of the Tamils. All this is stark from the EPRLF demand for a continued stal of the Indian Peace-Keeping Force to ensure the safety of the ethnic minority

China tests neutron bomb

China successfully tested its first neutron bomb in the last week of September 1988, making itself the fourth nation in the world capable of eliminating life-sparing inanimate objects. Though the significant development places Beijing in the league of Super Powers, capable of nuclear and biological warfare, yet it would paramount to dramatically altering the scenario in South Asia, according to defence experts and South Asia analysts.

It was reported that China successfully tested an experimental neutron weapon, to the knowledge of Western intelligence, late in September in Lopnor, North Western province of Xinjiang and the site of underground nuclear weapons tests earlier. However, predictions do not rate the Chinese capability beyond experimental tests for the time being, at least purportedly insuitable of warhead deliveries aboard missiles. Yet concern is focussed on the sharing of technology with nations of paramount strategic worry to the West.

While the West has raised concern at the Chinese strategic and tactical weapons dovelopment, the latest Chinese move is seen aimed at "entering the Super Power league", analysts say According to experts, a similar move in the early 70s had proceded the normalisation of Beijing's ties with the United States Press accounts indicated that the Chinese move was poised as a deterrent to the Soviets in line with the nuclear missiles capability (a well acknowledged fact today). However, a Chinese official quote on the neutron weapon test was viewed with varied perceptions by analysts.

In particular reference to India and China, the neutron weapons test by China is "not much of a difference" from pre-existing dangers" or for that matter Beijing's already explicit nuclear potentials. A strategic intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) capability renders China nuclear against India's official stance of reassessing the nuclear weapons possibility in the event of an established Pakistani capability."



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India's Freedom Movement

Mr. K. K. Bhardwaj

India is a country which has been subjected to foreign invasions since the dawn of human history. The fertile plains of India have been attracting avaricious tribals from all over the world. Long back, Aryans from Central Asia invaded India and settled down permanently in this beautiful land where food and fodder were available in plenty. After a chain of invasions from the bordering countries, through land routes, the European nations including the Britishers finally came down to India to exploit her rich resources. The Englishmen came to India as traders but stealthlly became her masters, india became the 'brightest jewel' in British diadem. They proclaimed to civilise her and started to exploit her. Neither the imperialist might, nor the treachery of some of her sons, nor the nerve-wrecking exploitation could curb the indomitable urge for freedom of the people who bid defiance to time. They fought and fought heroically; they never submitted. Their struggle for independence is an inspiring and exhiiarating story It is a story not only of firm determination and will, but also of sacrifice and suffering, a story of hereism and courage that happens in all revolutions.

In our earlier issues, we have discussed how the great revolt of 1857 was the result of the misrule and oppression of the East India Company over a span of hundred years. The great empire of the Firangee had almost reached the brink of its extinction but unfortunately it survived due to lack of support and cooperation to the revolutionaries by some sections of our people.

The mutiny of 1857 has been described as the first war of Indian Independence. "Itexercised formative influence on the evolution of nationalist thought." It was the first expression of people's urge for freedom and liberty. Muslims and Hindus, princes and people, soldiers and commoners joined hands to shake off the shackles

of the British rule. In spite of its failure, its memory remain ever fresh in the minds of the indians and it provided inspiration for future struggles for freedom.

After the suppression of mutiny and consequent transfer power to the British Crown the bureaucracy became more swollen-headed. The mutiny created a feeling of 'active hatrofor Indiana in the minds of the British officers. The Indiana counct travel in the same compartment in which an Englishmotravelled. The Indiana were often assaulted by till Europeans.

Indian national movement was the political expression intellectual and spiritual ferment, and social and economic development. The factors that gave rise to the national movement came in the trail of British conquest. It was the resurred social and economic changes initiated by the British rule itse. With the British rule, the country's economy was paralysed. It industry came to a standstill, irrigation was neglected unemployment became widespread, exchange policy favoural British industries at the cost of Indians, a heavy drain of wealt was taking place by way of trade and home charges. This led to famines and diseases.

The end of the 19th century was a period of religious revivaliar, and reformation. The Ramakrishna Mission, the Theosophics Society, the Brahmo Samaj, the Arya Samaj and the Wahat movement not only made the beginnings of Indian renaissance and religious and social reform movements but also had vita political consequences. These movements not only fought agains the social evils but gave a new confidence and pride to the people who became politically anti-British. They infused the spirit o liberty and an urge for freedom.

Birth Of Congress

In 1936, Rajendra Prasad who was the President of the Indian National Congress for that year, remarked

in from being at one time an organisation of a small number of persons educated in schools and colleges, Congress has now become the largest organisation of the common people drawn very largely from the village population and counting amongst its members lakhs of peasants and cultivators and a sprinkling of industrial and field workers."

The Congress took its birth in December 1885 at Bombay It was an organisation formed by the elite of the society -lawyers, landlords, journalists, industrialists and all well to-dilipeople. They assembled at one platform under the guidance of a retired British civil sorvant, Alan Octavian Hume, It is probable that he derived his inspiration from Lord Dufferin. The Viceroy wanted the newly created organisation to play that role in India which Her Majesty's opposition was playing in England It could keep the bureaucracy informed about the reactions and responses of the Indian people towards their policy it thus embarked upon its chequered career on a loyalist plank. It

continued to be working well under the stewardship of its aim chair politicians for about two decades Lokmanya Gangadhar Tilak attempted to convert it into a militant body of the nationalists. In this he had only a partial success it was, therefore, left for Gandhiji to make the Congress a mass organisation. He gave a new orientation to its programme and plans for action to work together for the freedom of the country and social and moral uplift of the people. He wanted the people to become fearless and feel free much helorethe dawn of freedom by shedding their malice and selfishiness introduded a new technique of struggle known as Satyagraha based on truth and non-violence. He wanted to win the heart of his adversary through love, goodwill and suffering. His only weapon was noncooperation with the evil. It helped to gain the independence of the nation. It surprised most of his contemporaries and would continue to evoke a sense of wonder in the minds of future generations. The great scientist Einstein wrote of him in July 1944 "Generations to come, it may be, will scarcely believe that such a one as this

ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth."

Before the birth of the Congress in December 1885, here had been almost three decades of the subdued peace in the country after the final collapse of the great revolt of 1857. The British administrators took this as their creat traimph. Queen Victoria assumed the title of the Queen Empress of India. The new title of the British. sovereign was proclaimed on January 1, 1877 in the grand durbar. This was the symbol of determination to cherish and retain the vast empire of India. "It is desired in India It is prixiously expected. The princes and nations of India look to it with the utmost interest," declared Prime Minister Disraeli in the House of Commons on March 9, 1876. The transfer of power and responsibility from East India Company to the British Crown or the assumption of the new title by Queen Victoria, however, made no qualitative change in the governance of the country or the mental make up of the bureaucracy India, therefore, looked calm and sombre on the surface but there were currents of turmoil beneath. The educated Indians resented deeply the economic

ploitation of their country and intolerant difference of the officialdom to the welfare the people. In 1878, John Bright timated that the salaries of the Indian vil Service amountor to £ 11,000,000 inually. By the last decade of the intury, the Indian Pension List stood at 6,000,000 of which £ 4,250,000 was for elarmy pension and furlough allowances.

1887 R T. Reid told the House of ommons that "the sum sent from India to ngland is £ 30,000 000 every year, without ny equivalent being sent back." It was an normous drain. The rulers prospered and njoyed at the cost of the hungry bellies of ie people. It was estimated that no less tan 14,000,000 people gave up the ghost to despair as a result of famines between 802 and 1879. The bulk of the population, he peasantry lived a life of utter misery, left-fed, half-clad but fully in debt to the noney-lender. All this sad spectacle hurt he feelings of the Indian intelligentsia.

The libert Bill controversy during the /icerovalty of Lord Ripon gave a new edge o this resentment. Matters were simple. It was both the practice and the law that only a British judge could try a European British subject In India Lord Ripon wanted to remove this racial discrimination in the administration of justice. The Law Member of his Executive Council, C. P. Ilbert accordingly introduced a Bill called the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill, popularly known as the libert Bill, in February 1883 It aimed at removing an anomaly by the withdrawal of specific European privilege of being tried by a European judge The Anglo-Indian community at once raised a hue and cry Meredith Townshed wrote in the Spectator.

"Would you like to live in a country where at any time your wife would be liable to be sentenced on a false charge of slapping an ayah to three days' imprisonment, the magistrate being a copper plate pagan who probably worships the linga, and certainly exults in any opportunity of showing that he can insult white persons with impunity."

There were outbursts both in Calcutta and London. The Viceroy became nervous He did not want to embarrass the Gladstonian administration in Parliament He bowed to allow the European subjects coming for mal before the district magistrate or the sessions judge to ask for their trial by a jury half of whom wore to be the Europeans and the Americans. The Viceroy's defeat was the defeat of India. It gave a determination to the educated Indians that they must unite to fight for their rights. The result was the strengthening of the Indian Association formed earlier by Anand Mohan Bose and Surendranath Baneriea in 1876 Its session held in December 1883 at Calcutta was attended by several delegates from various parts of the country it drafted a programme very similar to that of the Indian National Congress with which it merged in 1886.

The first session of the Congress was

held at Bombay in the last week of December 1885 Seventy-two delegates who represented different parts of the country--Karachi, Lahore. Madurai, Combatore, Calcutta, Agra and Allahabad--attended the meeting. This was presided over by Womesh Chandra Bonerjee The aims and objects of the Congress were . (a) consolidation of union between England and India; (b) promotion of personal intimacy and friendship between nationalist political workers from different parts of the country; and (c) deployment and strengthening of the teelings and sentiments of national unity. The primary purpose of this august meeting was perhaps to provide a "safety valve" to the increasing discontent among the people against the British raj but A O. Hume as founder of the Indian National Congress held high hopes that "this conference wil. form the germ of a National Parliament and if properly conducted, will in a few years, constitute an unanswerable raply to the assertion that India is not fit for any form of institutions." His words proved prophetic as the Congress was ultimately able to win the independence of the country from the British imperialism and form the national government of free India. Like a naughty child from its birth, it cried hoarse and showed teeth to the imperialist rulers of the empire It passed various resolutions recommending abolition of the Council of Secretary of State for India, curtailment in military expenditure of the empire, and reform and expansion of the central and provincial legislative councils by increasing the number of the elected representatives of the people

The second session of the Congress was held at Calcutta in December 1886. The number of delegates increased from 72 to 434 Dadabhai Naoroji presided over the meeting. He was the 'Grand Old Man of India' and a pioneer economic thinker. He wanted to serve as a link between the indian National Congress and the British Parliament The meeting expressed its humble and loyal congratulations to Her Most Gracious Majesty, the Queen-Empress on her approaching completion of the first half century of her memorable, glorious beneficient and reion Simultaneously, it expressed its deep concern-over the increasing poverty of the vast number of population and prayed for introduction of representative institutions as a solution to this problem. After the end of the session, the Viceroy entertained the delegates at a garden party

The Cor press met for its third session at Madras under the chairmanship of Radruddin Tyabji in December 1887. The number of delegates increased further to 607 from 434 at its last session. The president invited attention of the delegates how the Congress was criticised and was thought to be an organisation of few oducated Indians who were disloyal to the empire. He castigated that the English government had forfeited the confidence of

all the enlightened Indians Eardley Norton who was present at the Madras session felt sad that there should be an antagonism between the aspirations of the native communities and their masters. But the gulf between India and England was getting wider. The Viceroy described the sessions of the Congress as 'annual Babu Congresses' and thought it was better to leave them alone. He also denounced them as a 'microscopic minority'.

The Congress met for its fourth session at Allahabad in December 1888 much to the annoyance of Auckland Colvin, the Lieutenant Governor of the province. It was presided over by George Yule, a former Sheriff of Calcutta The official hostility towards the Congress took the stand that it "unfairly claimed to represent the Indian population." President Yule attempted to pacify the delegates. "All movements of this kind," he declared, "pass through several phases as they run their course. The first is one of ridicule. That is followed by one of abuse The final stage of all is a substantial adoption of the objects of the movement." He also expressed his unhappiness towards the unmannerly behaviour of the bureaucracy towards a national party. The Congress at Allahahad reiterated its demand for an enquiry into the Indian affairs by a parliamentary committee and strongly denounced the recent enhancement of the Salt Tax

The Congress mot for its fifth session at Bomhay under the presidentship of William Wedderburn in December 1889 Charles Bradlaugh, the British MP, also attended the session Wedderburn felt greatly overwhelmed by the sentiments of the Indian people who reposed their confidence in him. He was sad that both the India Office and the London Press were hostile to the Congress but expressed full confidence that the forces of new democracy were in support of the national aspirations of the people.

The sixth session of the Congress was presided over by Pherozeshah Mehta at Calcutta in 1890. He was bold to declare, "We have survived ridicule, abuse and misrepresentation. We have survived the charge of sedition and disloyalty. We have survived the charge of being a microscopic minority. We have also survived the charge of being guilty of the atrocious crime of being educated and we have ever managed to survive the grievous charge of being all Babus in disguiso."

The Congress thus continued to work through the constitutional means for redress of the grievances of the Indian people in the last decade of the nineteenth century, two distinguished patriots—Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Bal Gangadhar Tilak—rose to prominence to represent the Congress ideology Both of them had made their first appearance in the Congress at 1889. While Gokhale stood for moderation and constitutionalism, Tilak advocated the militant nationalism against the foreign rule

Body Language

How To Read Others' Thoughts By Their Gestures And Succeed
Mr. Allan Pease



What people say to you is often very different from what they think or feel. The author, Mr. Allan Pease, who is the Managing Director of a management consultancy company based in Sydney (Australia) and has produced books, films and cassettes that are used by numerous organisations around the world to train personnel in communications, tells us in this series of articles how you can correctly interpret other people's thoughts by their gestures. These articles will quickly teach you how to tell if someone is lying; how to make yourself more likeable; how to get cooperation from other people; how to successfully conduct interviews and business negotiations; how to pick a suitable partner, etc.

The purpose of these articles is to make the reader more aware of his own non-verbal cues and signals and to demonstrate how people communicate with each other using the medium of body language. The author isolates and examines each component of body language and

gesture, though few gestures are made in isolation from others.

There will always be those who throw up their hands in horror and claim that the study of body language is just another means by which scientific knowledge can be used to exploit or dominate others by reading their secrets or thoughts. The author here seeks to give the reader greater insight into communication with his fellow humans, so that he may have a deeper understanding of other people and, therefore, of himself.

Understanding how something works makes living with it easier, whereas lack of understanding and ignorance promote lear and superstition and make us more critical of others. A birdwatcher does not study birds so that he can shoot them down and keep them as trophies. In the same way, the acquisition of knowledge and skills in non-verbal communication serves to make every encounter with another person an exciting experience.

Country vs. City Spatial Zones

As previously mentioned, the amount of personal space required by an individual is related to the population density of the area in which he was brought up. Those who were brought up in sparsely populated rural areas. require more personal space than those raised in densely populated capital cities Watching how fail a person extends his arm to shake hands can give a clue to whether he is from a major city or from a remote country area. City dwellers have their private 46-centimetre 'bubble', this is also the measured distance between wrist and torso when they reach to shake hands (Figure A) This allows the hand to meet the other person's on neutral territory People brought up in a country town, where the population is far less dense, may have a territorial 'bubble' of up to 100 centimetres or more and this is the average measured distance from the wrist to the body when the

person from the country is shaking hands (Figure B)

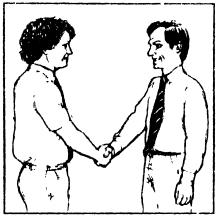


Figure A

Two men from the city greet each other

Country people have a tendency to stand with their feet firmly planted on the ground and to lean forward as far as they can to meet your handshoke, whereas a city dweller will step forward to greet you People raised in remote or sparsely populated areas usually have a large personal space requirement which may be as wide as 6 metres. These people prefer not to shake hands but would rather stand at a distance and wave (Figure C).

City sales people find this sort of information particularly useful for calling on farmers in sparse rural areas to sell farming equipment. Considering that the farmer may have a 'bubble' of 100 to 200 centimetres or more, a handshake could be territorial intrusion, causing the farmer to react negatively and be on the defensive. Successful country sales people state almost unanimously that the best

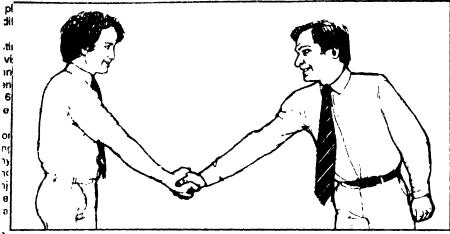


Figure B
Two men from a country town

negotiating conditions exist when they groet the country town dweller with an extended handshake and the farmer in an isolated area with a distant wave

Territory and Ownership

Property owned by a person or a place regularly used by him constitutes a private territory and, like the personal air space, he will fight to protect it. Such things as a person's home, office and motor car represent a territory, each having clearly marked boundaries in the form of walls, gates, fences and doors. Each territory may have several sub-territories For example, in a home a woman's private territory may be ner kitchen and laundry and she objects to anyone invading that space when she is using it, a businessman has his favourite place at the conference table, diners have their favounte seat in the canteen and father has his favourite chair at home. These areas are usually marked either by leaving personal possessions on or around the area, or by frequent use of it The canteen diner may even go so far as to carve his initials into 'his' place at the table and the businessman marks his territory at the conference table with such items as an ash tray pens, books and clothing spread around his 46 centimetre intimate zone border Dr Desmond Morris noted that studies carried out into seating obsitions in libraries show that leaving a book or personal object on a library desk reserved that place for an average of seventy seven minutes, leaving a jacket over a chair reserved it for two hours. At home a family member might mark his or her favounte chair by leaving a personal object, such as a pipe or magazine, on or near it to show his or her claim and ownership of the space.

If the head of the house asks a sales person to be seated and the sales person quite innocently sits in this chair, the prospective buyer can become inadvertently agreed about this invasion of his territory and thus be put on the defensive A simple question such as, Which chair is yours? can avoid the negative results of making such a territorial error.

Motor Vehicles

Psychologists have noted that poeple driving a motor car react in a manner that is often completely unlike their normal social behaviour as regards their territories. It seems that a motor vehicle sometimes has a magnifying effect on the size of a person's personal space in some cases, their territory is magnified by up to ten times.

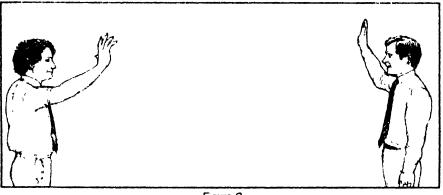


Figure C
People from a sparsely populated area

the normal size, so the driver feels that he has a claim to an area of 9 to 10 metres in front of and behind his motor car. When another driver cuts in front of him, even if no danger is involved, the driver may go through a physiological change, becoming angry and even attacking the other driver Compare this to the situation that occurs when the same man is stepping into a lift and another person steps in front of him, invading his personal territory. His reaction in those circumstances is normally apologetic and he allows the other man to go first, remarkably different from what happens when another driver cuts in front of him on the open road

For some people, the car becomes a protective cocoon in which they can hide from the outside world. As they drive slowly beside the kerb, almost in the gutter, they can be as big a hazard on the road as the driver with the expanded personal space.

In summary, others will invite or reject you depending on the respect that you have for their personal space. This is why the happy-go-lucky person who slaps everyone he meets on the back or continually touches people during a conversation is secretly disliked by everyone. As a number of factors can affect the spatial distance a person takes in relation to others, it is wise to consider



Figure D Who is who and from where?

every criterion before making a judgement about why a person is keeping a certain distance

From Figure D, it is now possible to make any one of the following assumptions

- 1 Both the man and woman are city dwellers and the man is making an intimate approach to the woman.
- 2 The man has a narrower intimate zone than the woman and is innocently invading hers
- 3. The man is from a culture with a narrow intimate zone and the woman was brought up in a rural area
- A few simple questions and further observation of the couple can reveal the correct answer and can help you avoid an embarrassing situation by making incorrect assumptions.

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Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

Pre-interview Backdrop

Mr Virender Kumar Jain, a high Second Division M A (Political Science), is an average looking candidate of medium build. His height being 174 cm, he can be egarded as reasonably tall and his highneeled shoes add a few more cms to his neight. He is wearing light colour coat and dark colour trousers which match well by contrast. The cream colour polyester shirt and red and blue striped tie he is sporting also go well with his coat and trousers. He also keeps rather longish hair which is well shampooed and combed. His shoes are wellpolished and shining, moustache welltrimmed and his finger nails are clean. In he presents a well-groomed appearance and gains the advantage of the good first impression. He arrives at the UPSC office in time to complete the required formalities. We find him carrying the day's newspaper and the Reader's Digest of the month At the UPSC library, which serves as the waiting room for the candidates appearing for the IAS interview, he meets a group of three candidates who are seated around a table and having a friendly chitchat over a cup of tea Mr. Jain straightaway walks up to the group and joins the three candidates. He also takes the initiative to greet them, introduce himself and get readily accepted by them. Soon he joins their discussion as an active participant and makes an impressive contribution.

Jain: Good morning friends I am V K Jain, appearing for the IAS interview this morning I guess you all are here for the same purpose. With your permission, I would like to join you and benefit by your ideas.

One of the candidates: You are most welcome Mr Jair I am Kapur The one on my left is Mobite and the one on the right Bhagat. We are discussing about the possible questions and likely topics which may figure during the interview. Your contribution in this regard would be most welcome.

Jain: (Shakes hands with them all, pulls a chair and takes a seat and becomes a member of the group) Thank you I see your cups are empty and you all must have finished your tea a while ago. With your permission again I would like to order cool drinks for all. (He calls the waiter and places the order for the cool drinks and cigaruttes) in the meantime, please do continue with the discussion.

Kapur : We were talking about current

topics which are likely to be referred to in the interview. But then there are so many topics. The Board can ask anything. It is so difficult to make some correct guess.

Jain: (Smiling) Did any of you have the opportunity to meet some candidates who had appeared for this interview earlier and ascertain from them the questions posed to them and the topics raised during the interview?

Mohite: Sorry, I don't know such candidates. In any case, what is the use? They do not pose the same questions to all the candidates.

Kapur: No, Mohite, there I do not agree with you. No harm in knowing what actually took place at the interview even though same questions may not be posed to all the candidates. However, Mr. Jain, unfortunately none of us three had the opportunity to meet any of those who have undergone the interview earlier this year. To be frank, we did not make any conscious efforts to find them. Let us hope you have talked to a few of them at least and you can share your findings with us

Jain: Most certainly You see, I did speak to two candidates, both of whom were successful at the interview and made the IAS grade. What is more, I have also read in the Competition Success Rioview magazine the articles written by the IAS toppers. They share their experiences with the readers. I thought it advisable to contact some of them personally. Their addresses are given in the magazine itself. Well, I must say it was quite useful and we can definitely learn a lot. (At this stage couldrinks and cigarettes arrive and the candidates help themselves to the Cola and continue the discussion).

Bhagat: Thanks a lot for the Cola and cigarattes. Now, please tell us about the questions posed by the Board to those whom you met and talked.

Jain: To start with the Chairman or one of the Members makes it a point to try and put you at ease so that you may feel relaxed and at home. This they do by asking some simple questions relating to your personal background and bio-data. They are routine questions related to vour college education, work experience, hobbies, interests and so on. Thereafter, they switch over to the interview proper, may be by asking some questions on your optional subjects. By and large, these starting-off questions revolve around the data provided by the candicate in the Board's questionnaire

Mohite: You mean the bio-data we have liven.

Jain: That is quite right As for the

subjects covered during the interview there are no hard and fast rules. Of course, there will be a couple of questions on the subjects you have specialised at the university and on the subjects you have offered as optionals in the written examination. Usually they also ask a question or two concerning your native State Thereafter, one should be prepared for some general questions on current national and international events

Bhagat: Please tell me one thing How does one exactly prepare himself for the interview? And then also, what happens when one does not know the answers?

Jain: You need have no anxiety on that account From what I could gather, the Board is not that much interested in your academic knowledge, which is supposed to have been tested already through the written tests. At the interview, they are more concerned with your personality aspects in other words, they keenly observe how you react to the questions posed to you by the Board They are interested in your attitude, approach, VIOWS, opinions reautions. comments, confidence and so on Your ability to discern the essentials of a question and to put across your views in a logical and convicing manner weighs more with the Board

Mohite: Weil, that is very interesting. By the way, you haven't answered about the specific point raised by Bhagat. What happens when you don't know the answer to a question asked by the Board? Will you lose marks?

Jain: I was coming to that Now, when you don't know the answer, you must trankly say so. They would appreciate it better. Here again, you need not have to worry unduly. The Board could assess your personality, characteristics or loadership level only from your answers. They are, therefore, interested in posing, you such questions which you would be in a position to answer. Therefore, they make it a point to find out the areas known to the candidate and ask questions relating to the same. Thus, you do get an opportunity to express your thoughts, and convey your ideas.

Kapur: I would like to add one thing. It is better to admit frankly one's ignorance than try to bluff, stall, resort to guessing games and so on. The Board can call off the bluff in no time. Secondly, it will highly appreciate the honesty and integrity of the candidate who is ready to own up his ignorance.

Bhagat: Well, Jain, thanks so much for your valuable tips. It will certainly help us a lot. Now, they are summoning you for the interview. We all wish you the best of luck.

Jain: Thank you. I wish you all the same. (He walks briskly and confidently towards the interview room. Before entering into the room, he gently knocks on the door to obtain formal permission and conform to etiquette. After going into the room, he gently closes the door, walks up towards the Chairman and Members seated behind an oval desk, comes to a halt on approaching the chair meant for the candidate, springs smartly to attention and greets the Board in a lively and pleasant voice)

Comments: Mr Jain proves to be a resourceful and enterprising candidate. He mixes freely with strangers and succeeds in creating a forceful and favourable impact on them. He has good sensu of anticipation and uses his initiative to good advantage. His smart turnout and appearance indicate that he is an individual with correct habits who values discipline and thoroughness. Since he is prepared and ready, he is able to face the Board with tremendous self-confidence.

Interview

Jain: (With a cheerful smile and pleasant worce) Good morning, Sirs I am V. K. Jain Roll No. 5536, reporting for the interview, Sirs.

Chairman: Good morning to you, Mr. Jain. Please take your seat (*He indicates the chair meant for the candidate*)

Jain: Thank you, Sir (He sits down on the chair smartly with minimum of movements and noise. He remains alert and attentive and awaits the further observations of the Board in a confident and relaxed manner. The smile continues to play on his lips and he looks cheerful and keen.)

Chairman: Well, Mr Jain, as we would like to get to know you better, please tell as something about your family background. To start off, you can say what is your father, where is he settled and so on

lain: My father is a practicing doctor in Dehradun, Sir In fact he is a heart specialist with over 30 years' experience

Chairman: (Similing) That means he must be making it lot of money. Heart trouble, as you know, is the special problem of the rich and affluent people. Air Lright or not?

Jain: Lagree, Sir But my tather, besides being a heart specialist, is also a general medical practitioner. He attends to all those who need medical aid but hey rich or poor. Naturally, he has a good practice especially with all those years of experience behind him.

Chairman: Now, how many brothers and sisters do you have?

Jain: I have an elder brother, who is also an MD and now practicing with my father We have a younger sister who is now in the college

Chairman: How is it that you haven't taken to the medicine?

Jain: I suppose I didn't have the aptitude

for it. I can't say that I am very good in Maths but could do reasonably well in humanities.

Chairman: I see you hail from UP, the most populous State in the country with river Ganges and its tributaries flowing across its landscape. But it is also relatively a backward State. Can you explain this paradox?

Jain: (Smiling) It I may say so, Sir, you had already mentioned it It is the most populous State The population explosion accounts for the poverty backwardness There are other historical reasons also It is true that U.P. was an important region during the Hindu and Muslim periods. However, with the advent of the British, Bengal, Bombay and Madras Presidencies became important U.P. and Bihar were mostly under Zamındars and Nawabs The influence of the British was relatively less. It is only after Independence that efforts are being made to bring the backward States on par with the developed ones. Several industrial estates have come up in various parts of the State Compared to 30 years ago things have improved, but then population has also increased

Chairman: Industrialisation is one aspect. But Punjab has shown that agriculture can also contribute in a big way to the development of the State. How is it that agriculture in U P has not come up on par with that of Punjab

Jain: Firstly, Sir, the water resources of Punjab are far more as compared to those of U.P. Secondly, the people of Punjab are definitely more sturdy and hard working Thirdly, there has been an inflow of foreign romittances to Punjab, which has been put to good use towards mechanisation of agriculture and also setting up of more industries Tho Bhakra Dam Complex has not only provided water but also power to Punjab Punjab is also a border State and hence the defence needs have to be attended to. The key factor, I would say, is the unterprising attitude of the people of Punjab and their determination to earn well and live well

Comments: The Chairman began the interview by asking some routine questions relating to the family background of the candidate to establish initial rapport and make the candidate feel relaxed and at ease. Thereafter, he asked a few questions. relating to the native State of the candidate to find out the candidate's awareness and interest in his home State. The candidate is seen expressing his views freely and Irankly and one finds awareness. understanding. involvement imagination in his answors. His approach is rational and logical and he is able to speak fluently and forcefully. He remains cheerful and pleasant and displays politeness, courtesy and tact. The Board is very favourably impressed by the initial performance of the candidate who is also smartly dreased and displays abundant selfconfidence and enthusiasm

1st Member: Some regional politic parties which are in power in certain State have mooted the idea that the institution Governors should be done away with. If you agree with this view and state what you perceive as the role of the Governor

Jain : Some Chief Ministers who a heading regional parties want the Governi to be a mere figurehead and approve withoquestion all actions taken by them. The perhaps feel that the Governor's role similar to that of the President but at th State level in reality, the Constitutio assigns a different role to our Governor and they have been accorded with certain specific responsibilities and powers Essentially, the Governor is an agent of the Central Government in a State He is no elected but appointed by the Centra Government The President of India, on the other hand is elected, though indirectly through an electoral college. The Centra Government ensures through the Governo that the unity, integrity and security of the country is not compromised and the rights and privileges of the minorities are no tampered with by the State administration Therefore, the Governor cannot remain passive and function as a rubber stamp. He been charged with specific responsibilities which he must discharge Since the unity, integrity and security of the nation is paramount in the context of our linguistic States and demand for adoption of the sons of the soil policy and dual citizenship, it is imperative that the office of the Governor should be retained

1st Member: What about regional or State autonomy Don't you feel that the Chief Minister as the elected representative of the people of the State should prevail over the Governor?

Jain: Sir, our Constitution is very clear that India is not a federation like the United States. In fact, the word federation does not find a place in our lengthy and elaborate Constitution. The powers of the States as well as of the Centre are spelt out in the Constitution. Our States are mere creations of the Contral Parliament and the clamour for State autonomy will undermine national unity. The country comes first and the State next.

2nd Member: Do you feel the creation of true Panchayati Raj will satisfy the domand for greater State autonom,

Jain: Promotion of Panchayati Raj implies the transfer of power from the State level to Panchayat level in regard to legislative and executive functions. At present the subjects and powers under our Constitution are divided between the Centre and the States. The Panchayats can enjoy jurisdiction only as permitted by the State Governments in my view, transfer of power to Panchayats, villagos and districts will promote democracy and contribute to the unity of the country. But the linguistic chauvinists and self-interested State political bosses would not agree to part with their powers and transfer it to the

inchayats But I feel this should be done, preserve our unity and demonstacy. We ust have true Panchayati Plaj with district id villages enjoying financial and gislative powers for self-government ney must get Centual allocations to aplement all Plan and developmental operation throughout true Panchayati Plaj operation throughout the country, the cry if State autonomy and the phobia of sons the soil night disappear.

 3rd Member: Do you favour the creation f an All India Judicial Service on the lines of the IAS and IPS?

Juln : The idea of having an All India fludicial Service has been in circillation for Ever two decades now. The Law Commission has favoured it and the 42nd Immendment to the Constitution provides for the creation of the IJS to cover all judicial offices not interior to that of a district judge. Blowever, the recommendation has not so aar been implemented as the States in meneral and those ruled by the non-Congress(I) parties in particular, are ppposed to it. They feel that the creation of Isuch All India Judicial Services would curtail State autonomy Even State High Courts are opposing the creation of such All India Services since it would mean losing their hold on the subordinate courts under them fin the State But, I feel, for the purpose of inational integration and having a merit based cade this All India Judicial Service Ishould come into being immediately. In fact we should also have an All India Educational (Service or such lines. To be frank, I am in favour of anything that will promote national integration and would also simultaneously give weightage to morit and performance

Comments: The candidate is bold and forthight. He reveals distinct courage to express his candid and original views without fear or favour. At the same time he is not obstinate, rigid or self-opinionated On the other hand, his arguments are rooted to logic and sound reasoning. He goes by the merits of the issues and not by his feeling or emotion. He is also not swayed by the views of others. We also find that the candidate has kept abreast of current and latest developments on important topics and studied the implications of a moversial matters in full dopth. Further he is able to make up his mind swiftly and lirmly and arrive at a final decision quickly. There is no hesitation or vacillation on his part and he is roady and willing to shoulder additional responsibilities and taces new challenges with optimism. and determination

4th Member: In the nontext of its performance so far do you think that the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation can be forged into a more effective and purposeful instrument for cooperation among its members.

Jain: I agree that the achievements of the SAARC so far have been rather limited. The nine subjects adopted by them on the basis of consensus of all members relate to areas of cultural promotion, health, prevention of drug trafficking, countering terrorism and the like. In the interest of harmony it avoids political, bilateral and internal issues and hence its achievements could not be spectacular. All the same, the Association is making steady progress. In my view the very coming into being of this organisation is a great and creditable achievement.

5th Member: India has been accused of over-bearing behaviour or Big Brother attitude by some countries during SAAHC deliberations and also in their bilateral dealings. No one can deny India's pre-eminence in the Association by virtue of its size, population and economic-cumindustrial development. On the other hand, such small countries like Maldives and Bhutan are also its members. How do you think such Association of unequal members could achieve anything significant?

Jein: (Smiling) First of all it is a voluntary association. Secondly, all decisions have to be consensus decisions in other words. even if one member opposes a proposal, it will not go through Thirdly, the SAARC forum offers a good meeting place for its members and even political, bilateral and internal issues could be discussed informally and on one to one basis. Above all, the SAARC serves as the ideal forum where all the members can jointly convey their i oncern though informally to a member perceived to be doing something against the interests of the region as a whole. Above all, it can be ideally developed as an instrument to curb the big brother or domineering attitude of a powerful member. Thus, SAARC, in my view has vast potentials

Comments: The candidate has kept himself well informed and updated about burning international events and topics. He has correlated the various issues in terms of India's interests in an imaginative and intelligent manner revealing excellent foresight and imagination it confirms that the candidate enjoys good capacity for planning and organisation.

6th Member: Do you favour single party dominance, that is, the same party being voted to power at the Centre and in the important States in the country as a whole? What are its advantages and disadvantages?

Jain: I teel under the present dispensation of linguistic States where linguistic fundamentalism is having the upper hand, it is advantageous to have single party dominance to ensure the unity, integrity, and stability of our country. If we have different parties in power at the Centre and in the Statos, it will result in mutual accusations for non-performance by one or the other as is happening today. Secondly, we also have to face the risk of having a coalition government at the Centre Such a coalition experiment when the Janata Party was voted to power in 1977 has proved disastrous. We can opt for multi-party governments if we change over to the

Presidential system of Government Alternatively we should give up the present structure of States being linked to language. In place of linguistic States, if we have integrated provinces as they existed during the British days, the linguistic phobia will disappear and as such there will be no threat for a stable government at the Centre even if it happens to be a coalition government. Primary considerations should be for national unity, integration and security and anything endangering them should be scrupulously avoided

Comments: The Member has referred to certain current national issues which are of controversial nature and asked the candidate to express his views. The candidate has grasped the essentials and displays appreciable knowledge in the field. He analyses the merits and dements of the alternatives objectively and dispassionately. His approach is positive and constructive.

Concluding Comments

Mr. Jain proves to be an intelligent and well-informed individual. He studies a subject extensively, assimilates the ideas and presents his views in an able, effective and convincing manner. He possesses an inquisitive mind and an inquiring attitude, keeps his mind open and receptive to new ideas. He discerns the essentials of a problem with speed and accuracy and decides the priorities without hesitation, bias or reservation. He evaluates the situation after duly considering the pros and cons in an objective and dispassionate manner. Ultimately he arrives at firm decisions in a resolute way and implements them with tonacity and fact. His impact on his listeners is at once forcuful and favourable. He succeeds in convincing others and carrying them with him by his sincenty, flexibility, cooperation and adaptability. He has the courage and intellectual integrity to put across his honest and original views without tear or tayour and stand by his convictions. Dynamically, he is self confident. enterprising He possesses excellent courageous capacity for planning and organisation. He uses plenty of initiative and displays readiness to take reasonable and justifiable risks. He can get along harmoniously with others and lead a team to its goal successfully. Selected with distinction.

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How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests?

Mr. Madan La

Formerly Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of Indi



Our new feature "How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests" has been greatly appreciated by the readers. This feature is being written by Mr. Madan Lai, who retired as Secretary, Staff Selection Commission. As Secretary of the Commission Mr. Lal was instrumental in introducing objective type tests in the competitive examinations held by the Commission for a variety of posts/services. He was the man who planned the entire scheme of Objective Type Tests for the competitive examinations held by the Commission. We are sure that this feature by the authority on Objective Type Tests will help our readers to achieve success.

In the December issue, I had presented to the readers a test battery consisting of one hundred objective type questions, with multiple answers, on Geography. That paper covered both physical and general geography, with particular emphasis on Geography of India. As the readers would no doubt appreciate, it is not possible to cover this vast subject in the span of just a paper or two and hence some more papers would need to be prepared and included in the future issues. I do hope that the test I ttery on Goography already published has been of use to the reader:

The paper on General Knowledge or

General Awareness or General Studies, as it is variously called, not only plays a very important or pivotal role in the examinations for racruitment/selection to public services but it also has very extensive coverage. It is, therefore, imporative that an aspirant for such services must acquire as wide a knowledge in different areas as possible, in the last six issues, I have covered a number of subjects/a/eas of testing and I propose to cover the remaining areas in the first round of this feature which commenced. with the July issue of the magazine. For the issue, I have drawn up a test botten or Science, which follows this brief note:

Everyday Science

- 1. An element common to all acids is (a) Oxygen (b) Hydrogen (c) Sulphur (d)
- Chlorine 2 Which of the following statements
- relating to sound and light is true?
- (a) Light is a form of kinetic energy. whereas sound is a form of potential energy (b) Light can be reflected but sound cannot be (c) Light travels taster in air than does sound (d) Sound traveis in waves but light does not
- 3. Radioactive substances can be produced roadily in
- (a) an electron gun (b) an atomic pile (c) a transistor (d) a Wilson cloud chamber
- 4. Petroleum consists of a complex mixture of
- (a) carbides (b) carbohydiates (c) carbonates (d) hydrocarbons

- 5. Which one of the following Tricinents regarding sound is true?
- (a) It travels at its greatest spend in vacuum (b) It produces transveries vibrations in the medium in which it travels (c) Its source is always vibrating material (a) It cannot travel through liquid:
- 6. The temperature on the surface of the
- (a) 6,000° C (b) 7,000° C (c) 8,000° C (d) 10 000 C
- 7. All of the following planets can be seen without the use of telescope, except
- (a) Mais (b) Mercury (c) Neptone (d) Satu.n
- 8. When a moving bus stops huddenly the passengers are pushed forward because of the
 - (a) friction between the earth and the bus

Every student, at the school level, ge acquainted with the broad outlines or basis of almost all branches of Science Botany, Zoology, Chemistr Physics etc. As the readers would have noticed from question papers of variou examinations published in this magazir from time to time, the questions on Science alone account for about 10 to 15 per cent i the total number of questions in a paper. is thus an important area of testing and n examineo can afford to ignore it. The questions usually askno in the compotitiv examinations relate to salient c fundamental aspects of Science Th syllabus notified for this paper is in broat general terms, and doos not requir advanced or specialised study of the subject. It expects the examinee to b aware of the basic or fundaments aspects

The Test paper given below centains 10 questions. As an aid for proper ansystematic preparation, the readers are advised to answer this test paper in one hour and their make a self-assessment c their performance with reference to the kepunted at the end of this feature. The fellowing grades will help the readers in salt ascessment

- (o Loss than 30% Joore Poor on 31' a to 50 'a score Fair (m) 51 a to 65% score Good (iv) 56% to 60% score Very Good (v) Above 80% score - Excellent The sum of the readers should be to achieve a geore of not less than 60%
- th) friction between the pas ringers and the earth (c) inertia of the parson ters (d) inertic officials
- 9. Which of the following is not ar attribute of bacterium?
- (a) ibility to arise from non-eving matter (b) growth (c) reproduction (d) respiration.
- 10. Who is credited with the developmen. of Polio Vaccine?
- (a) Linus Proling (b) Jonas Salk (c) Melvin Calvin (d) Selman Waksman
- 11. Which of the following countries produces the largest quantity of cultured pearls?
- (a) India (b) Indonesia (c) Japan (d) Malaysia
- 12. The minimum number of atoms of which a molecule of a compound can consist is

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- (a) one (b) two (c) three (d) four
- 13. The Rh factor refers to
- (a) a protein substance found in the blood
 is some people (b) a hormone carried by the
 bod (c) the ratio of red corpuscles to white
 i rpuscles in the blood (a) a process that
 i leads up the clotting of blood
 - 114. Of the following foods, which one is 12 best source of protein?
 - (a) Buttilr (b) Fish (c) Lettuce (d) Milk
 - 15. The red blood cells are formed in the
 - (a) heart (b) liver (c) lymph nodes marrow of bones
 - 16. A wet bulb and a dry-bulb ermometer are used to determine
- 1 (a) the minimum temperature at a place in thy 24-hour period (b) relative humidity (c) of prossure (d) the maximum temperature of a place in any 24 hour period
- ¹⁰ 17. One of the isotopes of iodine has a ⁹laff like" of 25 minutes. This information i fills us that if we start with a given quantity r ¹s the isotopes, 50 minutes later there will themain.
- C (a) one fourth of the original amount (b)
 bone (c) one half of the original amount (d)
 boroximately the same amount
- 15 18. The most abundant element in the sarth's atmosphere is
- (a) carbon dioxide (b) hydrogen (b) oxygen (d) nitrogen
- Fif 19. The lowest grade of coal intermediate the quality between peat and soft coal is
- (a) lignite (b) coke (c) anthracite
- † \$20. Lime in sometimes applied to soil in † \$rder to
- If (a) increase the alkalimity of the soil (b) increase the acidity of the soil (c) restore strates to the soil (d) make the soil more orous.
 - 1 21. An element found in all organic compounds is
 - l (a) oxygen (b) calcium (c) nitrogen 네) carbon
- 1 22. Most commonly used bleaching agent &
- $\mathbb{P}(\mathcal{E})$ alcohol (b) carbon dioxide (c) chlorine d) sodium chloride
- 23. Which of the following diseases is generally spread by fleas?
- (a) Small pox (b) Totanus (c) Typhus d) Yellow fever
- 24. All of the following are plant products except
- (a) cork (b) hemp (c) silk (d) linen
- 25. The drug quinine is used in the reatment of
- (a) bubonic plague (b) malaria (c) typhus d) yellow fever
- **26.** Reproductive cells in normal human beings are produced
- (a) in greater numbers for a longer period of time in the male (b) for a longer period in the female than in the male (c) in equal numbers in both sexes (d) in greater numbers by the female than by the male
- 27. The conservation of hawks and owls s important to manhand chiefly because hese birds eat
- (a) numerous weed seeds (b) harmful

- birds (c) many harmful rodents (d) harmful reptiles
- 28. If the plane of the earth's equator were not inclined to the plane of the earth's orbit
- (a) the year would be longer (b) the winters would be longer (c) there would be no change of seasons (d) the summers would be warmer
- 29. Which one of the following elements is least likely to be found in commercial fertilisers?
- (a) Nitrogen (b) Phosphorus (c) Potassium (d) Silicon
 - 30. Bread is made to rise by
- (a) capillary action of water in the dough(b) the formation of carbon dioxide by yeast(c) polymerisation of the dough(d) sublimation of the flour
- 31. The greatest value of bees to mankind is in
- (a) supplying of food for birds (b) insuring pollination of cortain crop plants (c) storing honey for man's use (d) furnishing beeswax needed in certain specialised industries
- 32. All of the following are examples of chemical changes except the
- (a) magnetising of iron(b) rusting of iron(c) digestion of food(d) souring of milk
- 33. The chief purpose of crop rotation is to check the loss of top-soil
- (a) by water erosion (b) by wind erosion (c) by weathering (d) of its mineral content
- 34. Which of the following acts as a resistance against disease in the body?
- (a) Carbohydrates (b) Red corpuscles (c) Vitamins (d) White Corpuscles
- 35. Which out of the following is the most elastic substance?
 - (a) steel (b) rubber (c) cork (d) nylon
 - 36. The chief constituent of gobar gas is
- (a) Ethane (b) Methane (c) Hydrogen (d) Carbon dioxide
- 37. The first ever heart transplant was attempted by
- (a) Alexander Fleming (b) Joseph Lister (c) Christian Barnard (d) Robert Koch
- 38. The three abundant elements in the earth's crust are altiminium, oxygen and silicon. The correct order of their abundance is
- (a) oxygen, aluminium, silicon (b) aluminium, silicon, oxygen (c) oxygen, silicon, aluminium (d) silicon, oxygen, aluminium
 - 39. Penicillin is widely used as
- (a) an antiseptic (b) a disinfectant (c) an antihiotic (d) an insecticide
- **40.** Excessive secretion from the pituitary gland in children results in
- (a) increased height (b) retailed growth (c) weakening of bones (d) none of the above
- 41. The weight of an object put in a satellite orbiting in space around the earth
- (a) the same as on the earth (b) slightly more than that on the earth (c) less than that on the earth (d) reduced to zero
- 42. Which of the following food articles contains only one of the five constituents of

- diet viz., fats, carbohydrates, proteins, mineral salts and vitamins?
 - (a) Bread (b) Mango (c) Milk (d) Sugar
- 43. In which of the following pairs, the two substances forming the pair are chemically most dissimilar?
- (a) Sugar and paper (b) Butter and paraftin wax (c) Chalk and marble (d) Charcoal and diamond
- 44. In which season do we need more fat?
- (a) rainy season (b) spring (c) winter (d) summer
- 45. Which out of the following organs does not eliminate waste products from the body?
- (a) 'arge intestine (b) liver (c) kidney (d) skin
- **46.** Dialysis is resorted to when there is a failure of functioning of human
 - (a) heart (b) kidney (c) liver (d) lungs
- 47. For digestion of fat hile is needed. This is secreted by the
- (a) stomach (b) pituitary gland (c) pancreas (d) liver
- **48.** Which one of the following substances is obtained by the fractionation of human blood?
- (a) Antivenom serum (b) Gamma globulin (c) Polio vaccine (d) Diphtheria antitoxin
- **49.** Of the blood groups A, B, AB and O, which one is transferred into a person whose blood group is A?
- (a) group A only (b) group B only (c) group A and O (d) group AB only
 - 50. Quinine is
- (a) an antibiotic (b) an enzyme (c) a hormone (d) an alkaloid
- 51. The method of estimating the age of the crust of the earth which is now believed to be the most accurate, makes use of the rate of
- (a) accumulation of sedimentary beds (b) accumulation of salt in the ocean (c) atomic disintegration (radioactivity) (d) loss of heat by the earth
 - 52. When a given amount of air is cooled,
- (a) the amount of moisture it can hold decroases (b) its absolute humidity decreases (c) its rolative humidity remains constant (d) its absolute humidity increases
- 53. With the present day advance in medical techniques, transplants are possible in all of the following except
 - (a) artery (b) bone (c) cornea (d) kidney
- 54. A transistor is most likely to be found in a
- (a) fuse (b) fluorescent lamp (c) hearing aid (d) wrist watch
- 55. Exposure to sunlight helps a person to improve his health because
- (a) the infra-red light kills bacteria in the body (b) resistance power increases (c) the pigment cells in the skin get stimulated and produce a healthy tan (d) the ultraviolet rays convert skin oil into vitamin D
- **56.** Small amounts of iodine are necessary in our diet to
- (a) prevent pellagra (b) compensate for under-activity of the thyroid gland (c) stimulate clotting of blood (d) stimulate pituitary gland

- **57.** On sudden cardiac arrest, which of the following is advised as a first step to revive the functioning of human heart?
- (a) Mouth to mouth resuscitation (b) Giving external cardiac message (c) Sprinkling water on the face (d) Giving cool water to drink
 - 58. TNT is the name of
- (a) a drug (b) an explosive (c) an insecticide (d) a fertiliser
- 59. Which one of the following is not allied to Geophysical Sciences?
- (a) Hydrology (b) Meteorology (c) Palaeontology (d) Seismology
- **60.** Brain of a normal human adult weighs about
 - (a) 1 lb (b) 2 lbs (c) 3 lbs (d) 4 lbs
 - 61. Photophobia is
- (a) a disease due to too much sunlight (b) abnormal intolerance of light (c) the adjustment of the eye for light (d) the ability to perceive light
 - 62. Cancer is a disease which
- (a) cannot be spread by those who have it (b) is found only in human beings (c) develops only in certain organs of the body (d) is passed from generation to generation
- 63. The moon has no atmosphere because
- (a) no atmosphere over formed there (b) the rocky surface completely absorbed the gases (c) due to the low temperature, gases have condensed (d) its gravitational pull is not strong enough to hold an atmosphere
- **64.** An eye defect which usually results from an unequal curvature of the comea is
- (a) nearsightedness (b) astigmatism (c) colour blindness (d) night blindness
- **65.** The velocity of sound in air (under normal conditions) is
- (a) 30 m/sec (b) 320 m/sec (c) 332 m/sec (d) 3,320 m/sec
 - 66. A photo electric cell converts
- (a) sound energy into electrical energy (b) light energy into electrical energy (c) an electrical signal into sound waves (d) electric energy into light energy
- 87. Which of the following sound cannot be heard by human ear?
- (a) 300 vibrations/sec (b) 1,000 vibrations/sec (c) 10,000 vibrations/sec (d) 30,000 vibrations/sec
- **68.** If force is expressed in newton and the distance in metre then the work done is expressed in
 - (a) Joule (b) Kg wt (c) Kg wt m (d) Watt
- 69. The volume of which of the following materials decreases when it is heated from 0° C to 5° C?
 - (a) Air (b) Copper (c) Water (d) Morcury
- **70.** The atmosphere extends from the surface of the earth approximately to a height of
- (a) 5,430 km (b) 3,300 km (c) 2,000 km (d) 230 km
- 71. Which of the following colours has got the maximum refractive index for glass?
- (a) Blue (b) Green (c) Red (d) Indigo
- 72. A resistor is connected to a volt supply and a current of 4 amperes flows through it for 10 seconds in this context

- which one of the following statements is not correct?
- (a) The resistance is 2 ohms (b) The heat developed is 10 calones (c) The power used is 32 watt (d) The ammeter is in series connection
 - 73. A triode differs from a diode in that
- (a) it can amplify a signal (b) it has vacuum inside (c) it has a heated cathodo (d) its current is caused by the photo electric effect
- 74. Which of the following vitamins is helpful for coagulation of blood?
 - (a) C (b) D (c) E (d) K
- 75. For purifying water for drinking, alum is used
- (a) for coagulation of mud particles (b) to kill bacteria (c) to remove salts (d) to remove gases
- 76. A weather balloon is not fully inflated on the ground necause
- (a) if the balloon is fully inflated, it may not remain stable in a storm (b) the air inside the balloon expands as it rises and may burst (c) it cannot withstand the outside pressure if fully inflated (d) None of the above
- 77. Vitamin B12 is most useful for combating
- (a) anemia (b) goitre (c) nightblindness (d) rickets
- 78. How much time does a ray of light emanating from the sun take to reach the earth?
- (a) 4 minutes (b) 8 minutes (c) 16 minutes (d) 32 minutes
 - 79. Acceleration is the rate of change of
- (a) direction (b) distance (c) speed (d) velocity
- 80. A body failing freely from a height towards the earth moves with uniform
- (a) speed (b) velocity (c) acceleration (d) weight
- 81. Escape velocity of a rocket fired from the earth towards the moon is a velocity to get nd of the
- (a) earth's gravitational pull (b) moon's gravitational pull (c) centripotal force due to the earth's rotation (d) pressure of the atmosphere
- **82.** The number of chromosomes an human body is
 - (a) 42 (b) 44 (c) 46 (d) 48
- 83. The theory of inheritance of auquired characters was propounded by
- (a) Charles Darwin (b) Gregor Mendel (c) JB Lamarck (d) Weismann
- 84. The Law of Natural Selection is associated with
 - (a) Dalton (b) Darwin (c) Kopler (d) Mendel
 - 85. When cream is separated from milk
- (a) the density of milk increases (b) the density of milk decreases (c) the density of milk remains unchanged (d) it becomes more viscous
- 86. The element of an electric stove is made of
- (a) copper (b) invar (c) magnalium (d) nicrome
- 87. The life history of human maianal parasite in Anopheles was first described

- by
- (a) Sir Patrick Manson (b) Laveran (c) \$
 Ronald Ross (d) Richard Pfeiffer
- 88. Which of the following is based on the process of fusion?
- (a) Atom Bomb (b) Hydrogen Bomb (i Ordinary Bomb (d) Nepalm Bomb
 - 89. Hybridisation is
- (a) downward movement of water throug soil (b) a process of tilling the land (c decayed vegetable matter (d) crossin between two varioties
- 90. All of the following are water-born diseases except
- (a) Bubonic plague (b) Cholera (c) Dysentery (d) Jaundice
- 91. A person born with the inner ex
- (a) would not have the Eustachian tubi (b) would never be able to hear sound (c would be able to hear only with an electronic hearing aid (d) could hear a loud explosion
- 92. The possibility of hereditary variation is greatest when
- (a) self tertilisation occurs, as in some plants (b) an abundant amount of food is provided for the egg (b) organisms reproduce sexually (d) organisms reproduce as exually
- 93. On a night when the sky is clear, the temporature may dip considerably, on a cloudy night the temporature will usually dip much less. The reason for this difference is that
- (a) the clear sky allows radiant energy to escape readily from the earth (b) on a cloudy night the clouds are warm and therefore retard the cooling (c) the clear sky allows the cold of outer space to reach the earth (d) currents of air carry the heat away from the earth on a clear night
- 94. Which of the following chemicals is useful in photography?
- (a) Aluminium hydroxide (b) Potassium nitrate (c) Silver bromide (d) Sodium chleride
- 95. The purest form of water can be obtained from
- (a) a deep tene well (b) a running stream (c) a hot water spring (d) a heavy shower of
- 96. Which of the following Vitamins is stored in the liver?
- (a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin ∪ (c) Vitamin E (d) Vitamin K
- 97. Which of the following is needed by a person suffering from diahetris?
- (a) Antibiotics (b) Insulin (c) Penicillin (d) Streptomycin
 - 98. Who invented X-ray?
- (a) Baird (b) Einstein (c) Roentgen (d) Rutherford
- 99 The clear sky looks blue because of
- (a) reflection of light (b) refraction of light (c) diffraction of light (d) dispersion of light
- 100. Which of the following glands in the human body is popularly called 'Adam's Apple'?
- (a) Adrenal (b) Liver (c) Thyroid (d) Thymus

(Answers on page 94)

WORLD TODAY



1. CURRENT AFFAIRS

UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL

UN Security Council

4:

I, Malaysia and four other countries were blected non-permanent members of the Jinited Nations Security Council on October 26, 1988, when Bangladesh dropped out of the race after one round. The contest for the Asian seat was between Malaysia and Bangladesh. The outgoing Asian member ilwas Japan.

ii The other countries elected to the two ayear term are Ethiopia, Colombia, Finland riand Canada. They replaced Zambia Argentina Italy and West Germany.

World oil prices fall back to 1973 level

Fifteen years after the 1973 Arab oil embarge gave the Oil Producing Economic (Community (OPEC) its chance to send oil prices searing, they are back in real terms to where they began then And in a would which is new awash in oil analysts of the putroleum market say the risks of a new "shock which would create a 1970 style inflation and might till the West into a slump are shappy diminished."

Arab nations armounced escalating cuts in supply to Western nations on October 17, 1973, to protest against their support to Israel in the Middle East war of that autumn, Panic in a tight market made it possible for OPEC, which had been created in 1960 to raise prices drematically.

By January 1974, the price of light Middle East crude was at \$ 11.65 a barrol, up from \$ 3. But, after rising above \$ 34 in the early 1980s, as the market remained tight and nervous, it is now back to around \$ 10, allowing for inflation, that is around where the OPEC decide began.

What happened was that skyhigh prices stampoded the West into a search for new oil outside OPEC control and also into conserving energy and using more gas coal and nuclear power so that the 1980s have witnessed a glut in petroleum However, many Americans still fear a repeat of 1973's rationing lines at the petrol pump

About 62 per cent of people questioned in a recent poll said they expected to be sitting in line for petrol again within five years

NAM Ministers conference

The Non aligned Foreign Ministers have pledged to fight the big powers' coercive policies of interference and intervention in other countries. The Ministers, who ended their four day conference in Nicosia on September 11, 1988, also decided to intensify their efforts for early independence of Namibia and to force Israel to vacate all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories.

The Foreign Ministers noted that despite the Super Power detente and the signing of the INF treaty, triggering hopes of early disammament serious problems and conflicts still existed and threatened to reopurdice the progress made.

The Ministers constituted a 22 member ministerial committee, with Cyprus as Chairman to suggest ways to adapt the non aligned inovement (NAM) to the new challenges thrown up by the growing Super Fower detente

The conference also adopted a four-page Hicopial declaration saying that in the current circumstances and in view of the growing interrependence of nations, the NAM will intensify the dialogue with all grouping and key factors in international relations and will actively participate in the search for a solution to all outstanding international problems.

It added that NAM was determined to face the challenges of peace, security, disarmament and development and bring about the necessary reforms and adjustments required for this purpose

The conference said the rapprochement between the United States and the Soviet Union and the progress achieved in disarmament negotiations, which resulted in the entry into force of the treaty of the elimination of intermediate and the shorter range missiles as well as their continuing dialogue has greatly improved the international climate. However, serious problems and conflicts still exist and

threaten to jeopardise the progress made International relations were still characterised by the use of force, intervention, interference and the application of coercive measures. This was particularly evident in such cases as South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, the racirt regime's aggression against the front line states, the imposition of the hateful apartheid regime, Israel's continued illegal occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories and pressures and threats in Central America, particularly against Nicaragua.

The movement was ready to contribute actively and constructively to the engoing efforts for solving regional and global problems, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the charter of the United Nations, and the cojectives and principles of non-alignment, so as to ensure respect for the right to self determination of peoples and enhance the struggle against all forms of subjugation foreign occupation and domination and of all forms of racing and racial discrimination. The moviment was also determined to maintain and accelerate the historic momentum generated imparting it a greater degree of permanence than in the past

The declaration welcomed the recent initiatives by the United Nations as having demonstrated its important role in contributing towards finding solutions to long standing international problems. The consistently MAM had supported particularly within multilatoralism framework of the United Nations, and has striven to enhance the efficacy effectiveness of the organisation movement remained resolute in its commitment to seek a solution to the present financial crisis faced by the United **Nations**

It said the non-aligned countries had all along recognised that disarmament was closely linked to international peace and security and the very survival of humanity. They, therefore, were the first to start an organised campaign to halt the arms race, reduce tension between the Super Powers, soek the peaceful resolution of conflicts and promote general and complete

disarmament under effective international control.

SAARC Ministers meet

The two-day session of Council of Ministers of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation concluded in Kathmandu on August 12, 1988 welcoming Pakistan's offer to host the next SAARC summit in Islamabad in December Though the summit was to be held in Colombo, in November, Sri Lanka formally asked for a postponement or a change of venue in new of "its pre-occupation with resolving of the ethnic problem" islamabad was the venue of the fifth summit next year in terms of the decision taken at the third summit in Kathmandu in November last

The Ministers reached an agreement on the procedure of admitting new members into the SAARC Any country in the region subscribing to SAARC's objectives and principles can now be admitted by a unanimous decision of the Heads of State or Government. The procedure, as suggested by India during the tenth session of the Standing Committee, will be through the signing of a joint declaration by the existing members on the one hand and the new member at the level of the Heads of State or Government on the other Only two countries eligible to be members of the Association are Afghanistan and Burma The question of Afghanistan's admission did not figure at the conference.

The Foreign Ministers' conference adopted a seven-page draft report. welcoming the finalisation of the proposal on the SAARC agricultural information centre to be established in Bangladosh It requested Bangladesh Government to make กอดจรรลกง arrangements for the establishment of the centre, which will be the first regional institution to be established under SAARC

The conference suggested the improvement in the SAARC Audio Visual Exchange (SAVE) programme, launched on November 2, 1987 and its expansion to promote development communication programme in collaboration with World View International Foundation (WVIF) and other non-government organisations (NGOS) working in the SAARC region

On the question of the Association's cooperation with other bodies like the ASEAN and EEC, the Secretary-General may contact organisations with similar aims and purposes with a view to sharing of experiences and information, and exchange of reports, studies, calendar of activities and publications

Since the Dhaka summit the SAARC has brought within its umbrella new areas of cooperation, some of much immediate importance like the one which deals with the problem of tackling the menace of terrorism, prevention of drug trafficking and drug abuse. The Ministers meeting at Kathmandulaid thrust on entering into regional

cooperation in the spheres of production, trade, money and finance

U.S. attacks Iran's commercial plane

An Iran Air passenger jet carrying 290 people was shot down in the Gulf by a U S warship on July 3, 1988 Washington, while admitting the incident, said the U S S "Vincennes" shot down the airliner by mistake while taking defensive action. The plane was on a flight from the Iranian port of Bandar Abbas to Dubai in the United Arab Emirates.

The U.S. President, Mr. Ronald Reagan, said in a statement that U.S. Navy ships, "in a proper defensive action" unintentionally shot down the jetliner in an exchange of fire with Iranian 1-roes. Mr. Reagan said he was saddened to report "this terrible human tragedy" and that a full investigation would be carried out by the Detence Department.

Iran vowed to avenge the attack of its civilian aircraft by the United States over the Strait of Hormuz. The warning said. The criminal United States should know that unlawfully shed blood. will be avenged in the same blood-splattered style over the Persian Gulf. The Iranian warning resulted in U.S. missions the world over being put in a state of full alert.

The downing of the Iranian jutliner by a U.S. warship is the result of the "unprecedented build up of the U.S. naval force, which should be immediately withdrawn from the Persian Gulf," the Soviet news agency. Tass said on July 4. Commenting for the first time on the incident, Tass said the untire world is shocked at the "tragic consequence" of the U.S. naval build up in the region.

The United States recoiled in horror and disgust in 1983 when the Soviet Union shot down a civilan airliner expressing sciential scepticism that ruch an action by a Super Power equipped with the latest and best in military technology could possibly be an accident. Five years later, the Relagan administration is defending its own forces for shooting down an airliner, saying an Iran Air Airbus A 300 was the accidental victim of "a proper defensive action."

Tass said Washington was frintically casting around for justification of its action by saying that its warship mistook the jumbo jet for a small jet fighter. The clumsiness of the Washington excise is evident along with its obvious unwillingness to take a more reasonable and constructive position on the question of bringing to an end the acute conflict in the region. It said the incident clearly underlined the need to withdraw U.S. naval forces from the region.

A Soviet Foreign Office spokesman said there was no comparison between this and the downing of a Korean airliner in 1984. He said the Korean airliner had intruded into sensitive. Soviet areas at night without lights and had not responded to warnings.

He said the Iranian airbus on the other he was flying over international waters in brodaylight

The heinousness of the act is match only by the appalling insensitivity whoever was behind the decision to pre the button and send a doadly missile to I aircraft. The downing of the Iranian airlin also highlights the seriousness of 1 situation in the Gulf, particularly the Str. of Hormuz, where the US and Iran ha been fighting an undeclared war for sever months now Curiously, it was Iraq while had started attacking neutral shipping these strategically vital waterways, practice in which Iran has now long bee head and shoulders ahead. Washingto which uptill last year appeared not to tall sides in the Gulf war, get drawn in when backed Iraq's ally Kuwait by "reflagging" i tankers and providing them naval escort of of the troubled waters

The shocking incident has underlined the need for special steps to ensure the safe! of commercial flights in areas of fighting d where there is a warlike situation. The captains of international airlines operatin services across the Gulf are reported to have complained often in the past of the U.S. navy interfering with the established routes Prespective of the rights or wrong of the concentration of the armed forces of a Big Power in any part of the world in defence of its interests, as it perceived them, the International Civil Aviation Organisation will do well to intervene in such situations and to secure every party's cooperation to make civilian traffic through such areas immune from the perils of confrontation

G-7 summit

The annual summit meeting of the seven industrialised countries, which met in horonto on June 20, 1988, ended on a tame note. There were no dramatic decisions on any of the world's economic or political problems and the main thrust of the final communical issued at the end of the three-day deliberations was that their economies that kept up the momentum of growth, inflation had been restrained and progress made towards the correct in of major external imbalances. They said these were encouraging developments that gave cause for optimism, but at the same time stressed there was no room for complacency.

The summit produced a helping hand for the poorest of the poor and bouquets for the U.S. President, Mr. Flonaid Reagan A modest programme of dobt relief for sub-Saharan Africa was the only major economic decision taken at the summit of the United States, Canada, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan.

Even as the grave urgency of treating the debt stalemate in the 22 sub Saharan African countries (which owed over \$ 100 billion of the total Third World debt of \$ 1120 billion in 1986) warrants a concerted

a crigiveness decision" by the creditor alicens and the financial institutions there is a manifest need to reduce the burden of asting debt not only in the heavily debt adden Latin American inventions but also in a other parts of the devisional world.

The debt rehef plan that war announced the end of the summit a treat very limited of relates only to \$ 10 to \$ 15 billion of nird World debt or about one per cent of the total debt of \$ 1120 billion addreover, the fact that the relief is conditional on the abtor country's acceptance of IMF reform ackages makes it politically quite unattration. Developing countries have always ad reservation about IMF policy prescriptions. Even the IMF has recently admitted that its policies may have further impover the some of the world's poorest countries.

The final summit communique included anly a vague promise to give more political impetus to global talks aimed at liberalising farm trade. Though U.S. officials called this brogress, it committed no one to anything appointed. And summit officials said the French balked at a second Reagan proposal or get special consideration for the abhilippines in resolving its debt problems of the communique said. Manila was one of Soveral debtors worthy of concern.

U.S. stand wrecks UN disarm meet

The UN General Assembly's third special

session on disarmament ended in a dramatic last-minute failure on June 26, 1988 with the United States being accused of "wrecking" it by obstructing a declaration outlining a new programme for global disarmament India, which made a vain bid to salvage the four week session by seeking its adjournment to a "more propitious time" next year, was ioined by other Third World countries in voicing frustration and disappointment at the sudden collapse of the session

The session, addressed by the Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and 25 other world leaders since its commencement on May 31, failed because the Unite States refused to join in a consensus on some portions of the draft final document. It opposed criticism of the nuclear weapons capability of South Africa and Israel, and the arms race in outer space in the draft.

In the face of the US stand, no consensus was possible and the monthlong session concluded on an unsuccessful note although it was extended by several hours in an attempt to bridge differences. In the end, there was no declaration but only expressions of hope by delegates that some good will come out Failure of this session, which followed similar meetings in 1987 and 1982, was particularly disappointing to developing countries which were optimistic in view of the encouraging atmosphere generated by the treaty signed between Washington and Moscow for eliminating intermediate range missiles

Mr Gandhi had made an impassioned plea for universal disarmament at the special session of the UN General Assembly on June 9. In this nuclear age, he pointed out, "the insane logic of mutually assured destruction will ensure that nothing survives, that none lives to tell the tale, that there is no one left to understand what went wrong and why."

On behalf of India, Mr. Gandhi proposed an action plan which would bring about the elimination of all nuclear weapons, in three stages, over the next 22 years, ultimately bringing about the total elimination of all nuclear weapons from the world by the year 2010. The Prime Minister pointed out that there was no reason why nuclear weapons could not be eliminated. There was already an international convention eliminating biological weapons and the world community was already working on similarly eliminating chemical weapons. There was no reason why nuclear weapons too could not be eliminated.

Mr Gandhi suggested negotiating an international convention outlawing the throat or use of nuclear weapons to reinforce the process of nuclear disarmament. While the nuclear weapons states would make such a commitment, those nations which were capable of crossing the nuclear threshold must undertake to restrain themselves. This is to be accompanied by strict measures to find all covert and overt assistance to those seeking to acquire nuclear weapons.

ASIA

Coup bid in Maldives

1 Heavy armed mercenaries invaded Male, the capital of Maldives in the Indian Ocean on November 3, 1988 and the heleaguered President. Mr. Maumoon Abdul Gayoem, sought international help including that of India to defeat the coup attempt. Unknown number of men landed in Male at the crack of dawn and stormed the presidential house. The President and a couple of his senior ministers evaded as furnity by the intride.

In response to a request from the President of the island nation, India despatched troops to the Maldives, following the attempted coup in a swift operation 350 crack indian paratroopers drove the intruding foreign mercenaries out of Maldives and secured for President Gayoom full control of the Indian Ocean islandination.

The coup attempt by about 100 merconanes, reportedly Sn Lankan nationals hired by disgruntled expatriate Maldivians, collapsed in less than 24 hours after they had stormed the presidential palace and National Scourity headquarters in Male on October 4. The Indian forces intercepted one of the two boats from which the mercenaries had launched the attack on Male and were in hot pursuit of another

believed to be carrying mercenanes and some hostages, including the Transport Minister Mr Ahmed Mujuthaba

The toll in the lighting is estimated to be between 20 and 30. Reports from Male said the Islamic Centre, the main mosque on the island, was pitted with bullet holes and a few other Government offices, including the National Security Service headquarters, were damaged.

The forces behind the attempted coup in the island, which flourishes in the abundance of sun and fun business to sustain its tourist traffic, could not be immediately established. There is no indication about who the attackers were, though four of them have been captured by Indian soldiers. Suspicion has focussed on a idaldivian businessman resident in Sri Lanka who is believed to have recruited members of Tamil militant groups. The attacking force apparently sailed from the west coast of Sri Lanka.

President Gayoom has been in power since November 1978 and in 1983 he had a brush with an attempted coup made by the deposed President, Mr. Sayeed Ibrahim Nasir Some British mercenaries were hirod by Mr. Nasir to stage the coup. Mr. Nasir, who lives in Singapure, was suspected to be bohind this attempt as well. The former President of the Maldives has, however,

denied that he was involved in an attempt by foreign marcenaries to overthrow the Government of Mr. Gayoom. Highly placed sources in the Government in India have spoken of the possible involvement of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Fellam and come other militant Tamil groups of Sri Lanka in the abortive coup attempt.

The Maldivian authorities were in touch with the Indian, U.S., Sri Lankan, Malaysian and Pakistani authorities through the crisis but it was clear that only India had the capability of reacting with the required spred. The Indian decision to send troops to a neighbouring country or the larger interest of regional stability was conveyed to the Soviet Union and other friendly countries. The United States supported india's decision to despatch troops to the Maldives and offered India any assistance that was required.

India did well to rush to the rescue of the Maldives and beat back the foreign invading forces. India had a moral responsibility to undortake this mission, not merely because it alone could have airdropped crack troops within hours. The Maldives is a member of the Commonwealth and SAARC. The operation, well-planned and swiftly executed, went off like clockwork and the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, had every reason to congratulate the armed forces on

doing such a splendid job. The international action to India's move, ranging from the U.S. to SAARC countries like Nepal and Bangladesh, has been more than favourable.

Pakistan facing worst inflation

The new Pakistani Government may find repairing a shattered economy even more difficult than reviving democratic institutions smothered by years of military rule

According to several reports in the Pakistan press, the country was facing one of its worst bouts in inflation because of low savings and investment during the past decade or so

The problem had been further confounded by resorting to massive deficit financing during the past three years and the country had become more and more dependent on foreign borrowings while production continued to shink

Commenting on the state of the Pakistani economy and the problems likely to confront the new rulors after the November elections, an expert recently said "Pakistan cannot conceivably meet its double related obligations. Little do those scrambling for power realise that the chickens are coming home to roost."

Describing Pakistan's decision to seek \$800 million from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as a pointer to the crisis dimensions of the balance of payments position, the reports estimate that from the next financial year Islamabad may have to pay more by way of debt servicing than it might get as foreign aid funds "And despite that, the external debt liability outstanding in 1997 would be more than \$11 billion."

Agreeing with a recent World Bank observation that "the Pakistani economy is, in certain important respects, living on burrowing time," the reports claim that Pakis an at present had nother the foreign exchange reserves nor the capacity to generate adequate foreign exchange earnings on a continuing basis to meet its import requirements and settle its external debt. The country's foreign exchange reserves reportedly fell by at least \$ 95 million in 1986-87 and by about \$ 300 million during the last fiscal year.

The reports also claim that inflows of aid have been falling over the years. While in 1977 78 Pakistan required only 38 per cent of fresh aid to meet servicing obligations of previous debts, by 1985-87, 87 per cent of fresh aid had to go towards repayment of interest and instalments of debts incurred earlier.

Asserting that the country's debtservicing burden may soon reach Latin American proportions, the reports say that not only were export earnings barely meeting half of the country's import bill but that foreign exchange coming in the form of workers' remittances was also declining significantly. Earlier, these remittances were bridging the gap between imports and exports

The reports observed that "recent upheavals" on the political front had caused a serious setback to the Pakistani economy During the past 11 years only a facade of resisting the pressure of donors to bring about "required structural" changes was kept up, the reports said

The reports say that the country was paying the price for its "crippling dependence" on international lending agencies for funds and the Government has finally had to give in to the long standing demand of the World Bank and the IMF for liberalisation of its import policy. Not only have most of the non-tariff barriers gone but some lowering in the tariff walls has also been accomplished.

Citizenship for Lankan Indians

The Sn Lankan Government has on October 12, 1988 decided to grant citizenship to all stateless persons of Indian origin. A decision to this effect was taken at a Cabinet meeting presided over by the President, Mr. J. R. Jayewardene. The Cabinet approved a draft of a special legislation to amend the Citizenship Act of February. 1980 to give effect to this decision.

According to the draft legislation "grant of citizenship to stateless persons (special provision)", "notwithstanding any other law every person (a) Who is of Indian origin lawfully resident in Sri Lanka, (b) Neither a citizen of Sri Lanka nor of India. (c) Has not at any time applied or even included in any application to the Indian High Commission in Sri Lanka for grant of Indian citizenship shall have the status of citizen of Sri Lanka with effect from the date of commencement of this Act and shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges to which other citizens of Sri Lanka are entitled to by law."

Under an agreement between the Governments of India and Sri Lanka in 1966, it was agreed that India will grant citizenship to 5,06,000 stateless persons of Indian origin within six to eight montris of the Sri Lankari Government passing legislation to grant citizenship to 4,69,000 stateless persons. Of these, India has a eady granted citizenship to 4,22,000 and applications for 84,000 are under consideration.

Sri Lanka has so far granted citizenship to 2,36,000 but the remaining stateless p rsons could not be granted citizenship because of unforeseen circumstances. The proposed amendment of Citizenship Act would grant citizenship to all remaining persons, including their descendants.

Whatever else the decision taken may accomplish, it will have no impact on the other dispute going on between the Tamilis

and the Sn Lankan Government This because the citizenship issue concell those Tamils who were taken to Sri Lanka indentured labour in the twenties and we settled mostly in tea plantations in easte and central areas. The Tamils of Northe Province and some pockets in Easter Province settled there in last century, a hence became eligible to citizenship whi the country became independent in 194 The rule stipulated that only those who we born in the country before independent would be entitled to this right. The so-calle stateless Tamils are among the mo exploited sections of the Sri Lanke society, and the threat of repatriation ha inhibited their natural urge to domand fif nghts

Army seizes power in Burma

The Army seized power in Burma of September 18, 1988 and pledged to help democratic, multi party elections after restoring peace and order. The coup leader the Defence Minister and Chief of the Arms Staff, Gen. Saw Maung, declared that he would halt deteriorating conditions and help democratic elections in the country.

It pledged to restore law and order and hold democratic multi party general elections, a key Opposition demand that has been backed by months of mass anti-Government protests and strikes. The announcement urged all political parties and organisations, which will accept and practise genuine democracy, to begin election preparations.

Shortly after the announcement, soveral thousand people surged into the streets of the capital city of Rangoon in spontaneous rejection of the new regime, the nation's fourth in two months. Demonstrators shouted for others to come out of their homes with weapons. The protesters telleditines and threw them along with stones and bricks across major roads to obstruct military traffic.

Gen Saw Maung, who led the coup, was on September 20 named Detence Minister and Minister for Foreign Affa is. The military dominated Government or, teptember 21 made Gen Saw Maung who had ousted Burma's first civilian leader in a quarter century, as the Prime Minister. Gen Saw Maung, a hardliner, is known as the right-hand man of toppled President, Mr. Sein Lwin, who was widely blanied for brutal suppression of dissorit.

Immediately theroafter, Gen Saw Maung sought to head off the consolidation of democratic forces in the country by offering to step down after a promised general election. He made the offer in a letter adressed to the three prominent political figures, Gen Aung Gyi Gen Tin Oo and Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi The three are the leaders whom democratic forces wish to form an interim Government to

nduct a multi-party poll and restore mocracy All the three are said to have ne into hiding

Gen Saw Maung wrote the letter even as iddhist monks and ethnic minorities joined idents against whom the army crackdown ntinued despite an international uproar id demand by the United States and other untries that shooting of unarmed people ould end

The new Burmese military strongman has aimed that his main aim was to put an end chaotic conditions "in the interests of the ople" But the very next day, his troops guns on unarmed benir their emonstrators and killed at least 150 of em. Quite apart from the horror of it all, uch a show of toughness on the part of en. Saw Maung will not help realise his own vowed aim. In less than a week in August, ne troops had shot down an estimated ,000 people during massive protest narches. This brutality did not cow down the eople's struggle for democracy. It fuelled urther protests

As was to be expected, the Burmese eople's agitation for breaking the country's economic and political isolation and ishering in multi-party democracy has entered a new phase of turbulence. The country appeared to have been through the worst after Gen. Sein Lwin's removal as chief of the ruling Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) in August followed by President Maung Maung's acceptance of the demand for multi-party democracy. With the take-over of the Government by the fomer Armed Forces Commander, who became Defence Minister in Gen Sein Lwin's government in July, the Burmese army command has removed the selfimposed ban on firing by troops on antigovernment protesters

The students have rejected Gen Saw Maung's 19-member Stato Peace Restoration Committee which indicates that they do not have trust in the intentions of the Army A number of cities and towns are no longer in control of the Rangoon authorities Students, supported by Buddhist monks have set up citizens' committees in these places and taken over administrative responsibilities. Given the current "do or die" mood, it is unlikely that they will hand back power to the aimy unless the latter resorts to indiscriminate killınas

Gen Saw Maung has confirmed that multi-party election would be held, but added that it would be supervised by the election commission that had already been appointed by the Burma Socialist Party. This, and the fact that the coupleader is silent about the BSPP's role in the new dispensation, seems to lend substance to the Opposition fear, held for weeks that the army might stage a "false" coup to keep BSPP leaders in power. The new regime's intention will remain suspect until it clarifies its position on all crucial issues.

The formation of a parallel Government

under the leadership of the 82-year-old former Prime Minister U Nu has come a full circle. This may have further undermined the military's power base. Gen. Saw Maung's coup has the apparent objective of halting this drift and reimposing its writ on central Burma His call asking all political parties to begin "election preparations" may be nothing more than a feint to mislead the people

Israel launches satellite

Israel became the eighth nation in the world to launch an artificial earth satellite on September 19, 1988. The successful launching of the 156-kg satellite into a low orbit in an indigenously built Shavit rocket is, in the words of the Prime Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, "a giant technological step". It no doubt puts this intrepid nation in the select company of four or five advanced countries that are capable of deriving strategic advantages through their space payloads.

Israel's sensational success in launching its first satellite into orbit hit the headlines in the U.S. and aroused fears that this could be the beginning of yet another major arms race in West Asia. Few in Washington were fooled by the statement of Mr. Moshe Keret, head of Israel's aircraft industries and one of the builders of the satellite, that the experimental model launched was only for technological research and not for spying

The satellite, named 'Ofek', which in Hebrew means horizon, is said to carry a 6 6 pound payload for surveillance Israel did not say what rocket was used for the launch. What is known is that it is in an elliptical orbit with its closest point 250 km and the farthest 1,000 km from the earth Extrapolating from this it could be concluded that the satellite may be an experimental communications satellite though surveillance functions could also have been incorporated There is speculation that it was either a Jericho II or the newer Comet. The satellite has a life of only one month but this will be followed by another spy satellite giving Israel daily information on the military movements in the Arab states

Implicit in Israel's achievement is its relentless drive to maximise self-reliance even in such sophisticated and costly ventures as gathering intelligence through satellites. At present, the Israelis get such information from the U.S. spy satellite but have frequently complained that the U.S. sometimes drags its feet because of its interests in the Arab world Israeli officials say that better information is crucial at a time when Iraq, Syria and Saudi Arabia are purchasing new and much more sophisticated aircraft and ground-to-ground missiles. American experts say that the Israelis now have rockets capable of hitting Moscow and cities in Libya No Arab country also is now beyond its military reach

Israel frankly acknowledges that it can

now get wider information about neighbouring States. The satellite carries sophisticated optical equipment capable of photographing military targets of its Arab neighbours. Defence strategists believe that having perfected the satellite launch know-how, Israel must be having a stockpile of rocket carriers capable of arming with nuclear warheads, the existence of which is by now an open secret.

Eighth win for Singapore PM

The Singapore Prime Minister, Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, led his ruling People's Action Party to a landslide election victory on September 4, 1988 and said he would step down as Premier after 30 years in office This was Mr. Lee's eighth straight victory since 1959.

The ruling party won all but one seat in the 81-member National Parliament Considering the pathetic absence of a credible opposition party and the severe limits imposed on expression of dissent in the country, the election verdict is true to past pattern and hardly surprising Although 18 ethnic Indians contested the polls, all those who fought on the opposition tickets failed to win, while six from the ruling party got elected

Under Mr Lee, the island republic has had a kind of parliamentary democracy which is difficult to distinguish from a dictatorship. The lopsidedness of the verdict can be gauged from the failure of the Workers' Party to win even a single seat, though it secured 38.5 per cent of the popular vote. There is no doubt that Mr Lee has brought economic prosperity to the island.

Mr Lee said his party's eighth succesive victory—was the reflection of a solid mandate for the leadership of the second generation leaders. Mr Loe was the only guard who fought the election, as 15 of the veterans including senior Minister, Mr S Rajaratnam, declined to contest, with a view to make way for the younger team of Minister in charge of the Government for the past four years. Mr Lee has a world record of being the longest serving (29 years)—democratically—elected—Prime Minister

Although there is a growing public disaffection against Mr Lee's 29 years of autocratic rule, the opposition parties, however, have failed to capitalise on this as they are hampered by their own disunity. Except for one or two major opposition parties, the rest of the registered parties become active only during the election time.

Truce in the Gulf

Peace returned to the war-torn Gulf with the cease-fire agreement between Iran and (Continued on page 57)

Avoid Finding Faults

A leader should make his men want him He should make his people accept him freely, willingly and eagerly. He should also be able to influence their thinking, shape their ideas and direct their actions to achieve the selected common and worthy objective. After considering the essential pre-requisites for loadership we have been examining the important factors which enable an individual to effectively influence others and win them over to his or her side In this article we are proceeding further to consider some more such relevant factors

An aspiring leader should, as a rule avoid finding fault with others. He should never categorically and dogmatically declare that another individual is wrong Generally, one delights in finding faults with others, blaming others and catching others in the wrong. But one should remember that right and wrong are in most cases a relative concept. One can and often view his actions subjectively and justifies them as right and proper by a curious process of reasoning which suits the occasion Therefore, when you are out to prove another person wrong, you start with a serious handicap. You can let in all the evidence, quote all the books, produce witnesses and establish your point all right But in spite of all that you would not have convinced the other individual that he or she was on the wrong or did the wrong thing. Since you have failed to convince the individual you also cannot influence the

On the other hand, in your eagerness to prove him wrong, you will only earn his enmity and hatred. His ego will be aroused. He will defend himself at any cost. He will be more determined than ever to persist with whatever he has been doing. He will prove to be very obstinate and difficult. It is extremely rare, may be one in a million, who is likely to agree with you and admit that he was wrong and you are right. Since you are striking a deadly blow at his self-respect, pride, intelligence and judgement, he will protest and oppose you tooth and nail. You may be right and dead right at that. You may be hundred per cent correct. You may be cleverer and smarter than the other person But never try to prove it to him. Never challenge him. Never hurt his self-esteem and pride. You can never influence others by proving them to be in the wrong "Be wiser than other people, if you can, but do not tell them so," Lord Chesterfield advised his son. This advice holds good to you and to me, if we aspire for leadership and

Does this mean that we should never point out the mistakes of others to them. correct them when they are definitely in the

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

wrong and save them from their own follies Certainly not. You must definitely cry a halt and put a stop when an individual is doing the wrong thing and is rushing headlong on the road to his ruin. But make sure that you would be able to stop him and make him. proceed on the right road. Your action should not force him run at double the speed on the same road to ruin and damnation. Yell don't have to prove him that he had been wrong. It is enough if you could help him, to discover for himself, that he has not been on the right lines and it would be better to change his course to get what he wants in other words you must motivate him to change on his own, voluntarily and willingly

You are interested that he should not persist with the wrong. For this you don't have to prove him that he has been in the wrong Do not attempt to convince him of his errors and mistakes. Instead be tactful, judicious and help him to make the discovery himself. Instead of declaring that the other party is in the wrong, start by saying that you might be in the wrong and, therefore, you would like to examine the facts with his help. Such statements like, "I feel I might be in the wrong, I am frequently mistaken, If I am in the wrong, I would like to be put right. Can we, therefore, examine the facts?" will put the opponent in a friendly. positive and cooperative mood. More often than not, he will confess that he himself has his own doubts

As you know the scientists never attempt to prove anything, they only attempt to find out the facts. You can, therefore, suggest the scientific approach to the problem and anyone is likely to agree. Your admission that you could be in the wrong will stop all and controversies arguments oppenent's ego will be satisfied. You lose nothing since you know only too well that you are hundred per cent right. You should not antagonise others. You should not make him feel small and let down. You should not hurt his ego or vanity or selfesteem. Where one's ego is involved logic and reasoning will have no appeal. You therefore, be practical and should,

Basically all of us are averse to change Our ideas, beliefs, hustoms and values are very sacred to us and we cling to them with surprising zeal and fanaticism Changes have to be brought about gradually and naturally instead of forcing one to change, we must help to change voluntarily and gradually in this context, the observations Professor Robinson, an eminent psychologist merit serious consideration He says "We sometimes find ourselves changing our minds without any resistance or heavy emotion but if we are told we are wrong, we resent the imputation and harden our hearts. We are incredibly heedless in the formation of our beliefs, but find ourselves filled with an illicit passion for them when anyone proposes to rob us of their companionship. It is obviously not the ideas themselves that are dear to us, but our self-esteem which is threatened

The little word 'my' is the most important one in human affairs, and properly to reckon with it is the beginning of wisdom. It has the same force whether it is 'my' dinner, my' dog and 'my' house, or 'my' father, 'my' country and 'my' God. We not only resent the imputation that our watch is wrong, or our cab shabby, but that our conception of the canals of Mars, of the pronunciation of 'Epictetus', of the medicinal value of salicin, or of the date of Sargon I is subject to revision We like to continue to believe that we have been accustomed to accept as true, and the resentment aroused when doubt is cast upon any of our assumptions leads us to seek every manner of excuse for clinging to it. The result is that most of our so-called reasoning consists in finding arguments for going on believing as we already do "

Let us, therefore, avoid finding faults and let us not rush to prove others wrong. But if at all we have to do it, for a valid and worthwhile reason, then let us do it in a diplomatic gentle, tactful and indirect manner. The leader has but one aim. to win over others to his way of thinking. He should see that all his words and deeds invariably contribute to this primary objective. If they do he is bound to WIN

Benjamin Franklin, as you might have known, has been one of the famous personalities and leader of men in America. In his autobiography he explains how he gave up the habit of fault finding and thus became exceptionally successful in the art of influencing and motivating people. This is: what he writes. "I made it a rule to forbear all direct contradictions to the sentiments of others, and all positive assertions of my own. Leven forbade myself the use of every word or expression in the language that imported a fixed opinion, such as 'certainly', 'undoubtedly', etc., and I adopted, instead of them, "I conceive", "I apprehend" or "I imagine' a thing to be so and so or 'it so appears to me at present. When another asserted something that I thought an error, denied myself the pleasure of

(Continued on page 56)

Should Smoking Be Banned In Colleges And Universities?

FIRST PRIZE



Sureet Chatterjee

The steel-grey wisps curling away from the glowing end of a cigarette and by and by melting into nothingness can hardly be faulted in having anything remote linking it with a health hazard. Weaving a mosaic of ineffable patterns as it loops and curls through the air, it seems almost etheroal yet, the poison that sleeps in its bosom sends many an unlucky man to a premature death. Coughing, their bodies cringing with pain, there are many who remain but shadows of men ravaged by disease—the ultimate price paid for having sampled the smoke for times too many, for far too long

Packaged under a variety of brand names and catering to myriad of tastes from the sophisticated to the rustic, 'the has quietly and penetrated into every strata of society. It has become a ubiquitous symbol. languidly held between the fingertips of a glamorous model posing an air of languor or, held clenched between the teeth of rough and roady men taking after the image of 'the strong and silent type' the dangling cigarette has in effect become synonymous with fashion and masculinity. Boys and girls of the impressionable age are easy pickings, they being more prone to the false notions of 'machismo' that goes with the man with a cigarette. Consequently, it is in colleges and universities with its air of general permissiveness that many pick up the habit

Apart to its being abusive to one's health it has of late acquired the dubious distinction of being the chief medium for propagating and indeed, perpetuating drug abuse. One of the more commonly adopted means being smoking the hallucinogen with

CONTEST ESSAYS

the cigarette. The whitish haze that so often clouds our living-rooms, cinema halls and placos of work, courtesy to the inveterate smoker, has much to say in the assault on the health of the non-smoker. A seemingly endless chain of evils seem to spring up from a smoker's puffs endangering not only himself but also, others innocent of the habit.

It is all too probable that the naive and pliable mind of the college-goer unaware of the pitfalls to be wheedled into the habit of smoking. One at this ago is inclined to dismiss all portentous facts about smoking as so much hullabaloo over what is considered an entirely pleasurable pastime Smoking has other alluring connotations, one being that a smoker has more of the dash -- his non chalantly blowing puffs or his flicking the ash with perfect insouciance stamping him to be a man of the world, a man with his own mind a label that many teenagers hunger for Smoking follows as a consequence. Besides the annual turnover of graduates we also have a huge turnover of smokers from our colleges

It is at colloges that many a smoker is 'born' and with smoking casting its dark shadow on the issue of public health it would be therefore, an entirely sane step to prohibit smoking in colleges or universities as a step towards extirpation of this abuse

SECOND PRIZE

"A cigar is a roll of tobacco with a flame at one end and a fool at the other." The author of these crisp, pithy words of thought and of wisdom is none other but Dr. Johnson whose ingenuity to clothe lofty ideas in humour tinged, words appears to be marvellous. But the bipedal human being paid little heed to the dangers involved in smoking with the result we are now destined to live in a world of smokers. No wonder are we not the offsprings of Adam and Eve who yielded to the temptation of tasting the forbidden fruit?

Now billions smoke and a substantial part of the smoking population hails from the college campuses. This is a serious trend demanding immediate remedial action because, first and foremost, smoking is a health hazard. It is a brutal fact that tobacco, the chief ingredient in a cigar or cigarette contains upto 3% of nicotine, which in small doses is capable of giving a lake sensation of spothing effect to the smoker, but in larger doses would ruin his



S. Sreekala

health and in still larger doses would mercilessly drive his soul out of his mortal frame. Even moderate smoking is dangerous in the long run because a smoker whether moderate or addict is always prone to lung and heart diseases. Doctors say that the nicotine of a single cigarette, if injected into the blood stream of a full grown healthy man, is capable of killing that man instantaneously.

Another factor that causes concern is that the students of today are the citizens of tomorrow and as such if the smoking habit enslaves the student community during the crucial formative period of college life, the attermath would be catastrophic The health and intelligence of the smoke addict will definitely deteriorate and along with it his capacity to do hard work and to be of use to the community and to the country The beacons of hope may uven turn to be the dynamites of destruction. There is also the danger of students, squandering the parents' hard earned money by their indulgence in smoking. The cost of a cigarette may not be much but it is many a mickle that makes a muckle

Now the issue on the carpet is how to save the student community from the corrupt influence of smoking. Should we ban smoking in universities and colleges to achieve our objective? The answer is a definite. 'No' because we should not introduce what we cannot enforce. The adolescent college student usually takes to the unhealthy exercise of smoking for the more joy of imitating elders and exhibiting his manliness. The rule of the rod is of little use in correcting him because, the adolescent, by nature, is rebellious and

(Continued on page 56)

Don't Quit

When things go wrong, as they sometimes will, When the road you're trudging seems all up hill, When the funds are low and the debts are high, And you want to smile, but you have to sigh, When care is pressing you down a bit, Rest, if you must, but don't you quit.

Life is queer with it's twists and turns,
As everyone of us sometimes learns,
And many a failure turns about
When he might have won had he stuck it out;
Don't give up, though the pace seems slow,
You might succeed with another blow.

Often the goal is nearer than it seems to a faint and faltering man,
Often the struggler has given up
When he might have captured the victor's cup.
And he learned too late, when the night slipped down,
How close he was to the golden crown.

Success is failure turned inside out,
The silver tint of the clouds of doubt,
And you never can tell how close you are,
It may be near when it seems afar;
So stick to the fight when you're hardest hit,
It's when things seem worst that you mustn't quit.



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Improve Your Appearance By Personal Grooming



Photo Vikas Va

Even simplicity has its glamour. But everyone cannot create an impact by simplicity along in today's world it has become necessary to highlight the positive features and underplay the negative ones of one's personal appearance. To help our readers in developing a perfect personality we have published in this series articles on Looking Better, Weight Control, Staying Slim, Skin Care, Make-up and Hair Care. To give a finishing touch to these tips for improving your appearance we publish this month an article on "personal grooming".

prove Your Appearance By Personal Grooming

tuty lies in the eyes of the beholder, common saying which usually holds. We all are aware of a simple fact that human being is created different. It be a very rare possibility that every may have the 'same' feelings about ject or a living being. And this is what our lives more interesting, more nging, more difficult and more le. And how we' are projected on er person's mind, also varies from lual to individual.

ing the other view we may sometimes how should we project ourself on ?



oil, the single most important factor makes us attractive for others is our LE'

yle

Jeon Elizabeth has style Nancy

Jan hasn't Princess Diana has style

Je Charles hasn't Elton John has style

Travolta hasn't Rekha has style

eshwari haun't Dev Anand has style

mondra hasn't Pierre Cardin has style

World hasn't

andkerchiefs are stylish Lissues it Bubble baths are stylish Bubble isn't Cotton is stylish Nylon isn't itre is stylish Cinemia hall isn't Skiing tylish Jogging isn't Black coffee is sh Espresso isn't

rbitrary Individualistic Unfair ional that's style May be style is so sted just because we cannot get it by g, or buy it, or even explain it. Yet if we a close look at the style list above, a pattern does begin to emerge. Just

If the people who have style do have thing in common. All of them are inals doing their own thing stamped with strong individual signature—and thus sing it stylish. No one but Princess Diana. could get away with her hats Nancy Reagan is far better dressed than Queen Elizabeth but the signature is her designer's, not hers, while the Queen's sometimes dire clothes are part of her style We all see Rekha the way she carries herself, her glamour, even her simplicity leaves an impact, on the viewer

The secret of these people, 'always, in everything they do, they are themselves' It could reflect in any manner. The way they talk, sing, dance, dress-up, mannerism, behaviour, smile, act or in other innumerable ways.

Lucky are the people who are born with the 'style' in-built in them. Some pick it up naturally in their process of growing up and may be a few build it up by trying and making this style as part of their overall personality.

The first step to be stylish is to be what you are To follow someone's footsteps is not building up your style, it could only be an over acted display, which might brand you as a carbon copy. And if you are able to pick up style you should consider yourself to be one of those lucky ones.

This definitely does not imply that people who do not possess style cannot be attractive, may be their presence might not be that magnetic but by putting in a few dedicated efforts they could always look and feel better and attractive

We must start with self discipline, by changing our minds to think and making our body to strive and achieve the better. Try and overcome the shortcomings of our physical self by maintaining good and nutritional diet, combined with regular exercises to keep our body proportionate. Our body too is a part of our overall style. A fat person or an extra thin person may also have flair and style, but it will be to our advantage to have a proportionate and healthy body.

A good body framework is the foundation for developing your personality further

We start with the internal aspects of our personality first, re, our behaviour mannerism merital outlook thinking etc. These are the aspects which we keep on developing throughout our lifespan. These in turn are reflected by our educational, financial and family hackground, experiences of life, friends, social environment and other factors. Somehow these internal aspects of our personality become quite rigid and it becomes very difficult to change these traits

To improve on these internal aspects we first have to analyse our own shortcomings, for which we need the help of others. Asking friends and other trusted people to sincerely criticise our own faults is going to give us the insight to what we lack and

what requires to be changed in our personality or habits. If a few of the opinions point towards some specific faults in us then we must accept these faults very consciously and gracefully and start with very concentrated efforts and patience to overcome these shortcornings.

Well, this certainly is not a very easy task it would require a lot of courage and will power to first face the sincere criticism and then to accept these faults senously within our own minds. But think of the benefits we are going to achieve by becoming more acceptable and loveable for



others, which in itself is a great compliment

External aspects of our personality *i.e.*, the way we look, dress up, hair-style, our beauty routine, make up gestures, eyes etc., are also extremely important. Only with a little uffort, some proper guidance and with a lot of personal flair and imagination we can develop our own 'style' for our appearance.

Just the way we tile up our hair, or the technique of make up to use or the colour we select for dressing up, or the selection of accessories could help us give a 'different' and better appearance. Study the faults, we have in our appearance, gain proper knowledge and techniques to improve on these by taking proper expert guidance and finally add that touch of 'individuality' to work out wonders for grooming your personality.

"It ain't what we wear, it's the way we wear it." Our clothes, one of the most important factors that can enhance our appearance, are to be selected very intelligently to move with this rapid changing world of fashions and help us to be stylish and attractive

---Ravi Malhotra

Test Of Reasoning

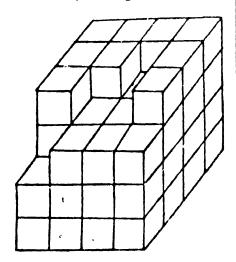
Assistant Administrative Officers' (Class I) Examination, September 1988 Conducted by the Life Insurance Corporation of India

Directions: In column I are fisted certain groups of individuals while in Column II are listed some of the characteristics against each group of individuals which are common to each member of that group.

	Column II
_	TW
_	PT
_	SUW
_	RV
	QRV
_	PR
	QΤW
_	QSUW
_	PQS

- Q. 1. Which individual has all the above characters?
 - (1) H (2) I (3) J (4) M
- Q. 2. Which characteristics are round either in J or in K or in both but not in M?
- (1) P, Q, T (2) P, Q, R, S (3) Q, R, S, T (4) U, V, T
- Q. 3. Which characteristic is common to G and H but is not in M?
 - (1) Q (2) R (3) S (4) B
- Q. 4. Which characteristics are common to H and J but are not in K?
 - (1) P, Q (2) Q, R (3) Q, W (4) R, W
- Q. 5. Which characteristic is not found either in F or in L or in both?
 - (1) Q (2) S (3) U (4) V

Directions: Some cubes equal in size have been arranged in the form of a solid block as shown in the figure below. All the faces of this solid block except the bottom one have been coloured yellow. Now answer the questions given below:



- Q. 6. How many cubes are not coloured on any face?
 - (1) 5 (2) 7 (3) 9 (4) 11
 - Q. 7. How many cubes are coloured on

one face only?

- (1) 24 (2) 25 (3) 26 (4) 27
- Q. 8. How many cubes are coloured on two faces only?
 - (1) 13 (2) 14 (3) 15 (4) 16
- **Q. 9.** How many cubes are coloured on three taces only?
 - (1) 7 (2) 8 (3) 9 (4) 10
- **Q. 10.** How many cubes are coloured on four faces only?
 - (1) 0 (2) 1 (3) 2 (4) 3

Directions: In each of the following questions two statements P and Q are given. They may look factually absurd. You have to ignore this absurdity and concentrate only upon the logic involved in each statement. Mark your answer as (1) If both P and Q are true, (2) If both P and Q are false or doubtful, (3) If P is true and Q is false or doubtful, (4) If P is false or doubtful and Q is true.

- Q. 11. P Cups play chess Chess is a difficult game. Therefore cups play a difficult game.
- Q Rita is a girl All girls are timid Therefore Rita is timid
- **Q. 12.** P Some mangoes are apples All grapes are mangoes. Therefore all apples are grapes.
- Q Some mangoos are apples. All apples are grapes. Therefore some mangoes are grapes.
- Q. 13. F Some tables are grass All stools are grass Therefore all tables are stools
- Q Jackals live in forests. Citios are in forests. Therefore jackals live in cities.
- Q. 14. P. All fish can fly Some fish are birds. All birds are naughty. Therefore some naughty can fly
- Q Some fish are birds. All birds are naughty. Therefore all fish are naughty.
- Q. 15. P Some musicians are not noh All musicians are polite. Therefore not all polite persons are rich.
- Q All musicians are rich. No rich person is polite. Therefore musicians are not polite.

Directions: In each of the following questions a statement is given followed by two conclusions I and II. Mark your answer as (1) If both the conclusions can be drawn from the statement, (2) If only I can be drawn, (3) If only II can be drawn, (4) If neither I nor II can be drawn.

Q. 16. Statement . I know nothing except the fact of my ignorance

Conclusions

- I The writer's knowledge is very poor
- If The world of knowledge is too vast to be explored by a single person
 - Q. 17. Statement . Roading maketh a full

man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man

Conclusions

- I Pointed and precise expression come only through extensive writing
- II Extensive reading makes a complet man
- Q. 18. Statement The old order changet yielding place to new

Conclusions

- I Change is the law of nature
- II Discard old ideas because they an
- Q. 19. Statement Fashio: is a form of ugliness so intolerable that we have to alter it every six months

Conclusions

- I Fashiori designers do not understand the public mind very well
- Il The public by and large is highly susceptible to novelty
- Q. 20. Statement The devil can cite scripture for his purpose

Conclusions

- Even an unscrupulous person has some principles
- If The real wisdom is to be found in scriptures

Directions: In the following questions,

- > stands for =
- < stands for #
- x stands for >
- + stands for <
- = stands for >
- stands for ∢

Q. 21. If $\alpha \times \beta \rightarrow \gamma$ it implies that

- (1) $\alpha \cdot \beta \cdot \gamma$ (2) $\alpha + \beta \times \gamma$
- (3) $\alpha = \beta \times \gamma$ (4) $\alpha \rightarrow \beta \times \gamma$
- Q 22. $\alpha = \beta = \gamma$, it does not imply that
- (1) $\alpha > \beta < \gamma$ (2) $\alpha \times \beta > \gamma$
- (3) $\alpha < \beta \times \gamma$ (4) $\alpha + \beta \times \gamma$
- Q. 23. If $\alpha : \beta \times \chi$ it implies that
- (1) $\alpha \beta > \gamma$ (2) $\alpha \beta \gamma$
- (3) $\alpha = \beta \quad \gamma$ (4) $\alpha < \beta \quad \gamma$
- Q 24. If $\alpha \times \beta = \gamma$, it implies that
- (1) $\alpha = \beta \times \gamma$ (2) $\alpha = \beta \cdot \gamma$
- (2) ... 0 ... (4) ... 0 ...
- (3) $\alpha = \beta \times \gamma$ (4) $\alpha = \beta + \gamma$
- Q. 25. If $\alpha + \beta \times \gamma$, it implies that
- (1) $\alpha = \beta = \gamma$ (2) $\alpha = \beta = \gamma$
- (3) $\alpha < \beta \gamma$ (4) $\alpha \times \beta < \gamma$

Directions: In each of the following letter-sequences some letters are missing which are given in that order as one of the four alternatives under it.

```
1.26.а бассаба ааб<sub>е</sub>сса ча
   -- a с
               (2) aabbab
 1) ababab
 3) aa ab ab
               (4)abbaba
   2.27. bed-abe dab ed ab d
uthabedae (2) adetae
or3) adb coa
              (4) acbdc i
Veg. 28. ab' dea bdo a da ab-d
 htt) dbcbb
               (2) obddb c
 be3) acdbed
               (4) cdbbcc
172.29.ht an deb dab ca c d
1001) debobd
               (2) adbdab
3 (3) deched
               (4) cddbdb
192,30.ab cos dddbro ddaa a
le d aab bb
er (1) abdaab (2) dbdaba
lue(3) bddaah (4) baddab
and
           ANSWERS
hε
21. (2) I H does not have characterstic
  J does not have characteristics R and
  M does not have characteristics T,
  nd Q
                   4. (3)
                           5. (4)
  2. (1)
          3. (1)
  6. (3)
          7.(1)
                   8. (1)
                           9. (2)
          11.(1)
                   12. (4)
  10. (3)
                           13. (2)
  14, (3)
          15 (1)
                   16. (3)
                           17. (1)
  18. (2)
          19. (3)
                   20. (2)
```

Initive measures will only turn him more pellious. The warm touch of counselling, the other hand, can reform him because punselling conveys the message of love and love always begets love a would erefore suggest formation of counselling roups in every college and university possisting of teachers and senior students of proven character whose primary task ould be to create an awareness among sudents on the harmful effects of smoking those this awareness is created by postant counselling, it may not be difficult free the students from the yoke of all abacco dependence.

mcontinued from page 50)

LEntradicting him abruptly, and of showing remediately some absurdity in his 196 oposition, and in answering I began by Janserving that in certain cases or 9 reumstances his opinion would be right, at in the present case there appeared or osciented to me some difference, etc. I soon mound the advantage of this change in my Wiannier, the conversations I engaged in then on more pleasantly.

t The modest way in which I proposed my. Ipinions procured them a readier reception Nend less contradiction. I had less Whortification when I was found to be in the th rong, and I more easily prevailed upon rbi'thers to give up their mistakes and join with ome when I happened to be in the right. And Henis mode which I at first put on with some g. iolence to natural inclination, became at aingth so easy, and so habitual to me, that paterhaps for these fifty years past no one It tas over heard a dogmatical expression thscape me. And to this habit (after my inaharacter of integrity) I think it principally trowing that I had earned so much weight with analy fellow citizens when I proposed new

21. (3) $\alpha \times \beta \Rightarrow \gamma \Rightarrow \alpha \Rightarrow \beta = \gamma$

⇒α> B and α> y

 $(1) \Rightarrow \alpha < \beta > \gamma$ $\Rightarrow \alpha > \beta \le \gamma$

(2) $\Rightarrow \alpha < \beta > \gamma$

(3) $\Rightarrow \alpha \neq \beta > \gamma \Rightarrow \alpha > \beta > \gamma$ $\Rightarrow \alpha \geq \beta \text{ and } \alpha > \gamma$

(4) $\Rightarrow \alpha = \beta > \gamma$

22. (4) α - β - γ ⇒ α 4 β 4 γ

-α≥β≥y

(1) $\Rightarrow \alpha = \beta \neq \gamma \Rightarrow \alpha = \beta \Rightarrow \gamma \text{ or } \alpha = \beta < \gamma$

(2) $\Rightarrow \alpha > \beta = \gamma$

(3) $\Rightarrow \alpha \neq \beta > \gamma$

 $\Rightarrow \underline{\alpha} \rightarrow \underline{\beta} \cdot \underline{\gamma}$ or $\alpha < \beta > \underline{\gamma}$

(4) > 4 < B > y

23. (2) $\alpha \rightarrow \beta \times \gamma \rightarrow \alpha \quad \beta \rightarrow \gamma$

(1) → α ∢ β - γ → α < β - γ

(2) ο α **ε β ε γ** ο α <u>β 2 γ</u>

(3) $\Rightarrow \alpha \models \beta \models \gamma \Rightarrow \alpha \subseteq \beta \subseteq \gamma$

(4) -> $\alpha \times \beta \neq \gamma \Rightarrow \alpha \times \beta \Rightarrow \gamma$

 $\Rightarrow \alpha > \beta > \gamma \text{ or } \alpha < \beta > \gamma$

institutions, or alterations in the old, and so much influence in public councils when I became a member, for I was but a bad speaker, never eloquent, subject to much hesitation in my choice of words, hardly correct in language, and yet I generally carried my points."

From the observations of Benjamin Franklin, you could see that it requires certain amount of will-power and constant practice to curb one's natural tendency to criticise, find fault or denounce others for mistakes, omissions and commissions. However, soon it becomes a habit and easy to practice. Once you have gained the ability to exercise self-control, observe patience pause and think, you are also able to see as to why and how the other individual has done or said the wrong thing Perhaps, anyone in his shoes, might have done the same thing, committed similar mistakes under similar circumstances. In other words, you are now able to look at the matter or issue from the other person's points of view. Once you comprehend the whole problem, once you identify his

28.(4) abcd/cadb/dcba/ bdac/abcd

29. (1) bcd/aa/cda/bb/

dab/gc/ahc/dd

bcda/abcd

30. (3) ahb, ccc, dddd/

bcc ddd,aaga/cdd,aaa,bbbb

(To be continued)

interests, wants and desires, it is easy and simple for you to motivate him. On the other hand, if you rush to criticise you will make him stick to his guns and take a rigid stand. There will be heated arguments, denials and counter denials, all types of justifications and explanations, accusations and counter accusations and you will end up having to put up with a bifter enemy perhaps for the rest of your life. But we don't want enemies and critics. We want friends and people ready to help and cooperate. Therefore, let us adopt the techniques practised by Benjamin Franklin.

To become and stay as leader let us use diplomacy, tact, patience and under standing. Let us not rush to find fault with others. Let us not be eager to tell the other person that he is in the wrong. If at all it becomes necessary for us to point out the mistakes of another person, let us be discreet and diplomatic. Let us not hurt his ego and self esteem. Tact, sympathy and kind ness in handling people in this very important matter will crown the leader with supreme SUCCESS.

Prize Winners In Essay Contest—404

First Prize Winner:

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Second Prize Winner.

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(Continued from page 48)

Iraq coming into effect at 3 a m GMT (8.30 a.m. IST) on August 20, 1988. All hostilities between the two warring nations halted after eight years following the acceptance of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 598. The war had taken a toll of a million lives.

A 350-man force of blue-helmeted UN officers from 24 countries, including India, took up positions along the border of both countries to monitor the cease-fire. The UN truce observer force includes an air unit to provide fixed-wing and helicopter support For the first time in UN history, the group also includes a naval component to patrol the strategic Shatt Al-Arab waterway, which was the original bone of contention.

Iran and Iraq had on August 9 pledged to end all hostilities immediately even though the United Nations set August 20 as the cease-fire date Both sides of the hostilities are clearly fed up with war Both announced that they would immediately stop all hostile acts on land, sea and air, a full 12 days before the agreed date

Peace talks began in Geneva, under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, to consolidate the original agreement of both Iraq and Iran to abide by the Security Council Resolution 598 Apart from other things, the motion laid down three conditions, and in this order One, both countries will withdraw their troops to the internationally recognised borders, two, they will exchange prisoners of war and then, three, sit down to resolve outstanding issues with the help of the UN

The eight-year-old Gulf war, one of the most brutal wars in history, has claimed a million lives, caused endless grief and almost viewed the belligeronts' economies. The conflict, the bloodiest on record in West Asia and deadliest since World War II began on a wide scale on September 22, 1980, four days after Baghdad announced its rejection of the 1975 Algiers accords. The agreement was meant to end a border dispute between Iran and Iraq on Shatt Al-Arab waterway, the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers in the northern Gulf and a natural boundary between the two countries.

The accords horalded a four-year normalisation period but also gave way to tension which heated up in June 1979 and led to skirmishes on the ground between infantry units and incursions into each other's territories. The conflict erupted on September 22 as Iraq launched a massive offensive into Iranian territory and its air force began the first of the countless raids against military targets along with border and within Iranian territory. Iraq has, however, maintained that the conflict started on September 4 with Iranian shelling of Iraqi border towns and villages.

In the weeks following September 22, Iraqi torces advanced swiftly and without much resistance from the forces of the newly-founded Islamic Republic of Iran and

seized the western Iranian towns of Oasr-e-Shirin and Mehran According to Baghdad, they captured a 600-kilometre strip of land stretching from the central front to the Shatt Al-Arab

For several months in the following year the war-front was quiet except for an Iranian offensive that broke the Iraqi stranglehold on Abadan in the northern Gulf, Bloody fighting resumed in 1982 when Teheran launched its largest offensive since the war's start, just as Iraq announced its withdrawal from some Iranian territory—of which it claimed to occupy 25,000 square kilometres

Iran countered by launching a series of offensives along the front's southern sector and in July 1982 recaptured Khorramshahr while also forging into Iraqi territory for the first time in the Basra region, Iraq's main port and second-largest city. Shortly after proposing a cease fire which Iran rejected. Iraq focussed on choking Iran economically by announcing in August 1982 a blockade of its primary oil terminal at Kharg Island in the north-western Gulf Kharg, which served as Iran's main crude oil export terminal. has since been bombed hundreds of times.

The cease fire became possible after the Iraqi President, Mr Saddam Hussein agreed to an immediate end of hostilities if that was followed by face-to-face talks According to Arab and U.S. officials, Saudi pressure on Iraq and a series of Saudi-Iranian contacts persuaded Saddam Hussein to drop his earlier demand for immediate face to-face talks precondition for a cease-fire. The Saudi effort was supported by Kuwait, Bahrain, Jordan, Tunisia, Morocco and North Yemen Saudi Arabia appears to have made liberal use of its financial clout to bring the two sides together

It also provides timely affirmation of the paramount role of the United Nations as the conscience-keeper of the community of nations It is a measure of the patient, painstaking and skillful statesman of Mr. Perez de Cuellar that he could prevail upon Iraq-- aided no doubt by the guarantee that the five permanent members of the Security Council were willing to provide about Iran's bonafides -to recognise the chase fire as the best starting point for a just and honourable scittlement of the long discord between the standing nations

Zia killed in plane crash

The Pakistan President, Gen Zia-ul-Haq, who ruled Pakistan with an iron grip for over a decade, died on August 17, 1988 when the aircraft in which he was returning to Islamabad from Bahawalpur, near Multan, exploded in mid-air immediately after take-off. The US Ambassador to Pakistan, Mr Arnold Raphel and two top Pakistani Generals were among the 37 people on

board when the C-130 Hercules transport aircraft exploded There were n survivors

Gen. Zia's close confidant and Chairmal of the Pakistani Senate (Upper House), M Ghulam Ishaq Khan, immediately assume the responsibilities of President under th Constitution after an emergency Cabine meeting, also attended by the thre Services Chiefs. The Deputy Chief of th Army Staff, General Mirza Aslam Beg, wa appointed the Chief of the Army Staff Emergency was declared in the country. veteran ICS official. Mr. Khan has served in various capacities and was the Defence Secretary when Gen Zia imposed martia law in the country. Later, he became Finance Minister, after which he was named the Senate Chairman.

Gen Zia was laid to rest on August 20 kg the forecourt of the Shah Faisal mosque with hundreds of thousands of mourners reciting kalima and raising slogans hailing the general as a martyr. President Zia, who ruled the country for more than 11 years -longer than any other ruler-was buried with full military and state honours, in the presence of 70 world leaders including the President of India, Mr. R. Venkataraman, the Turkish President, Mr. Kenan Everan, and Prime Minister, Mr. Turgut Ozal, the Bangladesh President, Gen. H. M. Ershad, the Zimbabwe President, Mr. Robert Mugabe, the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz and the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe

Gen Zia had gone to Bahawalpur to! watch demonstration exercises of the latesti U.S. built Abrams M1A1 main battle tank. The Abrams tank which is to be supplied in bulk to Pakistan will be the spearhead to create a bridge head at any point Pakistan perceives to be vulnerable in the Indian defence line. The particular significance of the Abrams tank lies in the infra red thermal imaging system which enables it to identify opposing tanks even in their camouflaged parks and allows the commander to squeeze off the first shot with great accuracy in the dead of night Such a capacity gives the Pakistani ermoured corps a pre-emptive first strike capability to effect a broach in defence so that the rest of the mechanised division can pour through and be deep inside India before an air strike can be launched to stop it

The death of Pakistan's military ruler is indeed a tragic event and the country faces an indefinite period of political uncertainty. After all, he had ruled Pakistan with an iron hand for no less than 11 years. No other military ruler of Pakistan has had such a prolonged grip on power. He had contributed in no lesser measure towards fashioning the destiny of his nation. Gen. Zia had become so powerful that he was literally toying around with Pakistan's polity, confident that he could get away with anything. His self-confidence seems to have had a mesmerising effect on the country, both on friends and foes.

The prompt assumption of the reins of Bove mment by Mr. Khan is by no means a juarantee of political stability. He. in iccordance with the Pakistani order of voi3 recedence, was legitimately number two yes n Islamabad. What is more pertinent is the Ven Islamabad what is more personal ven act that he was one of the closest h Sonfidants of Gen Zia Soon after Gen Zia b 3 eized power in a coup and ousted Z A 3hutto in 1977, he appointed Mr. Khan as he Secretary-General on the Defence Mr Khan has of course, Vinistry declared that there will be no change in the le slection schedule according to which er (Pakistan is to go to polis on November 19 He stressed that there would be no deviation from the constitutional path and ,71 the democratic convention in the transfer of power would be fully adhered to It is customary for interim rulers to give such ..assurances

Islamisation of Bangladesh

General Hussain Muhammad Ershad, cPresident of Bangladesh, has made Islam rthe state roligion. The controversial bconstitution (eighth) amendment making Islam the state religion in Bangladesh busecured an easy passage in the country's highest legislative forum---the Jatiya e Sangsad (Parliament) Enlightened resections have squarely condemned the or measure as anti-national and as one that went against all canons of secularism Owhich was the bedrock of the liberation .Ustruggle that brought independence to the in country

By rushing the Bill through the

Parliament, General Ershad has betrayed the fundamental concept that governed the formation of his country barely 17 years ago in his anxiety to consolidate his political hold over the country, under attack by the 21-party Opposition alliance, the President seems to have forgotten the very reasons that gave birth to Bangladesh The imposition of Urdu and the cultural values of an Islamic West Pakistan were among the major causes that consolidated Bangla nationalism that led eventually to liberation and the creation of the secular State of Bangladesh in 1971

The establishment of an Islamic theocratic State destroys a major pillar of Bangladesh's resurgent nationhood Islamisation repudiates the national liberation movement which gave birth to South Asia's newest State significantly, it betrays the faith of about three million martyrs. One would be naive to believe that the Islamisation of Bangladesh reflects Guneral Ershad's love for Islam in fact, the retrogressive ploy of beleaguered General is part of the efforts he is making to survive and to regain legitimacy for his military rule which any free election in Bangladesh would reject General Ershad has taken the cue from General Zia-ul Hag who has managed to retain power largely by using his Islamic clout

The Opposition parties which had been campaigning against the measure in the hope that the military ruler would see reason and not do anything that would alter the basic character of the constitution are once again on the war path. Still, it is the fact the Opposition alliances have not been able to come together on this issue that has

encouraged the military ruler to go ahead with the proposal

Events subsequent to the passage of the the rallies Bill-the hartal, and violence—testify the widespread opposition to the measure. The resentment of the Hindu, Buddhist and Christian minorities is understandable because they have been reduced to the status of second class citizens on grounds of religion, and this threats carries of an inevitable abridgement of their rights Although Muslims comprise 85 per cent of Bangladesh's 105 million people, Hindus, Christians and Buddhists together constitute a substantial number, more than the total population of Sri Lanka. And these people will now feel marginalised and culturally insecure

The Islamisation of Bangladesh is going to gravely harm the econmic and sociopolitical fabric of the Bangla polity which failed to become developmental, participatory and purposive and, instead, became a manipulative instrument for securing concentration of powers in the hands of a small coterie of individuals. With the present measure, Bangladesh will be submerged in a vicious atmosphere of modieval obscurantism, religious bigotry and fundamentalism Religious conservatism will invariably stun all its aspirations of progressive growth. The scientific outlook of modern advancement will be bogged down in fanatic tenets of religious obsolescence Communal politics will reign over the destiny of Bangladesh and the country will gradually see a denial of civil rights, social stagnation and feudal domination as in the West Asian Islamic theocracies

AFRICA

Accord on Namibla

reached in New York on July 20, 1988

With the United States acting as mediator, representatives of Angola, South Africa and Cuba reached the agreement after three days of talks on the Governor's Island, off the New York harbour The US is a party to the agreement which is regarded as a major breakthrough for peace in South-West Africa. The agreement contains a basic set of principles for black majority rule in Namibia, a former German.

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The principles agreed upon but kept a secret by the four countries, also cover the pull-out of an estimated 45,000 Cuban forces from Angola They are helping Angola's Marxist Government in a 13-year-old guerilla war waged by rebols aided by Washington and Pretoria

The Namibian problem is entirely the creation of South Africa Given only temporary charge of the German colony of South Vest Africa in 1915, it has stayed put At least since 1966 when the United Nations specifically revoked its mandate and made Namibia its direct responsibility. South Africa has been defying the world body A western contact group, comprising the U.S., Britain, France, West Germany and Canada, set up to talk South Africa into quitting has been dragging its feet. In 1985 Pretona set up a puppet government in Windhoek It has, moreover, in complicity

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The settlement in New York must be seen essentially as the handiwork of the US persuasion on the intransigent South African regime that it had better begin to yield to the call for justice and sanity. But the question is whether Pretoria would honour the new agreement through a phased withdrawal of its troops from Namibia The doubt arises because of Pretoria's atrocious credentials as a law abiding member of the international community It is also far from clear if the U.S., which has taken Mr Savimbi, the leader of UNITA, under its wings, will be able to reassure Angola that his guerillas, financed and armed by Pretona, will actually move to the northern part of the country and thus reduce their armed pressure on Luanda

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EUROPE

Changes in Soviet poll system

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The draft law reflects decisions of the Communist Party conference in June last to make Soviet society more democratic and transfer more power from the party to state organs. "Soviet citizens will be guaranteed the right to free and thorough discussion of the political, professional and personal qualities of candidates and the right to campaign for or against them," the draft law declares.

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The now Fresident will head Parliament, name the Prime Minister, head the Defence Council, and sign new legislation into law But the Congress of people's deputies will have the power to recall him—by secret ballot.

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Party (100 delegates), trade unions (100), cooperative organisations (100), Communist Youth League (75), the committee of Soviet women (75), army veterans (75), and scientific and cultural unions (each 75). A further 75 will come from other national organisations—local groups, such as the new nationalist movements in the Soviet Baltic, will not be represented.

Under the reforms, the minimum age of candidates will be lowered from 23 to 21, while the electorate will include all citizens over the age of 18

Be that as it may, the new law does considerably expand the area of free speech in a country which has been fed so far with platitudes and propaganda. While it will not throw up rival designs to reshape Soviet society it will ensure all the same that divergent views find expression at various levels of decision-making. To that extent, elected bodies can claim to be very much more representative of the people than has been the case so far.

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The urgently summoned session elected Mr. Gorbachev as President and Mr. Anatoly Lukyanov as the First Vice President after relieving Mr. Gromyko and others of their duties.

After his election, Mr Gorbachev assured the Deputies that he would spare no effort in carrying forward the restructuring of the Soviet society. Asserting that the policy of perestroikal had the backing of the working people, he said the time had come for "vigorous action". The Supreme Soviet also elected 58-year old Mr Anatoly Lukyanov as the First Vice-President of the Supreme Soviet Problidium. Before this election, Mr Lukyanov was a Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The elections took place after the Supreme Sovict relieved former Presidium President, Mr Gromyko and the First Vice President, Mr Pyotr Demichev, of their duties

The election indicated that Mr Gorbachev has finally emerged as the most powerful person in the country securing the mandate of the party for going ahead with his policies for transforming the Soviet Union in all spheres. The affairs of the State and the party were separated following the

death of Leonid Brezhnev Now, after more than five years, the posts of the General Secretary of the party and the President have been given to the same person. The official title of the post which Mr. Gorbachev takes on in addition to his duties as party leader is Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

In his address, Mr. Gorbachev said, "the Soviets must become the highest authority of their territory and eliminate the shortcomings of stagnation. The party will facilitate the enhancement of the role of the Soviets. The Soviets will take on their shoulders the major burden of State work," he said "As the situation changes, we must change accordingly."

Mr Gorbachev has proposed major changes in the powers of the President which would make the State set-up an executive Presidential form of Government. Under the proposal, the President would have a decisive say on key home, foreign and defence policies and appointment of the country's Prime Minister, a job performed by the party General Secretary so far. Immediately after his election, Mr. Gorbachev assured the nation that he would use the broad powers associated with his new combined posts for the benefit of the country and the people

Reminiscent of Vladimir Lenin's famous call of "all powers to the Soviets," Mr. Gorbachev declared that he will do everything to enhance and raise the authority of the Soviets (elected legislatures) and make them real agencies for the absolute power of the people

Describing his policy of perestroika or restructuring every aspect of Soviet life as a historic choice, Mr. Gorbachev said this decisive step taken three-and-a-half years ago has now entered a new and crucial phase and the role of the Soviets in this phase is very great. A key element of perestroika is to redefine the role of the Communist Party while enhancing the power of the legislature.

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The Soviet leader doclared that henceforth the Supreme Soviet will definitely be more active in implementing foreign policies along with the more important domestic policy issues. On foreign policy issues, he said the Soviet Union's international course was clear-cut. it was one of removing the risk of a nuclear normalising catastrophe international relations, forming equal and mutually beneficial ties between the countries and peoples of the world, promoting wideranging cooperation in most diverse spheres and ensuring to each nation the nght to choose freely its own destiny

The prompt assumption of the reins of sovernment by Mr. Khan is by no means a juarantee of political stability. He in sccordance with the Pakistani order of recedence, was legitimately number two a Islamabad. What is more purtinent is the act that he was one of the closest confidents of Gen. Zia. Soon after Gen. Zia. eized power in a coup and ousted Z. A. 3hutto in 1977, he appointed Mr. Khan as he Secretary General of the Defence Mr Khan has of course, Vinistry declared that there will be no change in the election schedule according to which Pakistan is to go to polls on November 19 He stressed that there would be no deviation from the constitutional path and the democratic convention in the transfer of power would be fully adhered to it is customary for interim rulers to give such assurances

Islamisation of Bangladesh

General Hussain Muhammad Ershad. President of Bangladesh, has made Islam the state religion. The controversial constitution (eighth) amendment making Islam the state religion in Bangladesh secured an easy passage in the country's highost legislative forum the Jatiya Sangsad. (Parliament). Enlightened sections have squarely condemned the measure as anti-national and as one that went against all canons of secularism which was the bedrock of the liberation struggle that brought independence to the country.

By rushing the Bill through the

Parliament, General Ershad has betrayed the fundamental concept that governed the formation of his country barely 17 years ago in his anxiety to consolidate his political hold over the country, under attack by the 21-party Opposition alliance, the President seems to have forgotten the very reasons that gave birth to Bangladesh The imposition of Urdu and the cultural values of an Islamic Wost Pakistan were among the major causes that consolidated Bangla nationalism that led eventually to liberation and the creation of the secular State of Bangladesh in 1971

The establishment of an Islamic theocratic State destroys a major pillar of Bangladesh's resurgent nationhood Islamication regudiates the national liberation movement which gave birth to South Asia's newest State More significantly, it betrays the faith of about three million martyrs. One would be naive to the that believe Islamisation of Bangladesh reflects General Ershad's love for Islam. In fact, the retrogressive ploy of beleaguerod General is part of the efforts he is making to survive and to regain legitimacy for his military rule which any free election in Bangladesh would reject General Ershad has taken the cue from General Zia-ul Haq who has managed to retain power largely by using his Islamic clout

The Opposition parties which had been campaigning against the measure in the hope that the military rule; would see reason and not do anything that would alter the basic character of the constitution are once again on the war path Still, it is the fact the Opposition alliances have not been able to come together on this issue that has

encouraged the military ruler to go ahead with the proposal.

Events subsequent to the passage of the Bill—the hartal. the rallies violence—testify the widespread opposition to the measure. The resentment of the Hindu, Buddhist and Christian minorities is understandable because they have been reduced to the status of second class citizens on grounds of religion, and this carries threats of an inevitable abridgement of their rights Although Muslims comprise 85 per cent of Bangladesh's 105 million people, Hindus, **Buddhists** Christians and together constitute a substantial number, more than the total population of Sri Lanka. And these people will now feel marginalised and culturally insecure

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AFRICA

Accord on Namibia

Ten years after the United Nations formally called for Namibian independence, and following many recent rounds of negotiations in Brazzaville, London, Cairo and New York, and agreement has finally been reached on the fate of the South-West African country which South Africa has illegally occupied for 73 years. A four nation agreement on a basic set of principles that would free Namibia troin 73 years of South African rule and provide for the withdrawai of Cuban troops from neighbouring Angola was reached in New York on July 20, 1988.

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Coup in Haiti

Brig -Gen Prosper Avril declared himself resident of Haiti on September 18, 1988 inly hours after ousting Lt -Gen Henri Hamphy in a military coup Lt Gen Henri Hamphy was escorted under guard to the nternational airport and later granted political asylum by the Dominican Republic

It was the fourth change of Government in three years in the western hemipshere's poorest nation. The new head of State has peen a key figure in Haiti's succession of military Governments since dictator Jean Claude Duvaiier fled to exile in France on February 7, 1986. He served as an adviser to a military-civilian junta headed by Lt-

Gen Namphy which succeeded Duvalier Brig -Gen Avril was forced to resign that post in early 1986 after anti-Government demonstrations

He then participated in the June 19 coup that toppled the four-month-old civilian Government of President Leslie Manigat, who had tried to transfer Brig. Gen Avril from commander of the presidential guard to an administrative post. Brig. Gen Avril was also a military adviser to Duvalior.

The coup came at the end of a week of violence in which three churches, all headed by radical pnests, were attacked and destroyed, with 11 people killed and 70 wounded. The violence is widely believed to have been carried out

by former members of the Ton Ton Macoutes, the socret police, founded by Duvalier's father, Francois "Papa Doc" Duvalier in the 1950s

The quick transfer of power through a military coup in Haiti is nothing new What is, however, important to remember is that those who seized power now were no better than Namphy and were just as guilty of complicity in last winter's election violence and recent attacks on civilians. It is yet to be seen whether a strong democratic movement can emerge in Haiti because, in the ultimate analysis, the power game that the military generals play can be effectively resisted only by a civilian Government. And this requires a continual democratic endeavour.

MISCELLANY

Research on Himalaya's age

The highest mountain system on earth, the Himalayas, may be twice as old, deep sea drilling experiments in the Indian Ocean have revealed. Till now, these mountains were believed to be 10 million years old. Now it appears that they had begun to form about 10 million years earlier.

The neep-sea investigations were carried out by West German geologists, in cooperation with 23 other scientists from eight other nations, within the framework of the International Ocean Drilling Programme. The Doutsche Forschungs Gemeinschaft (German Research Association or DFG) has organised a special programme for this project.

The borings brought up sediments of the finest rock components - products of weathoring transported from the Himalayas by the Ganges and Brahmaputra down to the mouths of their deltas. These rock components reach deep into the ocean as turbidity currents and finally sink to the bottom. This continuous process, spanning millions of years, led to the accumulation of sodiment deposits, spreading much further south from the Bay of Bengal. They lie on a hard basaltic crustal mass formed from volcanic eruptions that constitutes the socalled Central Indian Ridge. This ridge is part of the global 60,000 km long mid oceanic ridge system, a testimony of the new formation of the earth's crust. The crust, where the present drilling work is being carried out, has spread northwards at the rate of a few centimetres a year from the Central Indian Ridge

Honey can cure wounds

Honey, which is known for its medicinal value, can successfully cure wounds

Surgeons in Nigeria have achieved considerable success in this field, according to the *British Journal of Surgery*.

Dr Spencer Efem, a consultant surgeon and lecturer from the university teaching hospital in Calabar, has treated 59 patients with honey over a period of three years Doctors referred patients with burns, bed sores and various types of ulcers to Dr Efem because conventional dressing and antibiotic treatments of some carried out for two years had failed

Dr Efem took swahs of the wounds for laboratory culture and applied unprocessed honey to the injury. The honey dried the tissue and helped the body repair the wounds. Laboratory cultures indicated that when the wounds were infected with honey, no organisms could be cultured from swabs of the wound.

Alcohol produced from cassava plant starch

A new method for continuous production of alcohol from a plant starch using immobilised yeast cells has been developed by scientists, who say the process could revolutionise India's alcohol industry

Traditionally, ethanol or ethyl alcohol is produced from inolasses, a by-product of the sugar industry. But of late the molasses based distilleres have been facing difficulty because of shortage of molasses.

Scientists at the Regional Research Laboratory (RRL) in Trivandrum have shown that ethaniol can be continuously produced from cassava plant starch in a reactor filled with immobilised yeast cells RRL scientists have successfully operated for three months a 10-litre capacity "fermentation bioroactor" producing ethanol to prove the low cost of the technology.

The scientists picked on cassava as it is one of the most efficient "photo synthesising" plants, having a

carbohydrate content of 90 per cent. The process involves converting the plant starch into glucose, which are treated with yeast cells to produce ethanoi.

Japanese banks world's largest

The world's ten largest banks judging by deposits, are now Japanese, according to a survey by *American Banker*

Citibank, America's largest, has faller in ranking in one year from 17th to 28th

The world's largest bank is the Dai Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd of Tokyo with 276 3 billion dollars in deposits. The second largest is the Sumitomo Bank with 257 6 billion dollars and the third Fuji with 249 4 billion dollars.

Fastest Train

An experimental passenger train in West Germany has set a new world record reaching 406 kmpli on a stretch of railway especially built for high speed trains. The inter-city experimental (ICE) broke the previous record of 380 kmph set in 1981 by the French TGV train.

World's biggest transport plane

The world's most powerful transport aircraft christened AN 124 "Ruslan" has been developed by Soviet aeronautical erigineers. The aircfract can take large span trusses and bridge girders, heavy dumper trucks and tractors, buses and rivercraft, earthmovers and pipelayers. The loading can be accomplished from the front as well as from the rear. Two travelling cranes, each with a 10-tonne lifting capacity, have been titted into the roof of the hold.

2. HONOURS AND AWARDS

Booker Prize

The \$ 15,000 Booker Prize this year has been awarded to Australia's Poter Carey, for his novel Oscar and Lucinda, but the chairman of the jury said Booker nominee and Indian born author Salman Rushdie's new work The Satanic Verses too would find world recognition despite its ban in India

Oscar and Lucinda, set in 19th century England and Australia is about a puritanical priest and a young heiress drawn together by their gambling addictions. The book which mocks at both religious and social narrow mindedriess was a favourite among six novels shortlisted.

Nobel Prizes

The following are the recipients of the Nobel Prizes for 1988 which were announced in October 1988

Physics Americans Leon Lederman, Melvin Schwartz and Jack Steinberger share the award for "the neutrino beam method and the demonstration of the doublet structure of the leptons through the discovery of the muon neutrino"

Chemistry West Germans Johann Deisenhofer, Robert Huber and Hartmut Michel share the award for work connected with photosynthesis

Medicine Sir James W Black of Great Britain and American researchers Gertrude Elion and George H Hitchings share the award for their discoveries leading to a series of new drugs

Literature Egyptian novelist Naguib Mahforiz for "forming an Arabian narrative art that applies to all mankind." He is the first writer in Arabic to win the coveted award in its 87-year old history.

France for "his pioneering contributions to the theory of markets and efficient utilisation of resources." He is the first French are possible to win the coveted award since it was created in 1968.

Peace The United Nations Peacekeeping Forces

Right Livelihood Award

Brazilian and Malaysian environ mentalists and a British housing expert

were on October 11, 1988 named as winners of the Right Livelihood Award, dubbed the "alternative Nobel prize"

The ecology-oriented Right Livelihood Society, based on Britain's Isle of Man but with a staff in Stockholm, has awarded the prize each year since 1980 "for practical and exemplary solutions to real problems of today"

Sahabat Alam, Malaysian branch of the environmentalist group "Friends of the Earth", receives the award for its struggle to save tropical forests in Sarawak It shares the \$ 100,000 prize with a Brazilian, Mr Jose Lutzenberger and a Briton, Mr John Turner

Palme Prize

The Olof Palme Memorial Foundation has awarded its public service prize to the United Nations

The 200,000-kroner (\$ 16,000) Palme prize, created in memory of Sweden's slain Prime Minister, was first awarded last year to Cyril Ramaphosa, leader of the South African national union of mineworkers

Mondello Literary Award

The jury of the Mondello International Literary Award has conferred its special prize this year on the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, for his book Perestroika New thinking for our country and the world

The jury said the book was a work of outstanding importance and the prize was given for popularising in the east and in the west such a phenomenon as perestroika the ideas of peace and disarmament.

Beyond War Prize

The Soviet leader Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, and the U.S. President, Mr Ronald Reagan, have been selected for the 1988 Beyond War Organisation prize

The international prize is given annually to political leaders, public figures and countries for their contribution to strong thening peace and averting the war threat

This year's prize was conferred on the two leaders for changing the relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union and switching them from genuine hostility to the

area of cautious cooperation. They lowere the threat of world annihilation and raise the hope that the military threat to the wor could be removed.

Nishan-e-Pakistan

The former Prime Minister, Mr. Morai Desai, has been conferred Pakistan liighest civil award Nishan o Pakistan The award was announced by the Pakistan President, Gen Zia-ul Haq, on August 14 1988, three days before his death in a plan crash. This is the first time an Indian being honoured with this award b Pakistan.

The award has been given in "recognition of Mr. Desai's commitment and services to the promotion of ties between the two countries." Pakistan considers the 1977-73 Janata rule as best period in Indo-Patrolations.

Magsaysay Awards

The 1988 Ramon Magsaysay awards were announced in August 1988 The following are the recipients

Award for Government Service: The Philippine Immigration Commissioner, Ms Miriam Defensor Santiago

Award for Public Service : The unorthodox Japanese farmer, Mr. Masanobu Fukuoka

Award for Journalism, Literature and Creative Communication Art : Sn Lankan playwright, Prof Veditantirige Sarachchandra

Award for Community Leadership Mr. Mchammad Yeasin, a former tea shop owner who formed the most successful cooperative in Bangladesh

Award for International Understanding: A group tounded by the King of Thailand for its work in weaming Thai tribesmen away from opium propry taining

The award named after the Philippine President Ramon Magsaysay who died in a plane crash in 1957 was established to honour him by "giving recognition to pursons in Asia who exemplify his greatness of spirit, integrity and devotion to liberty." Asia's version of the Nobel prize, the Magsaysay award is given out annually to Asians or Asia based individuals and institutions. The award brings a cash prize of \$30,000 in each of five categories.

3. SPACE RESEARCH

U.S. space shuttle blasts off

U.S. space shuttle "Discovery" carrying five astronauts blasted into space from

Cape Kennedy, Flonda, on September 29, 1988. The launching was delayed for over 90 minutes while NASA awaited a shift in peculiar light winds along the Discovery tlight path Discovery is the first U.S. manned space mission since the explosion of the shuttle "Challenger" 32 months ago

The 26th launching of the space shuttle signalled the first blast-off following the Challenger disaster in January 1986, which killed seven astronauts. Two hundred and ten modifications were made in the Discovery design and its units. The cost of works on the solid-propellant rocket.

ooster, one of whose leaky Olong seal is the cause of the Challenger explosion, mounted to \$ 800 million. An emergency scape system is installed in the liscovery.

Stranded spacemen return

The Soyuz TM-5 spaceship with the joint Soyiot-Afghan crew onboard returned to earth on September 7, 1988 instead of September 6 as scheduled as a series of malfunctions in the spacecraft delayed the anding by a day. The malfunctions occurred soon after the craft undocked from the orbit station Mir.

Commander Vladimir Lyakhov (47) and Afghan research cosmonaut Abdul Ahad Mohmand (29) landed 160 km south-east of the city of Dzhezkagan in Kazakhstan at 0450 Moscow time (0620 IST) and both of them were feeling fine

The spaceship motor malfunctioned and was switched off soon after the Soyuz undocked from the Mir on September 6 Commander Lyakhov and cosmonaut

Mohmand changed over from automatic to manual control of the spaceship and the mission control put off the landing by three hours. Their second attempt to land also ran into trouble as the motor stopped after working for just six seconds instead of the scheduled 230 seconds. Following this the mission control postponed the crew's return by a full day.

Earlier, the United States had told Moscow that it was ready to help according to officials at the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration. It was also reported that the cosmonauts had "lifesustaining resources" sufficient for 48 hours, suggesting that their oxygen supply was limited. The spacecraft was not believed to have the capacity to return to Mir, the orbital space station it left behind.

An analysis showed that the first malfunctioning in the automatic equipment had been caused by an infra-red horizon sensor which enables the spaceship to orient itself in space by means of the earth's thermal radiation. By the time the sensor came into operation the spaceship had overshot the landing site by 700 to 800 km and could have landed on Chinese

territory instead of the planned area in Kazakhstan.

During the joint space mission, the crew extensively photographed the mountainous and inaccessible areas of Afghanistan for mineral deposits

Life on Mars

Five years of analysis of 12-year-old NASA Viking data tapes have provided what may be the first scientific evidence that mankind is not alone in the unvierse

Enigmatic objects, including five-sided pyramids, arrayed in a striking geometric pattern indicative of possible ruins of an ancient civilisation on Mars, have been found on several pictures taken by Viking spacecraft.

A team of multi-disciplinary scientists analysed the Viking pictures using techniques ranging from systems analysis to computer enhancement. Their conclusion was that there was enough evidence supporting an "intelligent hypothesis" that enigmatic objects exist on Mars.

4. SPORTS ROUND-UP

ATHLETICS

Asian Junior Athletics Championship: China edged Japan by a gold merial to emerge overall champion in the Asian junior athletics championship which concluded in Singapore on September 11, 1988

China finished with a total of 14 gold medals with Japan just one step behind with 13 gold medals. Chinese Taipei (Taiwan) came in third with six gold medals. India secured three silver and two bronze medals to take the eighth spot.

BADMINTON

Danish Open Badminton Tournament: Unseeded Dane Poul-Erik Hoeyer rounded off his spectace-or string of victories at the Danish Open Badminton tournament by defeating unseeded Zhang Qingwu of China 15.9 18.16 in the men's singles final in Odense (Denmark) on October 23,1988

The women's singles final was an all-Chinese affair, with No 2 seed Li Lingwei beating top seed Han Aiping 11-7, 11-7 in a repeat performance of her victory at the English Open in Preston

World Cup: Chinese world champions Yang Yang and Han Aiping snatched the World singles titles from compatriots in Bangkok on September 4, 1988

Yang added this title to the world crown he took last year by whipping title holder Zhao Jianhua 15 6, 15 6 in a 44-minute battle. The women's title also changed hands with Han beating Li Lingwei 5-11, 11-6, 11 0 in just five minutes more.

China Open Badminton Championship: Defending champion Zhao Jianhua beat nsing Indonesian Ardy Wiranata 15-10, 15-8 in the men's final in the China Open badminton championship in Shanghai on August 28, 1988, leading the host nation to four titles

The women's singles title went to Li Lingwei, the current World Cup holder, who beat compatriot Huang Hua 11-1, 7-11;

The Chinese players also won the men and women's doubles but were prevented from a clean sweep of all five titles by South Koreans Park Joo-Bong and Chung Myung-Hee, who beat World champions Wang Pengren and Shi Fangquing 15 6, 15-5 in the mixed final

Hong Kong Open Badminton Tournament: Indonesian louk Sugiarto beat archrival Yang Yang for the first time in his career to end China's stranglehold on the Hong Kong Open badminton tournament in Hong Kong on August 21, 1938

Sugiarto won his second successive Grand Prix tournament with 7-15, 15-1, 15-11 victory over the top seed in the men's singles final.

In the women's singles, reigning world champion Han Aiping of China succumbed to the youthful talent of second seeded South Korean Lee Young Suk 11-8, 1-11, 8-11

It was second time this year that Han has been defeated by Lee. In the All-England championships, Han !ost in the quarter-finals to the Korean

Indonesian Open Badminton Championships : Indonesia's lcuk Sugiarto captured the men's singles title, while Li

Lingwei of China won the women's singles in the Indonesian Open badminton championships in Jakarta on July 24, 1988

Sugiarto downed unseeded compatriot Lius Prigoh 15-6, 15-4 to earn \$ 10,000 in prize money.

BASKETBALL

Jones Cup: The United States beat Australia 77-69 to win the 1988 William Jones Cup men's basketball tournament in Taipei on July 11, 1988 The Americans led Australia 43-30 at half-time and then stretched their lead in the second

Sean Kemp was the top scorer for the Americans with 18 points while Brian Kelleybrew notched up 23 points for Australia

South Korea beat hosts Taiwan 70-63 to take third place in the eight-nation tournament

BOXING

IBF Super Bantamweight Title : Venezulean Jose Sanabna retained his IBF world champion super bantamweight title in Nogent sur Marne (France) on September 26, 1988 as the referee stopped the contest in the 10th round following an eye injury to challenger Fabrice Benichou of France.

King's Cup: The Soviet Union won the team title for the third year in a row in the 14th King's Cup boxing tournament in Bangkok on July 11, 1988, with Thailand's light flyweight Chatchai Sasakul winning the individual trophy

The Soviets' main team took their fifth King's Cup team title overall with four gold medals and a total of 27 points, while the Thai team finished second in the nine-nation tournament with three golds and 24 points.

Thai 3 were third with one gold medal and 13 points.

Tyson retains crown: Heavyweight champion Mike Tyson knocked out Michael Spinks with a devastating left-right-left combination to the head in the first round to retain his crown and remain unbeaten in Atlantic City on June 27, 1988.

The fight, which was delayed by more than 20 minutes when Spinks's manager Butch Lewis objected to Tyson's hands being taped without his presence, was one of the shortest heavyweight bouts ever, lasting only one minute and 31 seconds Only three fights have ended sooner

CHESS

World Cup: World champion Gary Kasparov of the Soviet Union snatched victory in the World Cup chess tournament in Reykjavik on October 24, 1988 after he forced a draw in his final match against Pedrag Nikolic of Yugoslavia

Kasparov's victory was made possible when his compatriot, Alexander Beliavsky, crashed to a shock final round defeat to Soviet-born former world champion Boris Spassky of France.

CRICKET

Hadlee creates new world record: Richard John Hadlee, the 37-year-old all-rounder from New Zealand is today the much talked about performer in international cricket. The achieved his long-awaited goal of 374 wickets to become the highest wicket-taker in Test cricket. He achieved this distinction when he dismissed India's Arun Lal on the opening day of the first Test at Bangalore on November 12, 1988. The most important thing about Hadlee is that he has achieved this feat in only 75 Tests, a record which would be hard to beat. Earlier, he shared the record of 373 Test wickets with lan Botham.

India regains Asia Cup: Indians badly needed to win and they have done it. Fired by a hard hitting 76 by Navjot Singh Sidhu and an unbeaten 50 by skipper Dilip Vengsarkar, India demolished defending champions Sri Lanka by six wickets to regain the Asia Cup cricket title at the National Stadium in Dhaka on November 4, 1988. With this India has returned to their winning ways in limited overs cricket with an effortless victory over Sri Lanka

Put in to bat first by India, Sri Lanka were dismissed for 176 in 43.2 overs and then India scored the required runs for victory iosing only four wickets with 7.5 overs to spare. India, who had won the Asia Cup in 1984 thus avenged their defeat at the hands of Sri Lanka in the league stage.

India, who won all the three matches in

the 1983-84 Asia Cup, had a better record of wins against Sri Lanka, having beaten them 4-1 in 1986. India, on a low profile in one-day internationals for some time, were full blast in this prestigious battle and regained some of the past glory that made them the world champions

India got the first prize of \$ 30,000, while Sri Lanka received \$ 15,000 Sidhu was declared Man of the Match and also the Man of the Series for which he received \$ 1,000 each.

Champions Trophy: West Indies bounced back from the trauma of losing their first two matches in the three nation Champions Trophy chicket tournament to outlast Pakistan in a rousing, needle finish at the Sharjah Cricket Stadium in Sharjah on October 22, 1988

The Windies won the final by the waferthin margin of 11 runs with only two balls of the final remaining. It was an outstanding bowling performance by Man of the Match Curtley Ambrose that put the West Indies on the path to victory after the genius of Javed Miandad threatened to take the Pakistanis to their target of 236 in 50 overs.

West Indies, invited to bat first after Miandad won the toss, rattled up 235 for six off their quota of overs, thus setting the Pakistanis an asking rate of 4.72 runs per over

The Pakistanis started badly, losing both openers with 20 overs on the board, and then Shoaib Mohammed went with the score at 49. However, a suporb fourth-wicket partnership of 79 runs between the two most consistent batsmen in the side—skipper Javed Miandad (76) and Salim Malik (38)—lent momentum to their reply. It was only when Miandad was sixth out, that the victory target seemed beyond Pakistan's reach Still they made the West Indies run for all the money's worth. And it was only when Abdul Oadir was bowled by Ian Bishop while going for a big hit that the West Indies won with two balls to spare.

England-West Indies Tests: Opener Desmond Haynes scored a resolute 77 not out to steer the West Indies to an eight wicket win over England in the fifth and final Test at the Oval on August 8, 1988 and a comprehensive 4-0 series victory

Only a draw in the first Test prevented the West Indies series whitewash for the third time in a row, but they have beaten England 14 out of the last 15 times the teams have met

Graham Gooch, the England captain, and Malcolm Marshall were declared men of the series.

FOOTBALL

Bicentennial Gold Cup: Three-time World Cup winner Brazil beat Australia 2-0 in the Bicentennial Gold Cup in Sydney on July 17, 1988 to restore the credibility of South American football.

For just an hour the Australians, who thrashed world champions Argentina on

their way to the final, kept the Brazilians at bay. But eight sensational minutes changed the match, beginning with Brazil's first goal in the 59th minute when Australia's Nemesls. Romano found the net.

European Football Championship: The Netherlands beat the Soviet Union 2-0 (half-time 1-0) to finally win their first major trophy in the European football championship final in Munich on June 25, 1988.

GENERAL

XXIV Oympic Games: The XXIV Olympic Games were held in Seoul, the capital city of South Korea, from September 17 to October 2, 1988 Seoul is the second Asian city after Tokyo in 1964 to host the Games.—There were 23 disciplines (two more than at Los Angeles in 1984) in which 237 gold medals were at stake However, more than one gold were also won in certain events. Tennis returned as a medal sport after 1924. The other new sport was table tennis. It was the largest sports spectacle ever held.

The Soviet Union emerged the biggest medal winners with 132 medals overall (55 golds, 31 silvers, 46 bronzes), 30 more than German Democratic Republic (East Germany), who won 37 golds, 35 silvers and 30 bronzes. The United States finished third in the medals sweeptakes with a total of 94 medals which included 36 golds, 31 silvers and 21/ bronzes. South Korea were the next with a tally of 30 medals. India failed to get any medal.

The most important thing about the Seoul Games was that they all participated (along with China, surprise 11th finishers with 5 golds, 11 silvers and 12 bronzes), for the first time since the Montreal Olympics 12 years ago. The Games heralded the reunion of the two leading sports powers of the world. The United States and the Soviet Union, who between them have won most of the Olympic medals over the years, came together for the first time since 1976. The U.S.-inspired boycott of the 1980 Olympics in Moscow was reciprocated by the Russians in 1984 when the Olympics were held in Los Angeles.

New horoes emerged to etch their names in sporting history but the Olympian who made the biggest mark on the 1988 Games was one who left without a medal. The doping scandal surrounding Canadian sprinter Ben Johnson overshadowed every record-breaking feat in what was to have been history's biggest and best Olympics Johnson's astonishing 9.79-second surge for victory should have been the high point of the Games. Instead it turned into an Olympic nightmare when he was stripped of his gold medal for taking steroids.

Italian Gelindo Bordin surged to the Olympic men's marathon title when he took the lead with just under three km left and pulled away to win in 2 hours, 10 minutes and 32 seconds. The Games saw exceptional women track and field athletes—Florence Griffith-Joyner and

Jackie Joyner Kersee They robbod the East bloc women a great share of the limelight they have been enjoying at the Olympics in the swiniming pool. American Matt Biondi towered over the opposition in every respect and won five titles and seven medals in all East Germany's queen of the pool, Kristin Otto went one better by becoming the first woman to not six gold medals in one Olympics

Moscot Hodori, a familiar figure in Korean folklore, known for its dignity and bravery. It is a tiger cub which has an endearing sound to the South Koreans. In the mascot, the tiger cub wore Olympic rings round its neck and the sango (a typical hat worn for the Farmers' Dance) on its head. The S shaped streamer spiralling from the hat stood for Seoul.

Emblem Samtarguk, which echood the Games' motto "citius, altius, fortius" (faster, higher, stronger) It is generally used as a docoration in handicrafts and architecture. The three swirls of the emblem were to be viewed as moving inward and outward at the same time.

XXV Olympics: The next Olympic Games are to be held in Barceloria in 1992 The mascot of the Games is Cobi

HOCKEY

India-Pakistan Teats: Pakistan beat India 3-2 in the sixth and final hockey Test in Karachi on August 11, 1988 and drew the series level at 2-2

Since India had won the last two of the thrue series played between the two countries, they keep the rubber

Perak International Hockey Tournament: Britain won the Perak international hockey tournament with a facile 4-0 victory over Asian Games champions South Korea at the Azlan Shah Stadium in Ipoh on June 5, 1988

SWIMMING

Englishman sets Channel record: A 23 year-old Englishman broke the speed record for an English Channel swim from France to England making the crossing in just over eight hours on September 9, 1988

Richard Davay, a chemical engineer, swam in calm seas and clear weather from Capo Griz Nez, France to St Margaret's Bay near Dover in eight hours and five minutes. He cut by 10 minutes the record for a crossing from France to England.

11-year-old swims Channel: An 11 year old English boy crawled ashore on Soptember 6, 1988 at Shakespeare beach to set a new record as the youngest person to swim the English Channel

Thomas Gregory, aged 11 years, 333 days, broke the record set in 1979 when Marcus Hooper made the crossing at age 12 years, 53 days. Both boys belonged to the Eltham Swimming and Training Club of London, 126 kilometres north west of Dover.

Unique feat by Arti: Sixteen-year-old Arti Pradhan became the first woman to cross the Strait of Gibraltar Arti, a 11th standard student, swam the 34-km distance in seven hours, 17 minutes on August 29, 1988 Arti had lasi year swam across the English Channel.

Shenoy swims Gibraltar: Taranath Shenoy became the first deaf and dumb swimmer in the world to swim the 34 km Strait of Gibraltar from Tariba to Ceuta

Undeterred by strong winds and temperatures as low as 15 to 16 degrees Celsius in a sea infested with sharks, Shenoy striked his way across to Ceuta on August 4 in five hours and ten minutes

Shenoy is the second Indian to cross this Strait, the first being the renowned Mihir Sen who had done it in eight hours and one minute in 1966

TABLE TENNIS

Electra Gold Cup: Niyati Roy of Petroleum Sports Control Board showed qualities of a champion as she defeated Suchitra Narkar of Union Bank 3-1 to win the women's singles title in the seventh Electra Gold Cup prize money table terinis tournament in Meerut on July 14, 1988

Niyati Roy, the reigning national champion, displayed unflappable temperament to emerge victorious 21-17, 21-19, 17-21, 21 13 which gave her a winner's purse of Rs 7,500

TENNIS

Japan Indoor Tournament: Boris Becker overcame an inspired challenge from Australia's John Fitzgerald to win 7-6 (7-4), 6 4 in the final of the \$627,500 Japan indoor men's tournament in Tokyo on October 23, 1988

U.S. Open Tennis Championship: Mats Wilander ended Ivan Lendi's three year reign as U.S. Open champion and took over his No. 1 ranking with a dramatic five-set victory in the longest final in Open history in New York on September 11, 1988

The 24 year old Swede, who won the 1988 Australian and French Opens, became the first man since Jimmy Connors in 1974 to win three Grand Slam events in one year by beating Lendl 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 5-7, 6-4. It was the first five set Open final since John McEnroe's victory over Bjorn Borg in their 1980 classic. The match lasted 4 hours and 54 minutes.

In the women's singles, Steffi Graf wrote horself into tennis history beating Gabriela Sabatini in three tough sets to win the U.S. Open crown—and her long-sought Grand Slam—on September 10

The West German world number one who beat her Argentinian doubles partner 6-3, 3-6, 6-1 had to work hard for the victory but showed little immediate jubilation at the end

The win made her the third woman in tennis history to win all four major world tournaments—the Australian, French Open,

Wimbledon and the U.S Open—in a single calendar year. The others were Maureen Connolly of the United States in 1953 and Australia's Margaret Court in 1970

Besides tennis immortality, Graf earned \$ 275,000 for winning her first U.S. Open. With this win her career earnings exceeded \$ 3 million. The victory capped an extraordinary year for Graf

The men's doubles championship was won by Spain's Emilio Sanchez and Sergio Casal by default. The American team of Rick Leach and Jim Pugh withdrew because Leach also had a stomach virus.

The women's doubles championship was won by Americans Gigi Fernandez and Robin White when they defeated Jill Hetherington of Canada and Patty Fendick of the United States 6-4, 6-1

ATP Championship: Mats Wilander came very close to defeat but staged a gusty comeback to defeat fellow Swede Stefan Edberg 3-6, 7-6 (7-5), 7-6 (7-5) and win the final of the ATP men's tennis championship in Mason (Ohio) on August 21, 1988

Canadian Open Tournament: Defending champion Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia won his fifth Player's International Canadian Open tennis tournament title with a stormy 7 6, 6 2 victory over Kevin Curren

Wimbledon Championship: Wimbledon, the Mecca of tennis, did not give the holders the opportunity to retain their crowns Last year Pat Cash of Australia and Martina Navratilova of the United States had won the men's and women's singles titles respectively. This year, the 22-year-old Swede Stefan Edberg triumphed over twice champion Boris Becker in the men's singles final in Wimbledon on July 4, 1988. The women's singles crown was won by the 19-year-old. West. German. Steffi. Graf beating. Czech born. American, Martina Navratilova.

VOLLEYBALL

Asian Junior Volleyball Championship: Japanese boys and girls placed themselves first in the finals of the Asian junior volleyball championship in Jakarta on August 23, 1988 by beating strong teams from South Korea and Chiria

WEIGHTLIFTING

World Junior Championship: The Indian wrestlers performed creditably at the World junior championship held at Wolfurt, Austria from July 14 to 17, 1988

The five member squad won one bronze medal, while two grapplers secured fourth position

Delhi's Krishan Kumar claimed the bronze in the 63 kg category, while Suresh Kumar (Haryana) (46 kg) and Surinder Kumar Delhi, (68 kg) tinished fourth. The two other wrestlers in the team were Punjab's Raj Kumar (58 kg) and Krishan Chand of Haryana (50 kg)

Constitution Of India

Prof. (Dr.) M. V. PYLEE Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cochin

The Union Legislature—The Parliament Of India

Conduct of Business

Each House has a Roll of Members which is to be signed by every member before taking his seat. Every member should also make and subscribe to an oath of affirmation in order to formally assume his seat. With the Speaker or any other presiding officer in the chair and in the presence of at least one-tenth of its total membership which is the quorum, the House can begin its business. If at any time during a meeting of the House there is no quorum. the presiding officer will either adjourn or suspend the work of the House. Normally, all questions are decided by a majority of the votes of members present and voting. The presiding officer may vote only when the House is equally divided

The first hour of each sitting is devoted to parliamentary questions and interpretations. Normally, this is the time when the House is most lively. The main purpose of questions is to seek information and draw attention to gnevances of public importance There are elaborate Rules of Procedure to determine the admissibility of questions The Speaker's decision in this respect is final Usually every question is sent days in advance of the session so that all relevant information is collected in the department concerned and transmitted to the House There is, however, a provision for asking short notice questions under certain conditions.

After the question hour, the House takes up, item by item, the business that is allotted for the day. The business takes different forms and for each of these a separate procedure is prescribed. The more important of these which deserve special mention are adjournment motions, resolutions, no-confidence motions, other motions for discussion, legislative business and financial business. There are also other types of business such as statements on policy made by Ministers from time to time and laying of papers and documents on the Table of the House In the latter case, the Minister concerned will rise in his seat and make a formal statement drawing the attention of the House to the document that is placed on the Table

Adjournment motions are an unusual feature. A motion for adjournment is meant to draw the attention of the House to a

matter of public importance which has arisen suddenly and which deserves immediate attention it should deal with a specific matter of recent occurrence and of urgent public importance. Such a motion is intended to focus the attention of the House to a particular action or inaction of the Government it also compels the Government to act in a manner that is appropriate to the situation on penalty of otherwise losing the confidence of the House.

Resolution is a device by which the House is made to declare an opinion on a particular matter. A resolution should deal with only one issue and should be worded clearly and precisely. It should not contain arguments, imputations or defamatory statements nor refer to the conduct and character of persons except in their official or public capacity.

No-confidence or Censure motions are a rare feature. A censure motion is an expression of want of confidence in the Ministry. Permission to move such a motion will be given only if at least fifty members in the House rise in support of it. If leave is granted to move the motion, a date is fixed for discussion and the Speaker may allot one or more days for the purpose. Resort to a no-confidence motion is not usually made unless the Opposition has a reasonable chance of defeating the Ministry. But sometimes it is also made use of as a political weapon to discredit a Ministry or highlight its various failures in the public eye with a view to bringing down its prestige.

Under the Rules of Procedure, a member can, with the consent of the Speaker, move a motion for the discussion of a matter of general public interest if admitted, the Speaker will allot a day or more for its discussion The possibility of such discussion depends upon the availability of time during a particular session. Sometimes, the Government itself may bring forward such motions in view of the importance of the matter involved. This provision is, in a way, one that enables menibers as well as the Government to bring to the floor of the House any matter of public importance which is not covered by legislative proposals and other parliamentary business.

There is also provision to cut short, the discussion on any matter by moving what is

known as a "closure motion". Any member can move such a motion and if the House adopts it, discussion is stopped forthwith and the matter before the House is voted upon. Sometimes when the time set for a particular measure is already over despite the fact that the discussion on all its parts has not been completed, a vote is taken on the motion before the House. Then the rest of the measure is put to vote without discussion. This procedure is described as the "quillotine".

There are at present 389 rules which regulate the procedure in the House covering every aspect of its activities. These are supplemented by "Directions by the Speaker". There are 123 such directions by the Speaker which are codified for the use of members and others concerned. Taken together, these form the foundations of parliamentary procedure in India, which facilitate the orderly transaction of business in Parliament But the picture is not complete with these alone. One must add to it the numerous rulings of the presiding officers, precedents and conventions, all of which in a substantial measure, serve the successful working of the House of Parliament

Legislative Procedure

The primary function of Parliament is law-making. Historically, it was the function of making laws that made the legislature a distinctly separate department of Government. In spite of all the additional functions that Parliament takes up as a result of the complexities of modern Government, law-making still remains its most important activity. A Parliament without legislative work ceases to be a Parliament in the real sense, whatever else it might be

A law-giver has to look to the future, while being rooted in the experience of the past. He has to take into consideration the conditions and circumstances of the society to which the laws would be applicable. Modern society is so complex that laws which govern it have necessarily to be complex. Naturally, law-making too has become a complex process. This will be illustrated by the procedure prescribed under the Constitution of India.

Tre first stage of legislation is the

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provision of the proposed law, accompanied by the "Statement of Objects and Reasons". If a private member desires to introduce a Bill, he mult give notice of his intention to the Speaker Every Bill that is introduced in the House has to be published in the Gazette. There is provision, however, for the publication of any Bill with the consent of the Speaker even before its formal introduction. Usually, at the time of the introduction of a Bill, there is no debate. The person who is given leave to introduce a Bill, if he so chooses, may make a short statement indicating broadly its aims and objects. But if the introduction of the Bill is opposed, then the Speaker may allow one of the opposing members to give his reasons too, after which he will put the auestion to vote. If the House is in favour of the introduction of the Bill, then it goes to the next stage. The introduction of the Bill is also called the first reading of the Bill

There are four alternative courses of action open at the second stage. The Bill may be taken into consideration; it may be referred to a select committee of the House: it may be referred to a joint committee of both the Houses; or it may be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion on it. In the case of every proposed legislative measure which is likely to arouse public controversy and agitate public opinion, resort to the last alternative is invariably made. But there are many Bills which are of minor importance or pertain to routine matters, and others of an emergent nature, which may not, therefore, permit any long delay. In these cases one or the other of the first three alternatives is adopted.

After the committee's report has been considered and the motion that the Bill as reported by the committee be taken into consideration is adopted, the fourth stage begins when a detailed clause by clause discussion of the Bill begins. Each clause is taken up by the House and amendments are moved, discussed and disposed of The amendments that are moved in the House are those which have already been checked by the Socretariat with a view to seeing that they are within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter and satisfy all the conditions laid down in regard to their admissibility. This is the stage when the Bill undergoes substantial changes, should they be found necessary. It is also the most time-consuming stage. Once clause by clause consideration is over and every clause is voted, the second reading of the Rill is over

The next stage is the third reading stage when the member in charge who has piloted it, moves that "the Bill be passed". Such a motion may be moved either immediately after the second reading or on a subsequent date. Unless there is any great urgency, the third reading takes place after sufficient time is given to members to study the Bill in the amended form in which it was passed at the second reading. At the third reading, normally only verbal or purely

formal amendments are moved and discussion is limited and progress is quick. When once all the amendments are disposed of, the Bill is finally passed as a whole. And, when the work in one House is over, the Bill is sent to the other House for its action.

The sixth stage starts with the consideration of the Bill by the other House where it goes through the same procedure and the different stages. The House has three alternatives before it. It might finally pass the Bill as sent by the originating House. It might amend or altogether reject the Bill. In both these latter cases, the Bill may be returned to the originating House. Or it may not return it at all within six months after the receipt of the Bill which will mean the same as rejection.

At the seventh stage, the returned Bill is considered by the House in the light of the amendments made by the other House. If the amendments are accepted, it sends a message to the other House to that effect. If they are not accepted then the Bill is returned to the other House with a message to that effect. If in this process of sending the Bill up and down, the Houses do not come to an agreement, the only solution is a joint sitting of the two Houses called for the purpose by the President The disputed provision is finally adopted or rejected by a simple majority vote of those who are present and voting.

A Bill that is finally passed by both the Houses, goes with the signature of the Speaker, to the President for his assent This is normally the last stage if the President gives his assent, the Bill becomes an Act end is placed on the Statute Book. But even at this last stage, the Bill can be stopped from becoming an Act The President, as we have already seen, is empowered, if he so chooses, to refuse assent to a Bill that is placed before him He may send the Bill back to Parliament for reconsideration. This will reopen almost the whole process and if the Bill is passed by both the Houses again with or without amendments, it will be sent to the President for a second time. At this stage, the President shall not withhold his assent.

Thus, it can be seen how long, detailed and time consuming is the process of law making and how difficult it is if a Bill has to be passed within a short time. The magnitude of the work will be fully understood only if one takes into consideration the number of Bills which Parliament is called upon to pass every year.

Financial Procedure

It is the unquestioned right of Parliament under any responsible system of Government not only to ensure that public funds are raised only with its consent but also to exercise complete control over the way in which the nation's revenues are

spent by the Government. The framers of the Constitution had kept in view these basis-considerations while laying down the principles which would guide the operation of public finance and the procedure that would regulate the financial transactions of the Government.

The basic principles underlying the financial provisions of the Constitution are as follows:

- (1) There shall be no taxation without a law authorising it. If any levy is to be made upon the people, the sanction must be that of law.
- (2) There shall be no expenditure without the authority of Parliament. Such authority should be embodied in an Act of Parliament and not merely expressed by a Resolution.
- (3) As an essential safeguard for the sound administration of the nation's finances, Parliament should have unrestricted power to superintend, scrutinise, regulate and determine financial administration.
- (4) The executive should alone have the initiative in making proposals for taxation and expenditure and no such proposals can be initiated by a private member.
- (5) The House of the People should have supremacy over the Council of States in all financial matters.
- (6) All revenues received by the Union Government should form the "Consolidated Fund of India" from which alone the Government shall withdraw money for its expenditure and repayment of debts
- (7) To meet unforeseen requirements exceeding the authorised expenditure, a reserve fund, called the "Contingency Fund of India", should be placed at the disposal of the Government facilitating advances subject to subsequent regularisation
- (8) The President shall not withhold his assent from a Money Bill passed by Parliament In the matter of finance, Parliament is supreme

On the basis of these principles, the Constitution proceeds to lay down a detailed financial procedure. Under Article 112, every year "the President shall cause to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament" the annual financial statement, popularly known as the Budget. The person through whom the President acts in this respect is the Finance Minister who is the custodian of the nation's finances. The budget will show the estimated receipts and exponditure for that financial year. According to custom, it is presented on the last day of February in order that Parliament will have sufficient time to discuss the proposals in general and authorise appropriation before the beginning of the new financial year on the first day of April. There will be no discussion of the budget on the day on which it is presented to Parliament; this is to give members time to study the proposals before the discussion of the budget begins

The expenditure embodied in the budget is divided into two separate parts the

xpenditures charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India" which are "non-otable", and the sums required to meet (ther expenditure from the Consolidated) und which are "votable". The following lems belong to the charged expenditure.

- (a) the omoluments and allowances of the 'resident,
- (b) the salaries and allowances of the residing officers of the Houses of Parliament.
- (c) debt charges of the Government of India.
- (d) the salaries, allowances and pensions bayable to the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of india, and pensions payable to retired Judges of the Federal Court,
- (e) the sums required to satisfy any court decree or award and any other expenditure declared by the Constitution or by Parliament to be so charged

Although Parliament does not vote on these items as these payments are guaranteed under the Constitution, there is no bar to a discussion on any of them by either of the two Houses. With respect to the second part of expenditure, estimates are to be submitted in the form of demand for grants to the House of the People. The House has the power to assent to, reduce or reject these demands. Every demand for a grant should be made only with the recommendation of the President.

Under the rules of procedure, ordinarily a separate demand has to be made in respect of the grant proposed for each Ministry and such demand should contain not only a statement of the total grant proposed, but also a detailed estimate under each grant divided into items. The discussion on the budget can be divided into two parts: a general discussion and a detailed discussion which takes place when every time a separate demand is placed before the House During the general discussion, the accent is on general problems connected with the nation's finances and the principles involved in the budget proposals. At the end of the discussion the Finance Minister has a right to reply

It is during the second stage that members get the apportunity to move cut motions to reduce the amount of the demand Every cut motion to a demand for grants represents disapproval of some aspects or other of the governmental policy of administration involved in the demand. The cut motions provide the maximum opportunity for members to examine every part of the budget and subject it to detailed criticism and offer suggestions for improvement.

Voting on demands by itself does not complete the formalities connected with the provision of funds to the Government. There should be legal sanction for the appropriation of sums from the Consolidated Fund To facilitate this the procedure provides for two different pieces of financial legislation.

Appropriation Act and the other is the Finance Act. The former fixes the amount which can be drawn out of the Consolidated Fund for meeting the expenditure against each grant. The Constitution does not permit any withdrawal in excess of the amount provided in the Act. The latter deals with the legislation which authorises the raising of funds through taxation as embodied in the financial proposals of the year.

A discussion of the financial procedure is not complete without going into the respective roles of two Committees of Parliament whose activities have an important bearing on the financial affairs of the Government. These are the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee. Mention must also be made of the role of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India in this connection. Taking into consideration the impact of all these controlling agencies on the financial policies, programmes and activities of the Government, one major conclusion emerges, namely, that the fundamental principles which have been embodied in the financial provisions of the Constitution are substantially realised in practice. The fact that the Government of the day enjoys the support of a party with an overwhelming majority in Parliament has not made the parliamentary control of public finances any the less real.

If the legislative process can be compared to a main stream, it is made of a number of tributaries. There are many contributing factors and forces. In an open and democratic society, legislation is the product of conflict and conciliation, differences and agreements, reflecting the socio-economic forces which are represented in the political process. In the ultimate analysis, the quality of those who scrutinise it and adopt it.

Parliament and the Party System

The essence of parliamentary democracy is party Government. And a party Government cannot succeed without an organised party system. To maintain the democratic character of a Government, there should be continuous and responsible criticism both within the legislature and elsewhere. In the absence of such criticism, the Government would soon become an autocracy and later, a tyranny. But criticism cannot be effective if it is only sporadic and it becomes even useless when it is only casual. To make it sustained and effective, it should be organised. Hence the necessity for deliberately organised political parties whose business it is to oppose the Government, to expose its defects and depose it when the time is ripe

It is true that the Constitution does not give expression to political parties except in an indirect manner The only provision which has anything directly to do with this is Article 75(3) which ensures the collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the House of the People But the spirit that underlines the fundamentals of the Constitution envisages a party system which implies all the above principles. To a great extent, even legal sanction has been given to them by the Election Commission of India officially recognising political parties in India on an all-India or regional basis for the purposes of conducting elections. The Commission has given recognition of an all-India status to a number of parties on the basis of their all-India character and also a certain minimum percentage of votes polled by them in the general elections Similarly, the Commission has also given recognition to a number of regional parties on the basis of their strength in different parts of the country, within individual States or regions

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Nature and Scope of GD

Success in GD Test depends not merely on the knowledge one enjoys on the subject chosen for the discussion or one's gift of the gab but also on the ability of the candidate to inspire and motivate the group and carry the group-mates with him. Of course, knowledge of the subject as well as power of expression are indeed very important, but they alone will not do. We can say they are the foundations and starting points. To build the edifice on the foundation and to reach the finishing point as sure winner from the start-line, the candidate requires the leadership ability This is the underlying secret for success in GD which is a personality test as compared to other written or objective tests.

In a nutshell, the candidate must create a strong as well as favourable impact on the group of which he is a member. If you create this strong and at the same time also favourable impact, your success in the GD Test is assured. Please remember that with knowledge and power of expression or for that matter even with mere power of expression alone, one might be able to create a strong impression on the group For instance, if you speak with great fluency, authority and emphasis using flowery language for some length of time, you would certainly have attracted attention and made some impact on your audience. But it is totally a different thing to know whether you had also simultaneously created a lavourable, congenial and harmonious impact on the group. In other words, a strong impact does not necessarily imply that it is also a favourable or positive impact. More often than not, strong impact may produce a negative response on the part of the audience. When a strong impact made by a candidate on the group turns out to be unfavourable and produces adverse reaction on the part of the group-mates, the candidate will be assessed as having negative personality characteristics. It is, therefore, more important that the impact created is favourable even though it might only be marginally strong. It is also worthwhile to remember that one who is unable to create any impact will not be considered at all for selection as he would be regarded as having poor leadership attributes. To succeed one must thus create a strong impact which remains favourable.

The knowledge of the candidate and his ability to speak and express his ideas can

GROUP DISCUSSION

be easily ascertained in a conventional face to face interview. Therefore, the idea of exposing him to a Group Discussion is to find out how he can carry the group with him If you make a favourable and strong impact on the group, you will be able to carry it with you. If the group accepts you and follows your lead, it will be clear that your positive leadership has been established.

To enable the aspirants and our-readers to grasp the secret and essentials of this interesting and reliable personality test, we are happy to present here a five' taperecorded Group Discussion which took place at our Competition Success Institute The proceedings are suitably amplified and analysed by the comments of the expert examiners, incorporated at appropriate places. The experts interpret the behaviour and performance of all the candidates in the group in terms of their respective personality traits. This will help the reader to appreciate the working of the technique in its proper perspective. Needless to mention that the GD presentation in this form is one of the unique features of CSR, which is the pioneer in the field of bringing the personality tests to its readers.

The Group Composition

This group consists of eight candidates which can be regarded as the optimum number. The size of the group can, however, vary between 6 and 12 candidates. All candidates in the group will be competing for the same job, position or post and in this instance they are aspirants to the executive post in a multinational organisation Naturally, they are all of the same level in terms of age, educational qualifications, background experience, etc. They are seated in a closed circle formation in the sequence order of their roll or chest numbers, which they are sporting on their chests and backs for ready recognition and easy identification. The advantage of being seated in the formation of a 'closed circle' is that each candidate can observe and hear all other in the group. Similarly, one can also be seen and heard by the rest Further, this exercise or test is a 'leaderless' group task No one from the group or outside is designated as a leader, chairman, speaker and so on to conduct and coordinate the discussion. It is also not a formal or official debate. On the other hand, the discussion is going to be most informal, resembling a casual chit-chat among friends who find themselves thrown together as a group at a given point of time in some place or the other. There are no hard and fast rules and the members are at liberty to discuss the subject and express their ideas or views the any manner they choose. The examiner will retire from the scene after announcing the subject to be discussed and launching the group on its task. The group will be given 20 to 25 minutes to complete the discussion.

Progress

The room which witnessed pindrop silence when the examiner was present suddenly springs to life after his departure from the scene. To begin with there were low chatter, discreet murmurs and secret whispers. Soon the volume grows and asides yield place to cross talks. Within minutés, there is utter confusion, all talking at the same time and several individuals indulging in heated arguments but no one being able to clearly understand and follow who is saying what and why At this stage we find No 5 coming forward to shoulder responsibility on his own initiative ide raises his voice a bit so that he could be heard by all over the prevailing din and confusion and addresses the group as a whole

No. 5 : Friends! May I request your kind attention for just one minute please. I have an important proposition to make which vitally concerns us all (He speaks with a smile and in a confident, chearful manner. All are able to hear him clearly and distinctly. They are taken by surprise and their curiosity is aroused All whispers, cross-talks and arguments momentarily and No 5 gets everyone's attention. He smiles once more reassuring good rapport with the group and proceeds to communicate further) Since the time allowed for our discussion is very limited and as we had already used up a sizeable part of it in comparing notes with our neighbours or friends, you will agree that we must start our discussion straightaway Otherwise, we will run out of time and quite a few of us may not be able to do justice to the ideas we might have on this interesting subject. If you are all in agreement and allow me to speak further, I can submit my suggestions to conduct this discussion in a fair and interesting manner

No. 2: Yes, No 5 I think you are right I am sure all will agree with me

No. 8: Hey, hold on, hold on! What is the

paste. First of all the subject is rather langthy and involved Worse still, it is quite fary like the Government's policy on prohibition and banning cabarets in our motels and restaurants. There is nothing exciting in this subject, man Do you follow what I me_n? Wish we had some topic linked to elections, cinema, drug addiction, sex, politics — something hot. My friend and neighbour No. 7 was trying to explain some points of this dull topic and I am already bored stiff. He appears to be an authority as a student of economics on this subject and he won't leave me in peace.

No. 5: Oh! that is interesting and thank you No. 8 for shaning your knowledge of No. 7 with us. If No. 7 is familiar with the subject he will be the ideal person to open our idiscussion. We all can listen to his ideas first and then give our own views and iopinions. Do you all agree please?

No. 8: You seem to be one-track minded besides being a panic-master, No. 5. I told you that I am already bored with this dry topic and suggested that we switch over to something more interesting and exciting for a while No. 7 will give you a lecture whenever you want and he will be ready to talk as long as you want. Hence, we need not have to worry our heads about completing the discussion and all that What do you say No. 7?

No. 7: (Maintains his silence and does not make any comments)

No. 8: Come on, speak out professor. Is there any need to rush things up? The examiner told us that this is only a friendly chit-chat and we can go about it as we please.

No. 2: I am afraid there is some confusion No. 8. The examiner definitely told us that the time allowed is not to exceed 25 minutes and we must try and complete the discussion ideally within 20 minutes. Now, as pointed out by No. 5, we had already used up a part of this time limit. No point, therefore, in wasting more time in chit-chats on irrolevant things.

No. 8: I strongly object to that No. 2. Who is wasting the time? Not me, I will say but it is you.

No. 5: Please, my friends! (He smiles again) Well, the examiner told us to discuss the subject in a friendly manner and let us do that precisely. There should be no misunderstandings and hard feelings among friends.

No. 8: Then what is the haim in my suggesting a friendly chit-chat before we embark on your serious discussion. In any case, I also need some time to think of some ideas on the subject, if I am required to give my comments.

No. 5: You see what the examiner meant was to conduct our discussion on the topic given by him in a friendly and informal manner like a chit-chat. Since he was quite definite about the time, there is no question of our having a chit-chat on other matters in addition to the discussion on the subject.

However, your idea is good and we do need some relaxation. I suggest we complete the discussion first. After it is over, we can adjourn for a chit chat over a cup of tea at the canteen.

No. 2: Thank you, No. 5. In fact this is exactly what I wanted to convey. However, I am afraid I did not make myself clear. There was some communication gap, you may say Now, what is next?

No. 5: Okay. No. 7, kindly open the discussion. After you, we can proceed clockwise in the order in which we are seated. That is No. 8 will be the next speaker to be followed by Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in that order. This would complete the first round. Lot us each speak for not more than two minutes during the first round. This would leave us with some time for a second round for clarifications, amplifications, rebuttals and so on.

No. 8: Surry, this won't do Now, I don't want to speak immediately after No. 7. I told you people that I have to gather my ideas You chaps can rush things up if you are so set on it. But I will take my own time.

No. 5: Well, I understand you. Now let us see. Yes, if we proceed anticlockwise after No. 7, it would ideally solve your problem. Your turn will then come last. Is that okay?

No. 8 : Wonderful, I would like nothing

No. 7: Why must we go clockwise or anticlockwise? Why not leave it to the free choice of the members? Whoever feels like it can do the talking Alternatively, we can organise it in such a way that those who support and oppose the proposition, speak in turn, I mean like a debate.

No. 2: Sure we can do it. But it will take quite a bit of time to organise all that. Right now we are hard pressed for time. It is, therefore, better if we speak in the order in which we are seated now.

No. 5: Yes, unless we decided the order in advance there would be confusion, overlap and cross talks. The important point is that each should get an equal opportunity to express his thoughts. I appeal to you, therefore, to stick to the present order and complete the task. Come on No. 7. Please start the ball rolling.

Comments: In this group No 5 has come forward to shoulder the responsibility displaying initiative, urge, drive and involvement. He is goal-oriented and proves keen on achieving the objective within the set time-frame. His grasp of the problem and understanding of the situation, which can be rated as excellent, unables him to carry the group with him. He also proves resourceful and imaginative to think of workable solutions to the various problems posed to him In short, he reveals good capacity for organisation and execution. Socially, he is warm, friendly and cheerful. He displays team-spirit and cooperative attitude and succeeds in carrying others, including the reluctant ones with him. He is confident and persevering. He is not put off by opposition and obstacles but pursues his mission with tenacity and determination. He is also patient and sympathetic to his critics and detractors. Thus he is able to get along harmoniously with all in the group and persuade them to accept his suggestions for accomplishing the common task.

No. 2 lends good support to No. 5 and displays similar positive personality traits. Initially, he was a bit impatient with the unimaginative and rigid stand taken by No. 8. But, following the example of No. 5, he quickly changed his approach and became more considerate and understanding. Because of the effective and sustained support extended by No. 2, No. 5 was able to launch the group on its task without too much difficulty. Np. 7 though credited with good academic knowledge on the subject, did not respond with energy and enthusiasm. However, he accepted the responsibility to open the discussion when asked to do so. His grasp of the essentials of the exercise was found rather limited. Despite the examiner's clarifications and No. 5's amplifications, No. 7 continued to harp on a formal debate. He needs time to warm up and firm guidance to produce results.

As for No 8, we find that he is a bold and confident but lacking in tact, cooperation and understanding Being rigid and onetrack minded he refuses to see the issues in their true perspective and poses problems to the group. He is ready to find fault and criticise than to cooperate and help others. His approach is offensive. quarrelsome and unhelpful. Further, he also offers excuses and spurns the opportunity afforded to him to be the second speaker Instead he opts to speak last and play safe. He is thus selfish and attaches greater weight to his personal needs than those of his team. But for the tactful, firm, as well as resourceful No. 5 and the able support given to him by No 2, the group efforts would have proved abortive because of the strong negative approach of No. 8. The other inembers in the group have so far not played any active part. They have remained only as silent spectators. Hence the group activity has been rather average and No 5 has not met with senous competition

No. 7: Friends, economic growth is extremely vital to India as millions of our countrymen are rotting in poverty According to economic surveys more than half of India's population, that is as many as 400 millions, you can say, are below the poverty line. Our economic growth rate is nowhere comparable to the industrialised Western democracies and Japan No one really knows the actual growth rate of Russia and other Communist countries and hence we cannot have any meaningful comparisons with them. All the same Russia has become a Super Power and hence we can take it that its growth rate is better than ours. One of the factors which contributed to the industrialisation of the Western nations is the industrial revolution which started in England and soon spread to other

Western countries India remained industrially a backward country since the Britishers were interested only in the land's raw materials and were keen on exporting the finished goods to the colonies. After Independence India's goal was and continues to be to get industrialised and attain high rate of economic growth. This can be done in two ways Firstly, we can follow the painful and lengthy process of industrial revolution. The second method is to import the technologies from the developed countries. Since we have elected to remain non-aligned, we are not getting help to import technologies like South Korea. Taiwan and the like We are not also getting adequate financial aid and loans from the developed nations and international monetary institutions We have, therefore, copied the Soviet model of and state ownership. Unfortunately, the Soviet technology is not as highly developed as that of the Western democracies, particularly America and West Germany, as also of Japan We have thus landed ourselves in a mess from which we are unable to extricate ourselves in my view, the answer is to have a complete break with the past. That is the only way I am sorry I took more time but it cannot be helped. Thank you

Comments: This candidate has some academic and theoretical knowledge but his practical application and dynamism are weak. He is not able to visualise his objective and decide on the priorities. Hence he goes on a fishing expedition, talking endlessly and aimlessly. He refers to too many things and omits to mention even the subject and his own stand in regard to the proposition. His conclusions are not supported by logical reasoning and facts and thus remain as mere opinions Hence, his theoretical knowledge and fairly fluent expression have not produced results. This candidate is not decisive, firm and committed He lacks enterprise and initiative. At best he can be a useful worker under an able leader Rejected

No. 6: Well gentlemen, I am glad that I speak immediately after No. 7 with whose ideas I totally and vehemently disagree After talking about economic generalities he advocated a total break with the past. I don't understand what he means by that I wonder whether any of you understood. He refers to industrial revolution which occurred 200 years ago and has no relevance to the computer age, jet era and space dynamics. He wants us to become a camp follower of the United States so that we can beg for and benefit by U.S. aid and technological assistance. But let me ask him one question. How did Russia become a Super Power? Did it receive American aid and technological assistance? Another question. How did Vietnam inflict such a crushing defeat on America and also on China? Japan was industrialised even before World War II. It managed on its own. It did not get British or American help.

Lastly, why British economy and growth rate went into doldrums? They got U.S. aid all right Well, our friend has not answered any of these questions and I can ask many more. To be frank, compared to many other countries, India has not done badly at all What we need is to improve matters and not give up the gains and start afresh It is foolish and suicidal.

No. 7: I am afraid No 6, you are putting words in my mouth and misquoting. If you wanted you could have spoken first. Why are you criticising me unnecessarily?

No. 6: I have simply reacted to your views and it is perfectly in order. If you have any doubts you can check with No. 5

No. 8: Hey, you fight your battle, yourself If you start mobilising support I can also do that for No. 7.

No. 6: Why are you butting in now No. 8 When you were asked to be the second speaker, you refused the offer When I point out now the defects in the arguments of No. 7 you intervene because you sponsored his case. But I don't care. What I say is correct

No. 8: Will you shut up before I lose my temper and do something serious to you? You will regret it, I guarantee

No. 6: You better shut up. I will not yield to threats I can defend myself and return tit for tat (Before the arguments between Nos. 6 and 8 take an ugly turn, No 5 intervenes tactfully)

No. 5: (With a smile) Come on friends. Let me remind you that we are just having a friendly discussion for a specific purpose. There is nothing personal. I appeal to you all to be patient and tolerant. Please talk about the subject matter and keep out personalities when you give your comments. Now, if you permit me, I would like to offer my comments very briefly.

Comments: No. 6 has not made any original contribution. His knowledge of the subject seems somewhat limited. Moreover, he reveals himself as over emotional and over critical. He attacks individuals and personalities instead of dealing with issues and facts. His violent outbursts in turn caused similar reaction on the part of Nos. 7 and 8 Before the arguments could develop into a brawl and bog down group proceedings. No 5 ably intervenes and rerails the discussion No 6 is to be rejected Nos 7 and 8 reconfirm their unsuitability. No. 5 demonstrates that he is the only person to manage a crisis in the group

No. 5: Frends, to start with I wish to recapitulate our subject or proposition. It says "From public sector to privatisation as in the U K, is the right answer for India's instant economic breakthrough" Firstly, the aim is to achieve quick economic breakthrough. In other words we want faster as well as higher rate of economic growth. The strategy suggested to accomplish this objective is to move from public sector to private enterprise. If we go by past results the public sector is slow, tardy and often does not yield profits at ali. On the other

hand, private sector has generally done well. In fact India's growth rate has been sustained mainly by the green revolution in agriculture which is wholly in the private sector. The private enterprise by and large has done well despite the lack of power. railway bottlenecks and innumerable Government restrictions. Since public sector has turned out to be a white elephant and is proving to be increasingly difficult to make itself profitable because Government red tape and absence of accountability, there appears to be no alternative than to turn to private enterprise in order to achieve the desired quantum jump in economic growth. Private enterprise is result as well as profit oriented. Where private enterprise and public sector co-exist as in the case of hotels, bus transport. educational institutions manufacture of TV sets and so on, the private firms are doing far better. The banks, airlines and others lost their efficiency nationalisation. Quantum jump in economic growth is a must for India's survival. Of course, there are industries and areas which by their very nature have to remain with the Government or in the public sector. These are exceptions. Overall, I support the proposition. Thank you.

Comments: The comments of No. 5 have cast a spell on the group and he spoke forcefully and convincingly, creating a very lavourable and strong impact on his audience His approach was rational and logical and his arguments were supported by facts. He had his priorities right and he drove home his points with conviction. There is also clarity and brevity in his exposition. He goes directly to the point displaying order and method in his approach. Earlier he had demonstrated his ability as a natural leader to coordinate group activity effectively and meet challenges successfully with excellent resourcefulness. Selected with top grading.

No. 4: Comrades, I don't agree with the proposition as it goes totally against our socialistic ideals, India's goal is socialism and it can be achieved only through State enterprise. By switching over to the private ownership of the means of production we will only make the poor become still poorer and the rich to grow still richer Further, it is all capitalistic and Western propaganda to say that India's economic growth has not been satisfactory If only America had not been pumping arms into this region, setting up Pakistan and China against us, we could have diverted substantial funds from detence expenditure to developmental projects. In any case the private enterprise glued to profit will produce only such luxury items which give them fantastic profit margin. They will not invest in key and basic industries which are so vital for the final economic growth and take off. Then we also have the problem of developing the backward and neglected regions. Left to themselves the private entrepreneurs are not interested in starting industries in

backward regions It is also incorrect that all private enterprises are being run on profits. There are a large number of sick mills and industries. The proposition is thus one sided and misleading. I totally and vehemently oppose it.

Comments: No 4 has grasped the subject and has made a strong plea against the proposition. His knowledge of the subject can be rated as good and he has advanced quite a few original arguments He is able to present his case with force and conviction though he relies more on emotional appeal than on logic This candidate was only an onlooker during the preliminary stage and has taken time to warm up Since he is frank, intelligent and accepts risks, he might improve and develop through training. To be treated as a border-line case and considered for selection if adequate candidates with positive scores are not forthcoming

No. 3: I am sorry, I am a science student and I do not boast of much knowledge in the field of economics or politics. From what I have heard so far it is all only economics and politics. What is worse, I am quite confused by the totally opposing stands taken by Nos. 5 and 4. Both seem to be right in what they say. I do not, therefore, wish to venture in the forbidden areas. I feel it is good to remain neutral and follow the lead of the wisemen of the group. That is all and once again pardon me for disappointing you in this manner.

Comments: An unenterprising and dull candidate who is lacking in effort and motivation. He offers lame excuses for his cautious and timid approach. He does not wish to take a plunge and wants others to do his job. He cannot be relied upon if entrusted with any responsibility. Rejected.

No. 2: Friends, as compared to the capitalist economy which is based on private enterprise and socialist economy which is founded on State ownership of the means of production, India deliberately chose the path of mixed economy, precisely to achieve this rapid jump in industrial growth It was thought that reliance on either the capitatist method or the socialist method alone will be a slow process. In my view there is nothing basically wrong with the concept of mixed economy, provided whatever industries or enterprises have been started in these sectors are run efficiently and profitably Unfortunately, most of the public sector units are not operating efficiently and are in the red As for the private sector, it is true that quite a few are making profits but there are also glaring failures. You all will agree that a planned approach is necessary to achieve the quantum jump. The resources are limited and we cannot afford to waste the same by duplication and meaningless competition Secondly, we have to develop the backward regions and areas. Thirdly, we have to ensure that there is no exploitation by foreign multinationals and we do not fall a prey to the neo-colonialism Fourthly, the

private sector entrepreneurs borrow money from banks and financial institutions. The money invested is not totally their own. Hence, the available funds should be properly channelised. Therefore, we must avoid nationalisation and having public sector undertakings where things can be done better by the private enterprise. Next. if necessary, the public sector should be ready to compete with the private sector on an equal footing. Also, full accountability should be enforced in the public sector. The controls, licences, etc., should be removed to the maximum extent. We should do away with red tape Incentives like tax concessions, subsidies, etc., should be resorted to as far as possible instead of controls for starting new industries in the backward regions In a nutshell what is required is to run our industries and manage our economy more efficiently and effectively. This alone will produce the quantum jump and not mere labels like private enterprise or public sector

Comments: An intelligent, enterprising and forceful candidate who displays original ideas and initiative. He is bold and imaginative and presents his views with force and conviction. He has succeeded in creating a strong as well as favourable impact on the group. Selected with high rating

No. 1: Friends, you all have made my task very easy. Whatever has to be said on the subject has been fully covered. There is nothing now for me to add I agree with No. 2.

that we should have mixed economy as at present and make our enterprises function efficiently. That is all.

Comments: A shallow individual who lacks ideas as well as industry. He tries to cover up his shortfalls by palliatives and evasive statements. Throughout he has remained a disinterested spectator displaying no urge to take active part in the group proceedings. Thus he has been a mere passenger and a burden to the group. Rejected

No. 8: Well, gentlemen, I do not believe either in the public sector or the private enterprise For India we need the Gandhian economy rooted to its trusteeship concept. It means you do your duty without getting attached to profits and returns and results. Copying the West and going in for the socialist or capitalist economy will only bring more misery to our people Instead we should curtail our wants and lead a simple and contented life If you don't agree with this view, it is your will and pleasure. But I don't care about it. Like Gandhiji I want to proclaim the truth. Now having said my piece, I do not wish to have anything further to do with the decision of the group on the faulty proposition

Comments: No. 8 continues to be rigid and aloof. His approach is, as before, authoritarian, selfish and one sided. He cannot adapt himself and get along with others. He is totally unsuited for team work Rejected.

Memory Retention Contest ANNOUNCEMENT

We are glad to announce a unique-contest for the candidates appearing at the Probationary Officers' Examination for the State Bank of India to be conducted by the Ceritral Recruitment Board (State Bank Croup) on January 8, 1989 You should note down the maximum number of quostions asked in the Tests of Reasoning, Quantitative Aptitude, English Comprehension and General Awareness separately which you can recollect and send the same to us

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Similar memory retention contest will he held in espect of candidates appearing at the Probationary Officers' Examination to be conducted by the Banking Service Recruitment Board, Bombay, on January 15, 1989 and the Banking Service Recruitment Board, Lucknow, on January 22, 1989. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the Test of Reasoning, Quantitative Aptitude, Test of English and General Awareness separately which you can recollect and send the same to us

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectivally Tenconsolation prizes (books worth Rs. 160 each) will also be awarded Each examination will count separately for the purpose of the award

Memory retention contest will also be held in respect of candidates appearing at the Grade 'B' Officers' Examination to be conducted by the Reserve Bank of india on January 28, 1989. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the Test of Reasoning, Test of Quantitative Aptitude, Test of General Awareness and Test of English Language separately and send the same to us

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Decision of the Editorial Board will be final Entries should be addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008. Last date for receipt of entries is February 15, 1989.

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Latest In General Knowledge

Abbreviations

ASI: Archaeological Survey of India BRO: Border Roads Organisation BBMB: Bhakra-Beas Management Board CABE: Central Advisory Board on

ducation

CBT: Children's Book Trust

EPRLF: Eelam People's Revolutionary

IDA: Islamic Democratic Alliance JVP: Janata Vimukthi Peramuna MQM: Muhajir Qaumi Movement PPP: Pakistan People's Party

Anniversaries, Days, Etc.

Navy Day: Navy Day was observed on December 4,1988

Nagaland Day: Nagaland completed 25 years of its Statehood on December 1 1988 Nagaland was formally inaugurated on that day in 1963 as the 16th State of the Indian Union

World AIDS Day: India celebrated the World AIDS Day on December 1 1988 as part of the global effort to educate the people on the preventive measures required to control the AIDS

NCC Day: The 40th anniversary of the National Cadet Corps was observed all over the country on May 27 1988

Birth Anniversary of Guru Nanak: The nation celebrated the 419th birth anniversary of Guru Nanak Dev on November 23 1988 The day also marked the beginning of the New Year for the Sikhs

Mavalankar's Birth Centenary: Rich thoutes were paid to G V Mavalankar, the first Speaker of free India on his birth centenary on November 27 1988

Sliver Jubiles of First Rocket Launch: The Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) celebrated the silver jubiles of the first rocket launch from Thumba on November 21, 1988 It was on November 21, 1983 that an imported two stage rocket blasted off from Thumba, heraiding the era of rocketry in the country

Indira Gandhi's Birth Anniversary. The country celebrated the 71st birth anniversary of Mrs Indira Gandhi on November 19, 1988 The day was observed as National Integration Day and National Unity Week was observed from November 19 to 25, 1988

Children's Usy: The 99th birth anniversary of the architect of modern India and first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was observed throughout the country as Children's Day on November 14, 1988

Nehru's Birth Centenary: The year-long birth centenary celebrations of Jawaharial Nehru—the architect of modern India—were inaugurated by the President, Mr R Venkataraman at Teen Murti House—home of the first Prime Minister for over 17 years—on November 14, 1988

On this occasion, the Government has issued new five rupee and one rupee coins. The coins are circular in shape with a copper nickel composition of 75 per cent and 25 per cent respectively.

The five rupee coin is 31 mm in diameter and weighs 12 5 g ams. The one-rupee coin has a diameter of 26 mm and weighs six grams.

The reverse face of the coins bears the image of Nehru with his name in Hindi on the left upper periphery and in English on the right upper periphery. The figure '1989' is shown below the image flanked by the words 'Janma Shati on the left lower periphery and the word 'centenary' on the right lower periphery. There are 100 beads on the periphery of each coin.

Maulana Azad's Birth Centenary: The year-long birth centenary celebrations of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad were inaugurated by the President, Mr R Venkataraman in New Delhi on November 11, 1988

C. V. Raman's Birth Centenary: The birth centenary of Prof. Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman, the Indian Nobel laureate in Physics, was celebrated on November 7 1988. Raman's devoted work for nearly seven years on molecular scattering of light in diverse modia led to the discovery of "Raman Effect" which earned him the Nobel Prize in 1930.

Tri-centennial of Jalpur's Founder The year long celebrations to observe the 300th birth anniversary of Maharaia Sawai Jai Singh, the founder of Jaipur began in Jaipur on November 3 1988

The city of Jaipur known as Pink C ty was founded by the Maharaja in 1743 with the help of the architect Vidhyadhar Bliatt who designed the city

Acharya Narendra Dev's Birth Centenary . Acharya Narendra Dev's birth centenary celebrations were launched all over the country from October 31, 1988

Anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution . The 71st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was celebrated on November 7, 198&

Appointments

Pakistan PM: Ms Benazir Bhutto, co chairperson of the Pakistan People's Party, was on December 2, 1988 sworn in as Prime Minister of Pakistan

Mexico President: Mr Carlos Salinas De Gortan took over as President of Mexico on December 1, 1988

Costs Rica President: Mr Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, a former Foreign Minister, claimed victory in the primary election of his United Social Christian Party for the 1990 Presidential elections on November 27, 1988

Hungarian PM: Mr Miklos Nemeth, a 40year old economist, was on November 24, 1988 elected as the new Prime Ministor of Hungary by its Parliament, replacing Mr. Karoly Grosz

Algerian PM: The Algerian President, Mr. Chadli Bendjedid, has on November 7, 1988 appointed Col. Kasdi Merbah as the Prime Minister. Col. Merbah was recently appointed as Minister of Public Health.

Maldives President: Mr Maumoon Abdul Gayoom was on November 11, 1988 swom in as President for a third five year term

Palau President: Mr Ngiratkel Etpison, a pro American business leader, was on November 10, 1988 elected as the new President of Palau, an island chain in the Western Pacific

U.S. Envoy to India: The U.S. President, Mr. Ronald Reagan has appointed the former Southern California University President, Mr. John Randolph Hubbard, as U.S. Ambassador to India

Aighan Envoy to India: The former Prime Ministor of Aighanistan, Mr Sultan Ali Keshtmand has been appointed Ambassador to India

Rajya Sabha Deputy Chairman: Mrs Najma Heptullah, Congress (I) member from Maharashtra was on November 18, 1988 unanimously elected Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha She had held the same post for a year from January 1985 to January 1986 whon she resigned on her appointment as the AICC(I) General Secretary

Orless Governor Prof Nurul Hasan West Bengal Governor was on November 20 1988 sworn in as acting Governor of Orissa He has succeeded Mr B N Pande

Envoy to Bangladesh . Mr Krishnan Srinivasan Ambassador to Netherlands, has been appointed India's High Commissioner to Bangladesh

Economic

Value of Rupee: The value of the rupee measured in terms of the consumer price index was only 12.93 paise in September 1988, the Rajya Sabha was informed on November 18, 1988.

The rupee was worth 30 38 paise in 1978 and 25 76 paise in 1980 according to the

Union Minister of State for Finance, Mr. Eduardo Faleiro

Sharp increase in trade deficit: India's toreign trade deficit in the first five months (April-August) of the current financial year 1988-89 has shown a steep increase of over 45 per cent compared to the corresponding period of 1987-88

According to the official release in New Delhi or November 5, 1988, the provisional foreign trade figures showed a trade deficit of Rs. 3,484.31 crore during April-August 1988 compared to Rs. 2,388.59 crore in the same period of 1987.

While exports showed an increase of 20.4 per cent at Rs. 7,312.99 crore, imports in the first five months of 1988 registered an increase of 27.6 per cent at Rs. 10,797.30 crore over the figures for April-August 1987 respectively. India's exports in the first five months of 1987-88 amounted to Rs 6,074.67 crore and imports Rs. 8,463.26 crore.

Education and Employment

3-language scheme: Students who come under the Central Board of Secondary Education will be required to study Hindi, English and one of the modern Indian languages from 1993, the Union Minister of State for Human Resource Development, Mr L. P. Shahi, told the Rajya Sabha on November 16, 1988

The Minister said that the revised scheme of studies for secondary examinations was to ensure adherence to the provisions of the National Policy on Education

Sanskrit would be taught along with Hindi to candidates taking Hindi "A" level course. The students would also be able to choose one of the seven classical and European languages, including Sanskrit, as an additional optional subject.

Medical entrance exam: The Central Board of Secondary Education will conduct the All-India pre-modical/pre-dental entrance examinations on May 14, 1989, as per the directives of the Supreme Court

The examinations will cover 15 per cent of the seats in all the medical/dental colleges in India except those in Andhra Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir. The candidates from these two States, claiming oligibility for the examination, will have to submit an affidavit that they are not eligible for admission in their States and are not domiciled there.

The information and application forms will be available in the second half of January 1989.

Honours and Awards

Indira Peace Prize: The Soviet President, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, received the coveted Indira Gandhi Prize for peace, disarmament and development, for the year 1987 from the President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, in New Delhi on the 71st



Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, Soviet President and General Secretary of the CPSU, receiving the Indira Gandhi Peace Frize from the President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, at a function held at Vigyan Bhavan in New Delhi on November 19, 1988

birth anniversary of Indira Gandhi.

The prize citation said the international jury of the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust awarded the Indira Gandhi Prize, 1987, to Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev in recognition of his bold and imaginative proposals to initiate a positive and practical process of nuclear disarmament and his vision of a non-violent world free of nuclear weapons Besides the citation, the prize carnes an amount of Rs 15 lakh

Mr Gorbachev donated the entire amount of Rs 15 lakh to the House of Soviet Science and Culture in the Capital.

UN Award for Human Rights: Social worker Baba Amte has been awarded the United Nations award for human rights.

Third World Prize: Dr. Gro Harlem Brundtland, former Norwegian Prime Minister and Chairman of the World Commission on Environment and Development, has been awarded the 1988 Third World Prize for her contribution in the field of environmental protection

The \$ 100,000 prize, instituted in 1979, is awarded annually and is conferred on individuals or institutions for outstanding contributions to Third World development, particularly in the economic, social political and scientific fields

World Trophy for Usha: India's track star, P. T. Usha has been named the recipient from Asia for the World Trophy award for the year 1985 given by the Amateur Athletic Foundation of Los Angoles. The list of the trophy recipients since 1985 was announced on November 17, 1988.

Whitebread Prize: India-born author Salman Rushdie won the novel section of Britain's biggest literary prize on November 8, 1988 with *The Satanic Verses* and challenged the Indian Government to lift its ban on the controversial book

The Satanic Verses has been banned in India, Pakistan and South Africa following protests from some Muslims that its

treatment of Mohammed, the Prophet of Islam, is blasphemous.

The Whitebread Prize is Britain's biggest literary award in terms of prize money, although the Booker Prize is viewed as the most prestigious. The Satanic Verses was shortlisted for the Booker Prize, which was won by the Australian author Peter Carey.

Nehru Fellowships: Vice-Admiral M K. Roy (retd) and Dr R Balasubramanian have been awarded the Jawaharlal Nehru fellowships

Vice-Admiral Roy has had a long distinguished career in the Indian Navy and Dr Balasubramanian is a Professor in the Department of Crystallography and Biophysics at the University of Madras

Kalidas Samman: The prestigious national award "Kalidas Samman" for classical music and theatre for 1988-89 is to be conferred on classical vocalist, Mrs. M. S. Subbulakshmi and colebrated actress Mrs. Tripti Mitra.

The award, instituted by the Madhya Pradesh Government, carnes a cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh and a plaque of honour

Inventions and Discoveries

Earth's rotation slowing down Earth's rotation is gradually slowing down The length of the day on Earth is now 700th of a second longer than it was 4,000 years ago

Astronomers from California and Britain discovered this decrease in the speed of the Earth's rotation while they were studying ancient Chinese accounts of solar eclipses from the years AD 532, 899 BC and 1876

Previous studies, based on Arabian and Babylonian sources, have also provided evidence for the gradual slowing down of the Earth's rotation, but this earlier work went back no further than 700 BC

Crude oil from sewage sludge: If a procedure that has been developed in Hamburg becomes applicable, it might be possible not only to derive some 500,000 tonnes of oil from the 50 million cubic metres of sewage sludge produced each year in the Federal Republic of Germany but also to reduce the surface area required to deposit this waste product to one-tenth of its present size.

Finding solutions to deposit sewage sludge has become increasingly difficult for some time now because the existing Sewage Sludge Regulation has severely limited the possibilities of depositing this final product from sewage plants on agriculturally used soils Reducing the volume of sewage sludge by putting it through incinoration plants is not an acceptable long-term solution because it is costly and sulphur dioxide and heavy metals are emitted through the flux gases.

The scientists are using pyrolysis—creating heat in the absence of air—to transform large amounts of sewage sludge into light and tar oils. The basic principles of pyrolysis can also be compared to the processes leading to the forming of crude oil in nature. Under the influence of heat, pressure and time, the organic parts of the sediments are converted into crude oil in this process, each of the three factors can be emphasised and increased to such a degree that the conversion is not only specially premendously but that the other factors are completely neglected.

In experiments with the pyrolysis reactor in Hamburg, which is used to heat up the dried and chopped-up sewage sludge in a whirlbed, the temperature was raised to between 400 and 850°C. This method yields the same products resulting from natural processes of forming crude oil. Apart from gases such as carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, methane, etc., a mixture is produced of alipatic and aromatic hydrocarbons with feature varying lengths of chains and a high content of organic compounds.

Mosquito sex fever for man: Mosquitoes' sex behaviour has been found to be related to the incidence of malana and indicates their resistance to insecticides like DDT, scientists say Mosquitoes, though morphologically similar mate within a select group, referred to as "sibling species" by researchers

Scientists at the Malaria Research Centre say that a clear understanding of the sibling groups is vital to control malaria. They have found that anopheles culici facies, the major vector of human malaria in India, has a complex of four sibling species—A, B, C and D.

These "reproductively isolated" groups were recognised on the basis of difference in "polytene chromosome banding pattern". These species are reproductively isolated

due to pre and post mating barriers

Cigarettes are radioactive: Cigarettes are radioactive, scientists say. Two radioisotopes—Polonium-210 and Lead 210—present in tobacco are decay products of Radon, an inert but radioactive gas formed by the decay of radium present in soi!

Radon is considered to be an invisible killer and diffuses from the soil into the atmosphere where it decays into several short-lived and long-lived decay products. Lead-210 and Polonium-210 being fairly longlived decay products in the chain. They are deposited significantly on tobacco leaves during the curing and aging process

Both polonium and lead are volatile Polonium melts at 500°C. The combustion of tobacco in cigarettes at temperatures up to 900°C results in prompt volatilisation of polonium and lead.

Legislation

Sixth Schedule Amendment Bill: The Lok Sabha on November 29, 1988 passed by 266 votes to 40 the "Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill", which seeks, among other things, to give the Governor discretionary powers in respect of "certain" functions of the district or regional councils in Tripura and Mizoram

Under the Sixth Schedule, there is a separate scheme of administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura through the institutions of district or regional councils. These councils are vested with legislative authority on specified subjects, allotted sources of taxation and given powers to set up and administer their system of justice and maintain administrative and welfare services in respect of land, revenue, forests, education and public health.

Eve-teasing made non-ballable: The Rajya Sabha on November 24, 1988 passed a Bill making eve-teasing in the Union Territory of Delhi a cognisable and non-bailable offence and empowering courts to try such cases summarily

The Bill lays down one week's imprisonment or fine or both for eve-teasing and also provides for a summary trial for the quick disposal of cases to ensure speedy justice to the victims

MPs' salary, allowance raised: The Parliament has or November 4, 1988 approved a Bill to increase the salary of MPs from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 and double their daily allowance to Rs. 150 from Rs. 75

Apart from the salary and allowance, the Bill provides for rail travel of MPs, their companions and spouses in air-conditioned two-tier, air travel facilities to MPs from Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep and their spouses or companion. It also provides for travel by the highest class by steamer by spouse or companion of MPs from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep, air travel by spouses of MPs from a place other

than the usual places of residence of the MP to Delhi and vice versa and air journel accompanied either by spouse of companion between Ladakh and Delhi

Provision for an office expense allowance, payment of pension to widow of dependent of a member dying in harness road mileage allowance for journeys of spouses of MPs when they do not accompany the MPs are the other features of the Bill

Miscellany

World population: The estimated world population in mid-1988 was 5.1 billion, according to the United Nations World Population Chart. The annual rate of increase was an estimated 1.7 per cent for 1987-88

The chart provides selected demographic indicators such as total population size, rate of growth, crude birth rate, death rate, infant mortality and urban population for all countries of the world for 1988, 2000 and 2025

According to the chart, a 'plateau' in the rate of growth of world population at around 1.7 per cent started in the mid-1970s and is expected to end around the mid-1990s with annual fluctuations in between The "plateau' is primarily due to the relatively large number of women who have been entering the reproductive ages since the late 1970s which in turn has kept the number of births high

Consequently, the decline in the crude birth rate and, therefore, also in the rate of population growth, has slowed down globally, despite the continuous decease in the level of fertility among women. Between 1985 and 1990, an average of 87 million people are expected to be added to the world total annually.

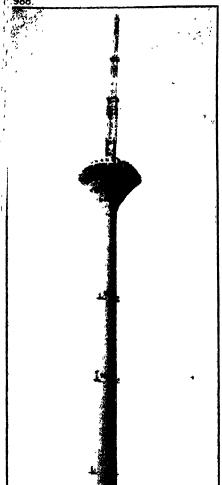
Rall reservations on teletext: The intext service of Doordarshan has introduced one more magazine to the teletext system. The new magazine, Number 11, shows minute tominute railway reservations availability position in nearly 80 express and superfast trains originating from Delhi's three railway stations.

This information would be made available on colour TV sets through the decoder attachment. The telecast timings for the new service are 7.30 a.m. to 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 11 p.m. daily. The new service is in addition to Magazine 10 which gives tatest news, sports events, financial information, air-railway timings and a wide spectrum of information of tourist interest.

Tallest chimney: The tallest reinforced cement concrete structure, the chimney for a 500 MW thermal power plant at Trombay in north-east Bombay has been completed.

A slim finger of concrete, rising 275 metres high into the sky—which has given the eastern sea-board of the island city a new landmark—took nine months for completion.

Tallest TV transmitter: The Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, inaugurated a igh-power transmission tower complex at litampura in New Delhi on November 7,



The 237 metre high tower, the tallest one in the sub-continent, will substantially improve TV transmission in northern India for the benefit of about 1.5 crore people

India's first heavy ion accelerator: The country's first heavy ion accelerator of medium energy capacity, called 'Pelletron', has become fully operational at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) in Bombay

Set up jointly by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) and TIFR, the facility accelerates heavy ion beams to sufficiently high energies suitable for advanced research in nuclear physics. The Pelletron is bised on a tandem Van De Graaff accelerator with 14 million volts terminal voltage.

Space Research

U.S. to take Soviet Phobos to Mars: American scientists will take the Soviet Phobos spacecraft's trip to Mars under an agreement for cooperation in space. The Soviet Union launched two unmanned Phobos spacecrafts last July to begin a 200-day trip to Mars.

Although communication with one of the spacecrafts was lost a few days after its

Forthcoming Examinations

COMBINED DEFENCE SERVICES EXAM., MAY 1989

The Union Public Service Commission will hold a Combined Defence Services Examination commencing on May 20, 1988 for admission to the undermentioned courses

- (1) Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun 88th Course commencing in January 1990
- (2) Air Force Station, Begumpet, Secunderabad (Pre-Flying Training Course commencing in January 1990, i.e. No. 147th F(P) Course)
- (3) Officers Training Academy, Madras 51st SSC Course commencing in May 1990.

Due to non-availability of vacancies, selection of candidates for Naval Academy Courses will not be made through Combined Defence Services Examination, May 1989

- 2 Number of Vacancies: Approx 475
- 3. Age Limits, Sex and Marital Status: (i) For IMA—Unmarried male candidates born not earlier than January 2, 1966 and not later than January 1, 1971 only are eligible
- (ii) For Air Force Academy—Unmarried male candidates born not earlier than January 2, 1968 and not later than January 1, 1971 are only eligible
- (III) For Officers' Training Academy—Male candidates (marned or unmarried) born not earlier than January 2, 1965 and not later than January 1, 1971 are only eligible
- 4 Educational Qualifications: (i) For IMA and Officers Training Academy—Degree of a recognised University or equivalent.
- (ii) For Air Force Academy—Degree of a recognised University or equivalent with Physics and/or Mathematics as subjects Candidates who have passed their degree examination with subjects other than Physics and/or Mathematics as subjects are also eligible provided they have passed the Higher Secondary Examination (old pattern) or the 11th/12th Standard Examination under the 10+2 pattern of school education or an equivalent examination with Mathematics and Physics as subjects of the Examination.
- 5 Scheme of Examination: The comlaunch, the second continues to operate normally and is expected to enter the planet's orbit in January to begin a threemonth study of its surface and atmosphere

Soviet cosmonauts set new record: The Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Titov and Musa Manarov broke the 326-day record for staying in space on November 12, 1988. The two were expected to return to earth on December 21, 1988, a year after they lifted off aboard Mir orbital research station along with a French cosmonaut. The recurrent record was set last year by their colleague, Yuri Romanenko.

The Soviet space scientists plan to triple the size of the orbiting station Mir by the end of 1989, by attaching two new modules to the existing spacecraft. The first unit will be petitive examination comprises: (i) Written examination in the following subjects

- (a) For admission to Indian Military Academy (1) English, (2) General Knowledge, (3) Elementary Mathematics.
- (b) For admission to Officers Training Academy: (1) English, (2) General Knowledge.
- (c) For admission to Air Force Academy:
 (1) English, (2) General Knowledge, (3) Elementary Mathematics

The papers in all the subjects will consist of objective questions only. The question papers (test booklets) will be set in English only.

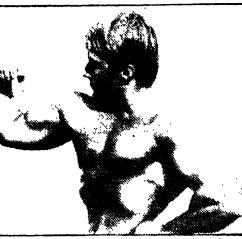
- (b) Interview for intelligence and personality test of such candidates as may be called for interview at one of the Services Selection Centres
- 6. How to Apply: Candidates may note that they should not apply to the Union Public Service Commission for application forms, rules, syllabus, etc. The application form printed in the daily newspapers and Employment News of November 26, 1988 should be used. The candidates are advised to consult the notification of the UPSC published in the daily newspapers and Employment News of November 26 for guidance.
- 7 Last Cate: Completed applications should reach the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House, New Delhi by post or by personal delivery at thu counter on or before January 9, 1989 (January 23, 1989 in the case of candidates residing in Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Ladakh Division of J&K State, Lahaul and Spiti District and Pangi Sub-Division of Chamba District of Himachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands or Lakshadweep and for candidates residing abroad from a date prior to January 9, 1989 and whose applications are received by post from one of these areas) accompanied by necessary documents

launched to dock with the siation, which is in low orbit some 350 km from Earth, next April. The first unit would contain mainly instrumentation, including space-suits and tiny "space scooter" which will allow cosmonauts to move around outside the spacecraft, particularly to do construction and maintenance

The Soviet space programme, even by NASA's own admission, has gone far ahead of America's simply because it has all along believed in steady progress on different planes. It has also avoided spectacular space feats of the kind performed by American astronauts prior to the Challenger fiasco. More importantly, it did not put all its eggs in one space basket, as the Americans ckd.



WHICH OF



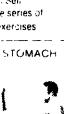
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Sports Round-Up

BADMINTON

Canadian Open Badminton Championship: Briton Steve Butler playing in his first Grand Prix final, upset Australia's Sze Yu 7-15 15-10 15-5 to capture the men's singles crown in the Canadian Open badminton championship in Calgary on November 7, 1988

The women's title went to third seed Li Dienu of China who ran into the title opposition in her 11.5 11-6 win over countrywoman Zheng Baojun

BOXING

Senior National Boxing Championship: Pugilists from Services punched out the rest to emerge overall champions in the 35th Senior National boxing championship at the War Heroes Stadium in Sangrur on November 22,1988

Winning 11 out of the 12 finals in different weight categories the Services boxers collected 62 points to keep the top honours for the 26th time in a row. It was only the light flyweight class that the final was without any Services boxer and the winner in this class was Harka Bahadur Dorjee of Nagaland. The Services boxer in this category. A Singh had lost to S. Rehman of Bengal in the quarter finals.

The Railways boxers won three silver and three bronze medals to finish runners up with 26 points. Next in line were hosts Punjab with 18 points collecting two silver and four bronze. Assam Rifles (15) Delhi (14) and Nagaland (13) finished in that order.

WBC Super Lightweight Championship Roger Mayweather successfully defended his World Boxing Council (WBC) super lightweight championship on a unarimous decision over fellow American Vinnie Prazienza in Las Vegas on November 8 1988

The speedy and lanky Mayweather in his fourth detence of the title he won a year ago gave the shorter and stockier Pazienza a boxing lesson over the final five rounds of the 12-round fight

CHESS

Chess Olympiad The Soviet Union won the men's title in the 28th chess Olympiad when Artur Yusupov drew with J Smejkal of Czechoslovakia Later the Soviets routed the Czechs on the other three boards to reach 40.5 points. The silver and bronze were claimed by England and the Netherlands with 34.5 points each.

Hungary won the gold in the women's event scoring 33 points and edged out the Soviet Union in a grand finale. Both Hungary and the U.S.S.R. entered the last round with

31 points USSR was only able to draw its three games against Netherlands while the Magyars defeated Sweden 2.1

India scored 32 points and finished 19th in the men's section while the women finished 14th with 23 points

CRICKET

India-New Zealand Tests New Zealand defeated India by 136 runs 21 minutes after play commenced on the fifth and final day of the second Test at the Wankhede Stadium in Bombay on November 29 1988 and levelled the three-Test series one ali

New Zealand needed just 21 minutes and 34 balls to claim India's last three second



Narendra Hirwani

innings wickets and post a thumping 13 run victory. This was New Zealand's 27th win in 191 Tests.

Scores New Zealand 236 and 279, India 234 and 145

Fine bowling by bespectacled orthodoxleg spinner Narendra Hirwani enabled India to coast to a comfortable 172 run victory over New Zealand in the first Test at the Chinnaswamy Stadium in Bangalore on November 17



Arshad Ayub

Set to score 337 for a victory the visitors were all out for 164 half an hour after the lunch break Hirwani who claimed six wickets was ably supported by off spinner Arshad Ayub who bagged the remaining four wickets

The Kiwis batsmen simply had no answer to Hirwani. Though Arshad Ayub also bowled a tight line and length they did not have much difficulty in reading him. Ayub was able to get past their defences every now and then but it was wily Hirwani who really bamboozled them.

Hirwani however fell short of his best effort when he took eight West Indian second innings wickets for 61 runs on his debut in the Madras Test in the 1987 88 senes

This was India's 11th victory over the Kiwis and the seventh on the home soil India's last win over them came at Madras in 1976 when they won by 216 runs

The highlight of the first Test was that Richard John Hadlee of New Zealand achieved his objective of going one up on lan Botham's wicket tally of 373 Arun Lal was Hadlee's 374th Test victim

Scores India 384 for 9 declared and 141 for 1 declared New Zealand 189 and 164

Captains India—Dilip Vengsarkar New Zealand—John Wright

Know Your Facts

Why is the setting Sun red?

M. Vision Alam, P.O. Bhawanipur, Darbhanga (Bihar). The Earth's atmosphere is like a pale red filter and makes all the light coming from space turn slightly reddish. But an object which is very low in the sky has to shine through much more air than one high in the sky. This means that its light passes through more of

this rad filter and its fint is deeper.

Since red light phases through air more easily than any other colour does, photographs of the Earth's surface taken from aircraft or satellites are often taken using a red filter.

The same is true of the thin atmosphere of Mars. Photographs taken with a red filter finely show the surface details of the planet, whoreas pictures taken with a blue filter show the hazy atmosphere of Mars and any thin cloud that may be present.

• Where did the first open university come up in India?

Vishal M. Deshpande, Secunderabad

The first open university in the country came up in Andhra Pradesh during 1982 with Prof. G. Ram Reddy as its Vice Chancellor Prof. Ram Reddy is now the Vice Chancellor of the Indira Gandhi National Open University.

Why does a dog turn around several times before lying down?

-V Sunivasan, Combatore

This is a habit formed in his days in the wild, when by doing so he could even smoothen the thorny grass to make it comfortable to be down upon

● Why do we sleep ?

-Ghanshyam Das, Bhilwara (Rajasthan)

Sleep in as necessary to life as food and drink. It is quite clear linar we do not sleep merely to rest tired murseles or re-build body tissues after a day's exertions. It seems we need sleep chiefly for the benefit of our brain, the busiest and most complex part of the entire body, a communications centre buzzing with activity every moment of the day. Sleep thus brings the brain a temporary measure of peace, shutting out for a while the mental hubbub of life.

Sleep may come to us almost everywhere, under any circumstances. A person who has gone without sleep long enough will drop off into slumber in the most uncomfortable position, even standing up. No skill of modern science has been able to totally eliminate our need for sleep. It has been found that because sleep is so delightful, most human beings tend to take more than they really need.

Sleep is never constant, but comes in marked waves. The deepest and soundest sleep, it has been discovered, is during the first hour which is usually before midriight. The depth of sleep then waines until about the seventh hour, which explains why it is often so hard to get up litter only a few hours sleep.

● Where is take Titicaca located?

-Raghuvii S. Pawar, Neemuch

It is located between Peru and Bulivia.

• What is the difference between 'clarity' and 'clucidate' ?

Daijit Singh Bajwa, Delhi

To clarify' means 'to make clear'. What is not clear to a person is made clear by giving clarification. One asks for clarification when he has a doubt, when semething is obscure or ambiguous or equivocal. 'Elucidate' is derived from the Latin word 'elucidate', which means 'to make bright'. 'Elucidate' is a formal word. When one clucidates something, he throws light on it. He explains clearly everything connected with it.

What are blood groups?

V N. Mathur, Gwalior

There are four main groups of blood, knewn as A, B, AB and O, which contain different factors. The blood will clot if the wrong factors are mixed.

A person's blood may contain two important types of factor. On the surface of the red blood cells there may be factors known as antigens, of which there are two kinds, A and B. Some people have only antigen A and are, therefore, said to have blood group A. Other people have only antigen B (blood group B). Still others have both A and B. antigens (blood group AB) and yet others have neither antigen (blood group O).

There may also be anti-bodies in the serum of the blood Aguin there are two types—antibody-a and antibody-b Antibody-a attacks antigen A, causing damage to the red blood ceils that may make them clump together. Similarly, antibody b attacks antigen-B So these antigens and antibodies do not occur in the same blood. However, group A blood may contain antibody b and group B blood may contain antibody a. Group AB blood contains neither—and group O blood may contain both.

In theory, therefore, group A blood should never be mixed with group B or group AB. However, in practice the serum of a group A denor is rapidly diluted in the blood of a group AB receiver. As a result the donor's antibody b does not have much effect on the antigen B of the receiver.

For the same reason a person with group AB blood can receive group B blood. A person with group AB blood can, therefore, receive blood from any donor.

Group AB blood can only be given to a group AB receiver. In all other cases the antigens (A and B) would be attacked by the receiver's antibodies. Group O blood contains no antigens and can be given to anybody. But because group O blood contains both a and b antibodies, a group O person can only receive group O blood.

• What is a scalene triangle?

Rajesh Sharma, Udhampur (J&K)

It is a triangle in which the lengths of none of the sides and angles are equal. The name is derived from the Greek word meaning uneven or odd.

● What is 'sphinx' ?

Tapar Datta, Negun (WB)

It is a figure of an imaginary creature having the head of a man or a woman, and the body of a lion. The one such is in Egypt. At Giza in Egypt stands a colossal statue. It has a lion's body but the head of a man. This is the oldest Sphinx, built some 4,500 years ago, and one of the most famous monuments in the world. It was built during the reign of the Egyptian king Khafre. The Sphinx's surface is a portrait of the king. The figure is 80 metres long and over 20 metres high. Walls round the Sphinx protect if from the dutting sands.

In classical mythology, sphinx is a monster, daughter of Echidna, usually represented as having the head and breast of a woman, the body of a lion and the wings of an eagle. Seated on a rock outside of Thebes, she proposed a riddle to travellers, killing them when they answered incorrectly, as all did before Oedipus, a Greek hero. When Ocdipus answered the riddle correctly, the Sphinx killed herself. The riddle which was put to Oedipus was: "What is four footed in the morning, two footed at noon and three-footed in the evening?" He solved the riddle by replying. "Man, who in childhood crawls on hands and knees, in manhood walks upright, and in old agoiuses a stick."

All Egyptian sphinxes are shown with men's heads. But in other parts of the ancient world, sphinxes were often given women's heads. Sometimes rows of sphinxes were set up to stand guard over palaces or royal tombs. These sphinxes were often shown with wings and a lion's body.

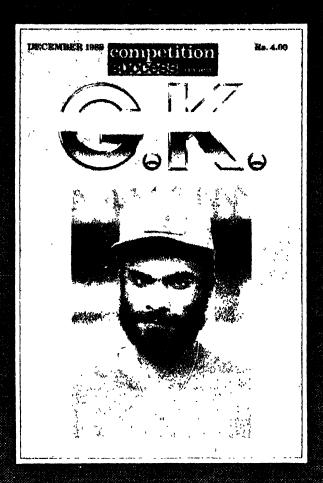
● How do chess players start?

---Ravi Katoch, Kulu (H.P.)

There is a blind draw for black or white and white always plays irst

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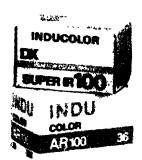
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Objective General Knowledge

Railway Recruitment Board (Bombay) Examination, October 1988

- Q. 1. A decibel is a unit for measuring
- (a) Heat (b) Sound (c) Weight (d) Light
- Q. 2. Of late Silent Valley has attracted much public attention because
- (a) It was discovered only recently (b) Huge oilfields have been discovered there (c) Of its scenic beauty (d) Of imminent danger to its flora
- Q. 3. The science of earthquakes is known as
- (a) Geology (b) Meteorology (c) Seismology (d) Geodesy
 - Q. 4. Ecology deals with the study of
- (a) Micro-organisms (b) Relation of animals and plants to their surroundings (c) Economies of different countries (d) Insects
- Q. 5. A fuse in an electric circuit is used to
- (a) Break the circuit when excess current flows (b) Decrease the voltage fluctuation in the circuit (c) Increase the current in the circuit (d) Decrease the current in the circuit
- Q. 6. Which of the following gases in air unites with many metals?
- (a) Nitrogen (b) Oxygen (c) Helium (d) Carbon dioxide
 - Q. 7. Hoart beat of an average adult is
 - (a) 70 (b) 82 (c) 72 (d) 100
- Q 8. The difference between fats and
- (a) Melting point (b) Composition (c) Both of these (d) None of these
- Q. 9. The term for a member of Rajya
- Sabhais
 (a) 5 years (b) 6 years (c) 2 years
- (d) 4 years

 Q. 10. In which country the Muslims inhabit in the largest number?
- (a) Pakistan (b) India (c) Indonesia (d) Bangladesh
- Q. 11. The President of India cari be removed from his office by the
- (a) People (b) State Legislatures (c) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha (d) Pi me Minister in consultation with the Council of Ministers
- Q. 12. According to our Constitution sovereignty rests in the
- (a) People (b) Union Parliament (c) President (d) Constitution
- Q. 13. The first Five Year Plan was launched in the year
 - (a) 1948 (b) 1949 (c) 1950 (d) 1951
 - Q. 14. Inflation is caused by
- (a) More production (b) Rise in costs (c) Deficit budget (d) Less production
- Q. 15. Which industry provides the largest employment?
 - (a) Steel (b) Textiles (c) Sugar (d) Cement
- Q. 16. Nehru award is given for excellence in
 - (a) Sports (b) Literature (c) Peace

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- (d) International Understanding
- Q. 17. J L Baird's riame is associated with
- (a) Radio (b) Television (c) Cinema (d) Newspapers
- Q. 18. Secularism means
- (a) Distribution of equal wages by the State (b) Recognising no religion as a State religion (c) All religions are recognised by the State (d) All religions are respected equally by the State
- Q. 19. In India, census is taken after
- (a) 5 years (b) 10 years (c) 15 years (d) 20 years
- Q. 20. India's largest hydroeloctric station is
- (a) Bhakra Nangal (b) Hirakud (c) Cauveri (d) Damodar Valley Project
- Q. 21. Which city is associated with silk weaving industry?
- (a) Ludhiana (b) Delhi (c) Karijoevaram (d) Bombay
 - Q. 22. Who is the author of Panchtantra?
- (a) Vatsyayan(b) Vishnu Sharma(c) Bankim Chander(d) Ramadhari SinghDinkar
- Q. 23. In which Indian State is the "Vivekananda Rock" situated?
- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Kerala (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Jammu & Kashmir
 - Q. 24. Bucharest is the capital of
- (a) Norway (b) Romania (c) Sweden (d) Czechoslovakia
- Q. 25. On which of the following rivers is Nasik situated?
- (a) Godavarı (b) Gomtı (c) Taptı (d) Narmada
- Q. 26. The Parliament of Poland is known
- (a) Storting (b) Crotes (c) States Ger eral (d) Seym
- Q. 27. What does Angstrom measure?
- (a) Liquids quantity (b) Length of light waves (c) Length of cables (d) Speed of ships
 - C. 28. Ravi Shanker is associated with
 - (a) Sarod (b) Sitar (c) Kathak (d) Violin
 - Q. 29. Typewriter is invented by
- (a) Shockley (b) Pascal (c) Waterman (d) Sholes
- Q. 30. With which game is the Swaythling Cup associated?

- (a) Hockey (b) Tennis (c) Table Tennis (d) Equestrian
- Q. 31. With which game is the term 'Hook' associated?
- (a) Chess (b) Horse-race (c) Boxing (d) Tennis
- Q. 32. The Jain temples in Mount Abu were built by the Ministers of
- (a) Chandella rulers (b) Solankı rulers (c) Rashtrakuta rulers (d) Chola rulers
- Q. 33. Who was the first Mughal Emperor to show interest in painting?
- (a) Humayun (b) Akbar (c) Shahjah**an** 🧃 (d) Babar
- Q. 34. Burma was separated from India in
 - (a) 1937 (b) 1939 (c) 1942 (d) 1947
- Q. 35. The famous "Gayatri Mantra" is contained in
- (a) Mahabharata (b) Ramayana (c) Rigveda (d) Atharvaveda
- Q. 36. Rubber needs about rainfall. (a)100-200 cm (b) 200-250 cm (c) 250-300 cm (d) 350-400 cm
- Q. 37. Which crop is sown on largest acronge in India?
 - (a) Wheat (b) Jowar (c) Rice (d) Bajra
- Q. 38. The first country to undertake banana cultivation was
- (a) Sweden (b) Jamuica (c) South Africa
- Q. 39. Mount Everest is named after a
- (a) Mountaineer (b) Geographer (c) Governor (d) Military officer
 - Q. 40. Flower is a modified
 - (a) Stom (b) Leaf (c) Bud (d) Shoot
- Q. 41. Which one of the following rivers is not associated with the formation of a delta?
- (a) Krishna (b) Narmada (c) Mahanadi (d) Cauvery
- Q. 42. The country which did not come under direct European rule, is
- (a) Thailand (b) Philippines (c) Hong Kong (d) Burma
- Q. 43. Who among the following wrote the book "Sidhanta Shiromani"?
- (a) Shankaracharya of Puri (b) Bhaskaracharya (c) Aryabhata (d) Ramanujan
- Q. 44. "Education is my birthright" was said by
- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose (h) Mahatma Gandhi (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (d) Chittaranjan Das
- Q. 45. Which one of the following spaceships has been sent into space more than once?
- (a) Discovery (b) Challenger (c) Columbia (d) None of the above
 - Q. 46. Tipu Sultan was the ruler of
 - (a) Mysore (b) Hyderabad (c) Ahmedabad

(d) Kalinga

- Q. 47. Democracy is the government of the people, for the people and by the people. Who gave this definition of democracy?
- (a) Churchill (b) Lincoln (c) Nehru (d) Lenin
 - Q. 48. Brain drain means
- (a) Exploitation of brain power (b) Wastage of talent (c) Migration of talent (d) Dull mind
- Q. 49. The Dachigam Game Sanctuary is situated in
 - (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Karnataka (c) Jammu

and Kashmir (d) Kerala

- Q. 50. On December 22, the sun is vertical over the
- (a) Tropic of Cancer (b) Tropic of Capricorn (c) Equator (d) None of these
- Q. 51. Which is the largest State of India areawise?
- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Maharashtra (d) Andhra Pradesh
- Q. 52. Which State in India is the largest producer of Cardamom?
- (a) Maharashtra (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Karnataka (d) West Bengal

ANSWERS 1. (b) 4. (b) 2. (d) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (a) 9. (b) 10. (c) 12. (a) 11. (c) 14. (c) 13. (d) 15. (b) 16. (d) 17. (b) 18. (d) 20. (a) 19. (b) 23. (a) 21. (c) 22. (b) 24 (b) 25. (a) 26. (d) 28. (b) 27. (b) 29. (d) 30. (c) 31. (c) 32. (b) 33. (b) 34. (a) 35. (c) 36. (b) 37. (c) 38. (b) 39. (b) 40. (d) 41. (b) 42. (a) 43 (b) 44. (c) 45. (c) 46 (a) 47. (b) 48. (c) 49 (c) 50. (b) 51. (b) 52. (c)

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- Q. 1. When water boils, its temperature
- (a) Begins to increase (b) Begins to decrease (c) Remains constant (d) Fluctuates around a value
- Q. 2. Which of the following States has a part of its rain in winter?
- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Kerala (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Punjab
- Q. 3. Correct chronological sequence for 1. Paleolithic 2. Neolithic and 3. Mesolithic is
 - (a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 1, 3, 2 (c) 2, 1, 3 (d) 3, 2, 1
- Q. 4. Consultative committees for ministries of the Government get the informations regarding assurances etc. from
- (a) Presiding Officers of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha (b) The two houses of the Parliament, on a motion adopted on that behalf (c) The department of Parliamentary Affairs (d) The President
- Q. 5. Which of the following is the most stable element?
- (a) Hydrogen (b) Oxygen (c) Lead (d) Uranium
- Q. 6. The remains of a dockyard of Indus Valley Civilisation have been found at
- (a) Mohenjodaro (b) Harappa (c) Ropar (d) Lothal
- Q. 7. Of the following, the busiest sceanic trade route is
- (a) Panama canal (b) North Atlantic route (c) Suez canal (d) Cape route
- Q. 8. The sky appears blue during inidday because
- (a) All blue Eight is absorbed by the atmosphere (b) Blue light is emitted by the atmospheric particles (c) Blue light is scattered to a greater extent (d) Yellow light is scattered to a great extent
 - Q. 9. Palk Strait separates
- (a) Britain and France (b) India and Burma (c) India and Sri Lanka (d) Malaysia and Sumatra
 - Q. 10. Isobars connect points of equal
- (a) Temperature (b) Rainfall (c) Height (d) Pressure
- Q. 11. North South Dialogue means talks
- (a) Western countries and Asian Countries (b) North America and South America (c) Developed countries and developing countries (d) Second and Third world countries

- Q. 12. The deity most praised in the Rigveda is
 - (a) Agni (b) Indra (c) Mitra (d) Varuna
- Q. 13. Tripitakas are the canonical works
- (a) Buddhists (b) Jains (c) Ajivikas (d) Vaishnavs
- Q. 14. Two blocks, one of iron (i) and the other of wood (w) are dropped from a height at the same time. If the time taken by the blocks to reach the ground is Ti and Tw respectively, then
- (a) Ti > Tw (b) Ti = Tw (c) Ti < Tw (d) Ti = $\frac{1}{2}$ Tw
 - Q. 15. Sandstones belong to
- (a) Argillaceous rocks (b) Calcareous rocks (c) Carbonaceous rocks (d) Arenaceous rocks
- Q. 16. River most frequently referred to in the Rigveda is
- (a) Ganga (b) Yamuna (c) Kubha (d) Saraswati
- Q. 17. In a Parliamentary form of democracy
- (a) Executive controls the Judiciary
 (b) Executive controls the Legislature
 (c) Judiciary controls the Executive
- (d) Legislature controls the Executive
- Q. 18. Economic activity characterised most by seasonal migration is
- (a) Shifting agriculture (b) Hunting and gathering (c) Nomadic herding (d) Plantation agriculture
- Q. 19. Let the speed of sound in air, water and iron be Va, Vw and Vi respectively Which is the correct order of decreasing velocity of sound in these media?
- (a) Va > Vw > Vi (b) Vw > Vi > Va (c) Vi > Va > Vw (d) Vi > Vw > Va
- Q. 20. Group of nations associated with Six Nation disarmament declaration is
- (a) Argentina, Brazil, Botswana, India, Costa Rica, Chile (b) Tanzania, Greece, Peru, Mexico, France, Argentina (c) Afghanistan, Iraq, India, Pakistan, Syria, Egypt (d) India, Mexico, Argentina, Sweden, Tanzania, Greece
- Q. 21. Transformers are used in the transmission of electric power because
- (a) They speed up transmission (b) They can consorve electrical energy (c) They can reduce transmission losses (d) They distribute power efficiently

- Q. 22. The term that best describes the shape of the earth is
 - (a) Geoid (b) Sphere (c) Globe (d) Ellipse
- Q. 23. Chandragupta II fought war with
- (a) Hunas (b) Kushans (c) Parthians (d) Sakas
- Q. 24. Pakistan's nuclear power plant is located at
- (a) Karachi (b) Islamabad (c) Peshawar (d) Kahuta
 - Q. 25. The lunar eclipse occurs when
- (a) Moon is between the earth and the sun (b) Earth is between the sun and the moon (c) Sun is between the earth and the moon (d) Earth is at right angles to the direction of the sun and the moon
- Q. 26. The first nuclear power plant of India is located at
- (a) Kota (b) Narora (c) Kalpakkam (d) Tarapur
 - Q. 27. Numismatics is the study of
- (a) Architecture (b) Coins (c) Paintings (d) Underground caves
- Q. 28. The best actor award for 1987 was given to Kamalahassan for his acting in
- (a) Ek Duje Ke Liye (b) Sagar Sangamam (c) Pushpak (d) Nayakan
- Q. 29. The correct sequence of various regions in absorption spectrum is
- (a) Infra red, gamma rays, ultra violet, microwave (b) Microwave, visible, infra red, X-rays (c) Ultra viciet, visible, infra red, microwave (d) Visible, ultraviolet, microwave, infra red
- Q. 30. Which of the following statements about IRS-IA is not true?
- (a) It was launched by Soviet space vehicle Vostok (b) It was launched from the Baikonour cosmodrome (c) It was launched in March 1988 (d) It was injected into the orbit at a height of 1,500 km
 - Q. 31. Days and nights are caused by
- (1) Rotation of the earth on its axis(2) Revolution of the earth around the Sun(3) Inclination of the earth's axis
- (a) All are correct (b) 1 and 2 are correct (c) 2 and 3 are correct (d) Only 1 is correct
- Q. 32. The Chola architecture of Thanjavur was associated with
- (a) Raja Raja (b) Rajendra (c) Kullotunga (d) Parantala
 - Q. 33. Bauxite is
 - (a) Aluminium oxide Al₂O₃ (b) Hydrated

aluminium oxide Al₂O₃ xH₂O (c) A mixture of oxides of Al, Fe and Si (d) Aluminium flouride AIF

- Q. 34. Longest of the parallels of latitudes is the
- (a) Tropic of Cancer (b) Antarctic circle (c) Tropic of Capricom (d) Equator
 - Q. 35. A source of Mauryan dynasty is
- (a) Geography (b) Indica (c) Naturalis Historia (d) The Periplus of Erythensea
- Q. 36. Which of the following is incorrectly matched?
- (a) Mother Teresa -- Nehru Award
- (b) R. K Laxman --- Magsaysay Award
- (c) Amrita Pritam Jnanpith Award
- -- Kalinga Award (d) Jagjit Singh
- Q. 37. The group of metals Fe. Co, Ni may be best called as
- (a) Alkalı metals (b) Rare metals (c) Main group metals (d) Transition metals
- Q. 38. If the original clay sediments are subjected to high temperature and pressure, they successively change into rocks, the correct order of which is
- (a) Slate, Schist, Shale (b) Slate, Shale, Schist (c) Shale, Slate, Schist (d) Shale, Schist, Slate
- Q. 39. Which of the following is matched correctly?
 - (a) Sıraj
- --- Ghiyasuddin
- Tughlag
- (b) Khusrav - Alauddin Khilji
- (c) Ibn Batuta Mohammad Tughlaq
- (d) Barauni --- Nasıruddın Mahmud
- Q. 40. Detection of Rh factor is an example of
- (a) Chemical reaction (b) Phagocytic reaction (c) Immunologic reaction (d) Enzy
- matic reaction Q. 41. India's first surface-to surface
- missile is (a) Dhruva (b) Prithvi (c) Chandra (d) Surya
- Q. 42. Rocks which are formed by the solidification of lava, are
- (a) Granites (b) Basalts (c) Limestones (d) Sandstones
- Q. 43. The Dronacharya awards are given in the field of
- (a) Social work (b) Sports coaching
- (c) Teaching (d) Journalism Q. 44. Most of the buildings of Fatehpur
- Sikri are built with
- (a) Red sandstone (b) Brick (c) Marble (d) Limestone
- Q. 45. Which of the following is the function of the nucleuc acids?
- (a) Immunity (b) Hereditary (c) Carbohydrate synthesis (d) Fat synthesis
- Q. 46. First nuclear submarine of India
- (a) INS Viraat (b) INS Vikrant (c) INS Chakra (d) INS Chilka
- Q. 47. Who was the first Sultan of Delhi to introduce the practice of 'Sijda'?
- (a) Balban (b) Alauddın Khilji (c) Muhammad Tughlaq (d) Firoz Tughlaq
- Q. 48. Which of the following represents the contours of a valley?

- (a) ⇒ 100 ⊃ 200
- (b)
- (c) (d) × 200
- Q. 49. The only vitamin that contains cobaltis
 - (a) B₁ (b) B₂ (c) B₆ (d) B₁₂
 - Q. 50. Sargassa sea is located in
- (a) North Sea (b) North Atlantic Ocean (c) South Atlantic Ocean (d) North Pacific Ocean
 - Q. 51. Bigu Maharaj is associated with
- (a) Kathak (b) Kathakalı (c) Bharat Natyam (d) Odissi
- Q. 52. The Africa Fund was launched by
- (a) UN (b) SAARC (c) Commonwealth of Nations (d) NAM
- Q. 53. Chain reaction in a nuclear reactor is controlled by
- (a) Moderator (b) Active hydrogen (c) lons (d) Molecules of high energy
- Q. 54. As the altitude increases, the temperature decreases at the rate of 1° for every
- (a) 200 feet (b) 300 feet (c) 400 feet (d) 450 feet
 - Q. 55. "Glasnost" is
- (a) A new kind of fibre glass developed by USSR (b) A new kind of glass developed by Germans (c) The policy of openness followed by M Gorbachev (d) The new space station of Soviet Union
- Q. 56. The high yielding varieties of crops possess which of the following characters responsible for green revolution?
 - (1) Ability to trap more solar energy
 - (2) Ability to utilise more nutnerits
 - (3) High harvest index
 - (4) Ability to use less water
- (a) 1, 2 and 4 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3
- Q. 57. 59th Amendment of the Constitution, empowers the Union of India to declare emergency in
- (a) Whole of India (b) Jammu & Kashmir (c) State of Punjab (d) Border States
 - Q. 58. Photosynthesis involves
- (a) Reduction of CO2 and oxidation of water (b) Oxidation of H2O and release of O₂ (c) Reduction of CO₂ and release of O₂ (d) Reduction of CO2, oxidation of H2O and release of O₂
 Q. 59. Sher Shah made revenue

settlements with

- (a) Cultivators (b) Zamindars (c) Jagir dars (d) Mansabdars
- Q. 60. Rate of heating and cooling of land and water is different because
- (1) There is a difference in their specific heats
 - (2) Water is mobile
 - (3) Water is transparent
- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
- Q. 61. During 1988, Indian Film Industry is celebrating its
- (a) Platinum jubileo (b) Diamond jubilee (c) Golden jubilee (d) Silver jubilee
- Q. 62. DNA molecule is a unique biological entity because it
- (a) Forms a loop (b) is made of nucleotides (c) Is self replicating (d) Forms a strand
 - Q. 63. River R marked on the map of India



- (a) Godavari (b) Krishna (c) Mahanadi [(d) Narmada
 - Q. 64. Red Fort of Delhi is built by
- (a) Shahjahan (b) Aurangzeb (c) Jahangir 🕏 (d) Akbar
- Q, 65. The chief industry of Afghanistan
- (a) Sugar refining (b) Cotton textiles (c) Carpot making (d) Automobile manufacturing
- Q. 66. Under the constitution "internal" emergency" in the event of "armed rebellion" can only be promulgated by the President, a on the waiting advice of the
- (a) Prime Minister (a) Parliament s (c) Council of Ministers (d) Chief Justice of ? the Supreme Court on the basis of Presidential reference
- Q. 67. Bhakti poetry of Namdev was
 - (a) Hindi (b) Bengali (c) Tamil (d) Marathi
 - Q. 68. Ostrich belongs to the category of
- (a) Flightless birds (b) Swimming birds (c) Flying birds (d) Migratory birds
 - Q. 69. Estrogens are secreted by
- (a) Stroma (b) Germinal epithelium: (c) Follide cells (d) Ovary
- Q. 70. Which of the following is wrongly matched?
 - (a) Yangtze Kıang -- China
 - (b) Amazon
- --- S America
 - (c) Darling
- --- United States

(d) Lena - USSR

Q. 71. Electoral college of Vice President of India consists of

(a) Mombers of both the Houses of Parliament (b) Elected members of both the houses of Parliament (c) Members of the Parliamorit and Legislative Assemblies (d) Members of Rajya Sabha

Q. 72. Permanent Settlement of Land was introduced by

(a) Lord Wellesley (b) Lord Cornwallis (c) Lord Hastings (d) Lord Dalhousie Q, 73. The ancient works of "Charak" and

"Susruta" deal with
(a) Polity and economy (b) Medicine

(a) Polity and economy (b) Medicine (c) Law (d) Architecture

Q. 74. Railway line from Bombay to Pune passes through

(a) Thaighat (b) Paighat (c) Bhorghat (d) Sengottan Pass

Q. 75. When the state legislature is dissolved, the law making power is vested in the hands of

(a) Parliament (b) President (c) Governor (d) Supreme Court

Q. 76. The formation of RBC takes place in

(a) Liver (b) Bone marrow (c) Spleen (d) Heart

Q. 77. To which industry in India, does the area marked "X" belong?



(a) Cotton textiles (b) Chemicals (c) Engineering goods (d) Jute

Q. 78. A non-nuclear treaty is the

(a) Threshold test ban treaty (b) Geneva protocol (c) Outer space treaty (d) Non-proliferation treaty

Q. 79. Which of the following Commonwealth countries recognises the Queen as the "tular head?

(a) Sri Lanka (b) New Zealand (c) Zambia (d) Cyprus

Q. 80. Who said "Go Back to Vedas"?

(a) Swami Dayanand Saraswati (b) R K Purandaradasa (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (d) Pandit Vidyasagar

Q. 81. Maximum absorption of chlorophyll a and b is in

(a) Green range (b) Yellow range (c) Blue range (d) Violet range

Q. 82. Most of India's Iron and Steel industries are located in the

(a) Malwa plateau (b) Chota Nagpur plateau (c) Deccan plateau (d) Bundelkhand

Q. 83. The first main Parliamentary act regarding the East India Company's administration in India was

(a) Regulating Act (b) Pitts' India Act (c) Charter Act of 1813 (d) Rowlatt Act

Q. 84. Operation flood deals with

(a) Control of floods in North India
(b) Linking of Ganga and Cauvery rivers
(c) The dairy development programme
(d) The provision of drinking water to all

Q. 85. Cytoplasmic bodies in the centrioles are

(a) Microtubules (b) Basal bodies (c) Kinetocores (d) Dictyosomes

Q. 86. The Lucknow Congress of 1916 was important because

(a) It opposed the Indian participation in First World War (b) A pact was signed between Congress and Muslim League (c) It opposed political militancy of Bal Gangadhar Tilak (d) It repudiated the system of separate electorate

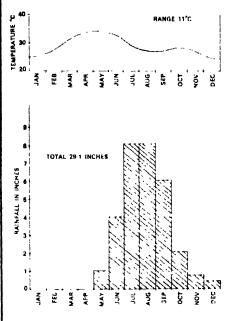
Q. 87. Which of the following is a joint venture of Tamil Nadu and Kerala?

(a) Tehri dam (b) Rajghat dam (c) Parambikulam Aliyar dam (d) Thein dam

4. 88. How many pairs of chromosomes are found in human beings

(a) 22 (b) 23 (c) 44 (d) 46

Q. 89. The temperature and rainfall of an area are shown in the following graphs. On the basis of these, the area belongs to



(a) Equatorial regions (b) Steppes (c) Hot Deserts (d) Tropical (Savanna)

Q. 90. In 1921, the Chamber of Princes was formed in India to

(a) Demand reform in the Constitutional system of India (b) Enable the Princes to meet and discuss matters of their common interest (c) Start a national movement for freedom (d) Oppose the British policy of governing in India

Q. 91. X-rays and γ-rays are able to destroy the living tissues by the process of

(a) Ionisation (b) Scattering (c) Oxidation

(d) Electrolysis

Q. 92. Dada Saheb Phalke award for 1987 was given to

(a) Raj Kapoor (b) Ashok Kumar (c) B. Nagi Reddy (d) Naushad Ali

Q. 93. The Bharat Ratna was awarded posthumously to

(a) C Rajagopalachari (b) Indira Gandhi (c) M G. Ramachandran (d) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

Q. 94. Which of the following statements is/are true about Raja Ram Mohan Roy?

(1) He founded the Brahmo Samaj

(2) He opposed "Sati" pratha

(3) He founded the Indian National Congress

(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q. 95. Leprosy is caused by

(a) Virus (b) Bacteria (c) Gene mutation (d) Past sins

Q. 96. There is no oil refinery at

(a) Koyalı (h) Haldia (c) Bombay High (d) Mathura

Q. 97. The Swaraj Party was founded by

C R Das,
 2. Motilal Nehru,
 Vallabhbhai Patel

(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3

Q. 98. Eugenics is the study of

(a) Altering human beings by changing the genetic components (b) People of European origin (c) Different races (d) Genetics of Eukaryotes

Q. 99. Water has maximum density at

(a) Room temperature (b) 0° (c) 4° (d) 100°

Q. 100. The non-conventional source(s) of energy is/are

(1) Biogas (2) Geothermal (3) Lignite

(a) 1 (b) 1 and 2 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q. 101. The Peacock throne of Shahjahan was taken away by

(a) Timur (b) Chengiz Khan (c) Nadir Shah (d) Ahmad Shah Abdali

Q. 102. Gibraltar is a dependency of

(a) USA (b) Portugal (c) Denmark (d) Britair.

Q. 103. Who was the Mughal ruler who took measures against Sati pratha?

(a) Humayun (b) Akbar (c) Jehangir (d) Shahjahan

Q. 104. The largest population of Scheduled Tribes is in the state of

(a) Bihar (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Maharashtra (d) Orissa

Q. 105. Which of the following does not have a population of over one million according to 1981 Census?

(a) Hyderabad (b) Bangalore (c) Pune (d) Vadodara

Q. 106. Char Minar at Hyderabad was built in

(a) 1381 (b) 1486 (c) 1591 (d) 1696

Q. 107. Decibel is a unit of measuring

(a) Heat (b) Sound (c) Weight (d) Light

Q. 108. A former Secretary General of the United Nations has been elected as the President of

(a) Burma (b) Austria (c) Sweden (d) Denmark

Q. 109. Most profound impact of the

recombinant DNA technology is that it permits

- (a) Test tube babies (b) Mixing genetic information for different species (c) Cheaper insulin production (d) Control of infectious diseases
- Q. 110. The use of Kharoshti in ancient Indian architecture is the result of India's contact with
- (a) Iran (b) Central Asia (c) Greece (d) China
- Q. 111. The population of India according to 1981 Census was
- (a) 600 million (b) 685 million (c) 715 million (d) 785 million
- Q. 112. Ramanujan's name is associated
- (a) Theory of Probability (b) Theory of Numbers (c) Theory of Relativity (d) Raman's effect
- Q. 113. The antibiotic penicillin is obtained from
- (a) Bacteria (b) Plants (c) Sea weeds (d) Fungus
- Q. 114. Archaeological remains dating back to the Harappan penod have been recently found at
- (a) Broach (b) Sopala (c) Amravatı (d) Delhi
- Q. 115. Fascinating astronomical discovery of 1987 was
- (a) One new planet (b) Two new planets (c) Three new planets (d) None of
- Q. 116. Dr Amiya Chakrovarty is known for
- (a) Composing music score in Satyalit Ray's films (b) Being literary secretary to R N. Tagore (c) Patenting a living organism (d) His work in the Chipko movement
 - Q. 117. Buddhist stupas are found at
 - (a) Bhaja (b) Ajanta (c) Ellora (d) Sanchi
 - Q. 118. Albumin is
- (a) A class of water soluble protein found in eggs (b) Soluble protein in milk (c) Substance found between the skin and the tissue of the eye (d) None of the above
 - Q. 119. Geet Govinda was written by
- (a) Jaya Dev (b) Kalhana (c) Chand Bardai (d) Kautılya
- Q. 120. The failure of monsoon in 1987 is attributed to
- (a) Warm current in the Pacific (b) Drought in East Africa (c) Deflection of monsoon winds (d) Elnine effect
 - Q. 121. "Mammoths" refer to
- (a) Ancient mammals (b) Siberian elephants with long tusks (c) A big crowd (d) A kind of tribal people
- Q. 122. The first Europeans to come to India were the
- (a) Portuguese (b) English (c) Dutch (d) French
- Q. 123. The main source of solar energy
- (a) Gravitational force (b) Electro-(c) Nuclear fusion magnetic force (d) Nuclear fission
- Q. 124. Which of the following ancient Indians can be regarded as a computer scientist?

- (a) Banabhata (b) Aryabhata (c) Samudraquota (d) Bhaskaracharya
- Q. 125. The decentralisation system was recommended by
- (a) J. B. Kripalani (b) Balwant Rai Mehta (c) Ashok Mehta (d) Rajagopalachan
- Q. 126. Who among the following is associated with the Bose-Einstein streaks?
- (a) J. C Bose (b) Anandmohan Bose (c) S. N. Bose (d) None of the above

Directions: in questions 127-140, match the columns:

- Q. 127 1
- 1 Jharia A. Pilgrim town
- 2. Kodaikanal B Coal fields
- Ghaziabad C Satellite town
- Shirdi D Industrial town E Hill station
- (a) 1-D, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B (b) 1-B, 2-E, 3-D, 4-A (c) 1-B, 2-E, 3-C, 4-A (d) 1-D, 2-B, 3-A, 4 C
 - Q. 128.
 - 1. Laos A Glacier
 - 2 Moraine B Wind
 - Alluvial banks C Rivers
 - 4. Stalactites D Karst regions
- (a) 1 B, 2 A, 3-D, 4-C (b) 1 B, 2 D, 3-C, 4-A (c) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D (d) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D
 - Q. 129.
 - Nagarjunasagar A West Bengal
 - 2 ldukki B. Karnataka
 - 3 Damodar C Andhra valley Pradesh
 - 4. Shivasamudrarii D Kerala
- (a) 1-C, 2-A, 3 B, 4-D (b) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B (c) 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C (d) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D
 - Q. 130.
 - 1. Bihu A. Karnataka
 - 2 Onam **P** Maharashtra
 - 3 Pongal C Tarnil Nadu
 - Vaisakhi D Puniab
- E. Assam (a) 1-E, 2 A, 3-C, 4-D (b) 1-E, 2-C, 3 A,
- 4-B (c) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-E (d) 1 A, 2 C, 3 E, 4-D
 - Q. 131.
 - Tamas A. Vijaya Mehta
 - **A**nantaram B Shahi Nag 2
 - Swamı C Govind Nihalam
 - Pestonjee D Adoor
 - Gopalakrishnan
- (a) 1 C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A (b) 1 C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B (c) 1-D, 2 B, 3-A, 4-C (d) 1-D, 2 A, 3-B, 4-C
 - Q. 132.
 - 1. Proton A. Chadwick
 - 2 Neutron B. Millikan
 - Charge of C. Goldstein election
 - Shelled nature D Rutherford of atom
 - E. Madam Cune
- (a) 1-D 2-A, 3-B, 4-C (b) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4-D (c) 1-D, 2-A, 3-E, 4-C (d) 1-B, 2 A, 3-D, 4-C
 - Q. 133.
 - 1. Nagaland
- A. Aizawi

- 2. Meghalaya B. Imphal C. Shillong 3. Arunachal Pradesh Manipur D. Kohima E Itanagar (a) 1-D, 2-C, 3-E, 4-B (b) 1-D, 2-C, 3-4-A (c) 1-C, 2-D, 3-E, 4-B (d) 1-C, 2-D, 3-4-A Q. 134. A. Pine, fur, spruoe, 1 Monsoon forests larch 2. Taiga Region Teak, sal, rosewood
- 3. Equatorial
 - Elephant, grass, region bombeda
- 4. Sub-tropical D. Mahogany, ebony, rosewood
- (a) 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C (b) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D 4-C (c) 1-D, 2-B, 3-C, 4-A (d) 1-B, 2-A, 3-Q 4-D
 - Q. 135.
- 1. Prairies A. Equatorial regions 2. Savannas В Temperate grasslands
- Selva Coniferous forests
- 4. Taiga D. Tropical grasslands (a) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C (b) 1-B, 2-D, 3-A
- 4-C (c) 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B (d) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A 4-R
 - Q. 136,
- 1. Co-60 A Detect the presence of blood clots
- 2. 1-131 Detect activities of thyroid gland
- 3 P-32 C. Leukaomia troatment
- Na-24 D Treatment of cancer (a) 1-D, 2-B, 3-C, 4-A (b) 1-D, 2-C, 3-B 4-A (c) 1-D, 2-C, 3-A, 4-B (d) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B,
- 4-A Q. 137.

3

- 1 Bhaskaracharya A Ashtadhyayi
- Banabhatt
- Raitarangini В
- Kalhana Siddhanta-
- siromani 4. Panini Kadambari D
- (a) 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B (b) 1-C, 2-A, 3-B, 4·D (c) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A (d) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D
 - Q. 138.
 - Substance used in Zymase softening water
- for of positive and Zeolite regative charge
 - An enzyme of yeast C. Zwittenon
- Substance that Ozone absorbs UV radiations layer of sun
- (a) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A, 4-D (b) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A 4-D (c) 1-D, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A (d) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D
- Q. 139.
- 1. Lavani A Utlar Pradesh Garba B. Maharashtra
- 3. Kathak Andhra Pradesh C
- 4. Kuchipudi D. Gujarat
- E Karnataka (a) 1-E, 2-D, 3 A, 4-C (b) 1-B, 2-D, 3-A, 4-C (c) 1-E, 2-D, 3-C, 4-B (d) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D
 - Q. 140.
- Congress Socialist Party
- A. M N Roy
- Communist
- B. Chandrashekhar

International		Azad
Swarajist Party	C	Subhash
, ,		Chandra Bose
Azad Hind Faul	Ū	Acharya
•		Narendra Dev
	E	C R Das

- (a) 1 E, 2 A 3 B 4-C (b) 1-D, 2 A, 3 E, · C (c) 1 D, 2 B 3 A, 4 C (d) 1 A, 2 B 3 C,
- Directions: Questions 141-150 are ased on two statements, Assertion (A) nd Reason (R). Choose your answer ccording to the codes given below:

Write

- (a) If both A and R are correct and R is ne correct explanation of A
- (b) It both A and R are correct and R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) If A is correct but R is incorrect
- (d) If A is incorrect but R is correct.
- Q. 141. A: The major areas of rice production in India are in the South and South Eastern parts of India
- R: The major new producing areas coincide with either areas of heavy rainfall. or areas of extensive irrigation
- Q. 142. A: The Mediterranean climate is characterised by dry summers and wet winters
- R: There is a distinct shift in pressure and wind belts with respect to the movement of
- Q. 143. A: The new scheme of "Jaldhara" has been introduced in the country to utilise water
- R: Inter-basin transfer of water is proposed in the country
- Q. 144. A: There is a "Girdle" in the Pacific ocean.
- R: A similar counterpart of this "girdle" is in Southern Hemisphere
- Q. 145. A: In the 18th century the British introduced the "Dual policy" of Government
- R: The policy of the dual system of Government had failed
- G. 146. A: There are floods in the lower reaches of the Missisippi river
- P The lower reaches of the river are very narrow
- Q. 147 A: A consultative committee has been former by the Union Government to provide a forum for discussion between members of Parliament and the ministnes
- R: It consists of members from outside the Parliament
- Q 148. A: Carbon is found in a large number of compounds in nature
- R: Carbon has the unique property of combining and exchanging ions with other elements to form various compounds
- Q. 149. A: Robert Clive defeated Siraj-ud Daulah in the Battle of Plassev
- R: Clive's army was superior and it followed superior military tactics:
- Q. 150. A: Persons having AB group are universal denors
- R: They can accept blood from A, B, AB and O groups

ANSWERS

			_					- 1	77.	(d)	78	(a)	79	(b)	80.	(a
1	(c)	2	(c)	3	(b)	4.	(c)	- 1	81.			(b)	83	(a)	84	
5	(c)	6	(d)	7	(a)	8.	(c)	- 1	85.			(b)	87.	• •	88.	
9	(c)	10	(d)	11	(c)	12.	(d)	- 1	89.	(d)		(b)	91.		92.	
13.	(a)	14	(b)	15	(d)	16.	(c)	- 1	93 .			(a)	95	(b)	96.	
17	(d)	18	(c)	19.	(d)	20.	(d)	i	97.			(a)	99	(c)	100.	
21	(c)	22	(a)	23	(d)	24.	(d)	- 1	101	(c)	102.			(b)	104	
25	(b)	26	(d)	27	(b)	28	(d)	1	105.	(d)	106.		107.		108.	
29	(C)	30	(d)	31	(d)	32	(a)	- 1	109	(c)	110.				112.	
33	(b)	34	(d)	35.	(b)	36 .	(d)	- 1	113	(d)	114.					
37	(d)	38	(c)	39 .	(c)	40	(c)		117.				119.			
41	(b)	42	(b)	43	(b)	44	(a)	ı	121.	(b)	122.	(a)	123	(c)	124.	
45	(p)	46	(c)	47	(a)	48.	(a)	i	125.		126.			(b)	128	(c)
49	(d)	50	(p)	51.		52	(d)	1	129.	(b)	130.		131	(a)	132.	(b)
53	(a)	54	(p)	55	(c)	56	(c)	i	133.	(a)	134		135.	(b)	136	(a)
57	(c)	58	(c)	59	(a)	60 .	(a)		137	(c)	138.		139	(b)	140	(b)
61.	,	62.	٠,	63.	• •	64	(a)	ļ	141	(a)	142.	(a)	143	(a)	144	(c)
65	(c)	66	(p)	67	(d)	68	(a)	1	, 145	(a)	146	(a)	147	(c)	148	(a)
69	(d)	70	(c)	71	(a)	72.	(p)	ļ	149.	(c)	150	(d)				

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74. (c) 75. (a) 76. (b)

(Continued from page 18)

the rural candidates because of their forced low awareness of general topics. For main examination, the present system is alight

- Q. Do you think that the lowering of the age limit from 28 to 26 years from 1986 Examination onwards, will affect brilliant and highly educated youth of India?
- A. Since ours is a poor country with 80 per cent rural population, this lowering of age limit will strongly work against the entry of rural students into Civil Services because rural people develop their knowledge and skills at a later stage vis-a-vis urban people as the facilities in rural areas are grossly inadequate
- Q. With the decrease in age limit, do you feel that ti.ere should be no restriction on the number of attempts?
- A. No, there should be some restrictions in the number of attempts.
- Q. How do you think Competition Success Review could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations?

A. I want CSR to maintain its coverage of articles and adding more on burning Issues and its analysis

Q. What is your advice to the readers of Competition Success Review?

A. I would advise the readers that once they decide about particular objective they must channelise all their strength in pursuit of this. If Civil Service is the objective, they must start reading at least two newspapers including Economic Times at least one year in advance. They must make it a point to be fully conversant with all the aspects of important economic, political and social issues

(Continued from page 14)

members to take oath. By her side was her mother, Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto, who too has suffered a great deal. With Bonazir now as the Prime Minister, Pakistan will be poised for a new role, a role different from that President Zia had decided for it. She will be watched by many countries and her performance will influence the course of history How she conducts herself for her country will be eagerly observed by India. Will she be able to take the country on the path of peace and friendship with neighbouring countries, particularly India? The answer lies in the future which will begin to unfold itself soon.

Test Of English Language

Investigators' Examination, June 1988

Directions: In questions 1 to 5, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If there is no error, your answer is (d).

- Q. 1. Even if he had been driving more slowly, (a) / it will have been quite impossible (b) / to avoid the accident (c) / No error (d)
- Q. 2. Would you please (a) / stop from smoking (b) / while the ceremony is in progress? (c) / No error (d)
- Q. 3. Many a leader (a) / promises paradise on earth, (b) / but such promises remain unfulfilled (c) / No error (d)
- Q. 4. He neither gave satisfaction (a) / as a cook (b) / nor as a chauffeur. (c) / No error (d)
- Q. 5. In spite of the fact (a) / that the meeting was about to end, (b) / she insisted to ask several questions (c) / No error (d)

Directions: In questions 6 to 10, five groups of four words each are given. In each group one word is mis-spelt. Find the mis-spelt word.

- Q. 6. (a) gauge (b) gaurantee (c) gaudy (d) gauze
- Q. 7. (a) authority (b) audacity (c) autumn (d) aukward
- Q. 8. (a) movable (b) manageable (c) maintainance (d) sustenance
- Q. 9. (a) penance (b) finance (c) essense (d) governance
- Q. 10. (a) impasse (b) immature (c) immaculate (d) immpeccable

Directions: In questions 11 to 15, four alternatives are suggested for the given word. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the word.

Q. 11. NEPOTISM

- (a) corruption (b) inefficiency (c) carelessness (d) favouritism
 - Q. 12. INNATE
- (a) inborn (b) essential (c) important (d) unique
 - Q. 13. IMPASSIONED
- (a) irresponsible (b) sympathetic (c) impressive (d) ardent
 - Q. 14. RANCOUR
- (a) hatred (b) enmity (c) disappointment (d) prejudice
 - Q. 15. EXCLUSIVE
- (a) excessive (b) sole (c) external (d) extensive

Directions: in questions 16 to 20, choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

- Q. 16. BLAME
- (a) sympathise (b) acclaim (c) flatter (d) honour
 - Q. 17. FRUGAL
 - (a) extravagant (b) generous (c)

expensive (d) liberal

- Q. 18, HAUGHTY
- (a) hospitable (b) pitiable (c) humble (d) cowardly

Q. 19. INTRUDE

- (a) withhold (b) accept (c) surrender (d) withdraw
 - Q. 20. GLIB
- (a) halting (d) unwilling
- (b) modest (c) dumb

guestions 21 to 3

Directions: In questions 21 to 30, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word. Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative.

- Q. 21. You must . . . facts and not run away from the truth
 - (a) know (b) face (c) notice (d) realise
- Q. 22. There could have been a war over it, but in the end reason .
- (a) counted (b) survived (c) prevailed (d) persisted
- Q. 23. A bad workman . with his tools
 - (a) works (b) plays (c) fights (d) quarrels
- Q. 24. Some people from voting at the last elections
- (a) refused (b) denied (c) declined (d) abstained
 - Q. 25. Time once lost cannot be
- (a) gained (b) called (c) recalled (d) recovered
- Q. 26. . I in your place, I would keep quiet.
- (a) Am (b) Was (c) Were (d) Would
- Q. 27. The solution to the problem

(a) outraged (b) evaded (c) undermined (d) outgrew

- Q. 28. Make the most of a bad
- (a) bargain (b) job (c) business (d) work
- Q. 29. Many decisions were taken at the meeting
- (a) hectic (b) historic (c) historical (d) historical
- Q. 30. Owing to their unruly behaviour, some members of the cricket team were from taking part in the matches
- (a) exempted (b) excluded (c) banned (d) outlawed

Directions: In each of the following questions 31 to 35, six sentences are given. The 1st and 6th sentences are numbered as 1 and 6. The 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th sentences are not in proper sequence and are named P, Q, R and S. Select the correct sequence of these four sentences from the responses given below each question.

- Q. 31. 1. The concept of one world is very
 - P: Earnest efforts, however, were made

- only after the first world war when the League of Nations was set up.
- Q: This Organisation also has not achieved much success.
- R: It proved a failure as it could not avert the second world war which resulted in the formation of the U. N. Organisation
- S: Mankind has been thinking about it from time immemorial
- 6. The goal appears to be as far as it was a hundred years ago
 - (a) QPSR (b) SPRQ (c) RQSP (d) PRQS
 - Q. 32. 1. We are living in a nuclear age
- **P:** Consequently, the third world war which is not an impossibility will result in the extinction of the entire human race.
- Q: The nuclear weapons have created serious danger.
- R: Those dropped over Hiroshima and Nagasaki are nothing as compared to the modern nuclear weapons
- S: The scientists and statesmen are fully aware of these dangers, and have warned the world of the dreadful consequences of those weapons
- Nothing short of complete disarmament and return of sanity can save the world from an unprecedented catastrophe.
 - (a) PQRS (b) SQRP (c) QRPS (d) RQPS
- Q. 33. 1. Love for the country is a necessity
- P: Similarly nationalism has to be sacrificed at the alter of internationalism:
- Q: But it should in no way exceed the limits and take the shape of jingoism
- R: Provincialism has to be sacrificed in the interest of the nation as a whole
- S: There is no reason why the nations of the world cannot treat one another as belonging to one family of nations
- 6. God created the globe, but man drew lines of hatred and entailty on it
 - (a) ROSP (b) PSOR (c) SPRO (d) ORPS
- Q. 34. 1. Freedom ordinarily means power to do what one likes regardless of all conditions
- P: Unrestricted power given to a person to do as he likes is fraught with dangerous consequences
- Q: Therefore, in order that all enjoy freedom, some rostraints have to be put on the freedom of action of every person
- R: It will mean more power for a few and no freedom for the weak
 - S: But it is a senous misconception
- In fact, freedom of one cannot be the negation of freedom to another.
 - (n) SPRQ (b) PQSR (c) QSPR (d) RPSQ
- Q. 35. 1. A strong army is always needed for the defence of a country.
- P: It is that we had criminally neglected military needs and in pursuit of peace had

forgotten to safeguard ourselves

Q: In the disturbed world of today, there is no relief from the tension of war

R: We live in constant danger of armed clash with our hostile neighbours.

S: The Chinese aggression on India and the armed conflict with Pakistan have taught us a great lesson

 Such dangers have made it necessary to prepare and maintain a strong military force to protect people's life and property

(a) PORS (b) ROPS (c) ORSP (d) SROP

Directions: In the following passage some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given against each number (36 to 45) below the passage.

Democracy has its dangers, the greatest of which is that it may be the rule of ignorance. Citizens who are not . .(36) . intelligent and educated are .. (37).. to commit errors of judgement in the casting of votes. The best men may thus . .. (38).... to get elected. Elections are usually a ...(39).. of propaganda Another criticism of democracy is that it is wanting(40).... efficiency For prompt and effective action, unity of action is ... (41).... In a multitude of minds, much ..(42)... discussion takes place, whereas unity of control is needed for vigorous national life. This criticism, however, is not very .(43) , because in times of war the British Prime Minister usually .. (44).... the powers of a dictator Another criticism of democracy in times of war is that secrecy in military affairs becomes difficult, if not .. (45). ... and that the opposition usually lowers the morale of the people by its condemnation of the actions of the cabinet

- Q. 36. (a) barely (b) sufficiently (c) highly (d) perfectly
- Q. 37. (a) sure (b) deliberately (c) unlikely (d) likely
- Q. 38. (a) fail (b) succeed (c) try (d) desire
- Q. 39. (a) kind (b) process (c) matter (d) result
 - Q. 40. (a) of (b) for (c) at (d) in
- Q. 41. (a) briough (b) dispensable (c) essential (d) superfluous
- Q. 42. (a) profitable (b) unprofitable (c) detailed (d) exhaustive
- Q. 43. (a) unfair (b) absurd (c) strong (d) convincing
- Q. 44. (a) gains (b) wields (c) demands (d) misuses
- Q. 45. (a) easy (b) probable (c) impossible (d) obscure

Directions: In questions 46 to 50, you have a brief passage with 5 questions following it. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions out of the four alternatives.

There are some men who seem to be always on the lookout for trouble and, to trill the truth, they are seldom disappointed Listening to such men one would think that this world is one of the stormlest and most

disagreeable places. Yet, after all it is not such a bad place and the difficulty is often in the man who is too thin-skinned. On the other hand, the man who goes about expecting people to be like himself, kind and brotherly, will be surprised at the kindness he meets even in the most unlikely quarters. A smile is apt to be met with a responsive smile while the sneer is just as apt to provoke a snart. Men living in the same neighbourhood may live vastly different lives. But it is not the neighbourhood which is quarrelsome, but the man within us. And we have it in our power to change our neighbourhood into a pleasant one by simply changing our own ways.

- Q. 46. "...... they are seldom disappointed". The statement denotes that such men
- (a) do not have to face any trouble
 (b) welcome difficulties as a morale booster
 (c) generally do not fail to come across troubles
 (d) manage to keep unruffled in the face of discomforts
- Q. 47. The authors own view of the world is that it is

(a) an unpleasant and turbulent place (b) one of the loveliest and quietest places (c) one's own excessive sensitivity that makes it a bad place (d) a sordid place for those who suffer in life

Q. 48. "On the other hand unlikely quarters". The statement shows that people's reaction to our attitude is

(a) often adverse (b) generally indifferent (c) mainly favourable (d) surprisingly responsive

Q. 49. Which of the following is opposite in meaning to the expression 'thin-skinned'

How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests

ANSWERS

71101	72110	
2 (c)	3 (b)	4 (d)
6 (a)	7 (c)	8. (c)
10 (b)	11. (c)	12. (a)
14. (b)	15. (d)	16 (b)
18 (d)	19 (a)	20 (a)
22 (c)	23 (d)	24 (c)
26 (a)	27 (c)	28 (c)
30 (b)	31 (b)	32 (a)
34. (d)	35. (a)	36. (b)
38 (d)	39 (c)	40 (a)
42 (d)	43 (b)	44 (c)
46 (b)	47 (d)	48 (b)
50 (d)	51 (c)	52 (a)
54 (c)	55. (d)	56 (b)
58. (b)	59 (c)	60. (c)
62 (a)	63 (d)	64 (a)
66 (b)	67 (d)	68 (a)
70. (b)	71. (c)	72 (b)
74. (d)	75. (a)	76 (b)
78. (b)	79. (d)	80. (c)
82 (c)	83 (c)	84. (b)
86. (d)	87 (c)	88. (b)
90. (a)	91. (b)	92. (c)
94. (c)	95 (d)	96 (a)
98. (c)	99. (d)	100. (c)
	6 (a) 10 (b) 14 (b) 18 (d) 22 (c) 26 (a) 30 (b) 34 (d) 38 (d) 42 (d) 46 (b) 50 (d) 54 (c) 58 (b) 62 (a) 66 (b) 70 (b) 78 (b) 82 (c) 86 (d) 90 (a) 94 (c)	6 (a) 7 (c) 10 (b) 11. (c) 14. (b) 15. (d) 18 (d) 19 (a) 22 (c) 23 (d) 26 (a) 27 (c) 30 (b) 31 (b) 34. (d) 35. (a) 38 (d) 39 (c) 42 (d) 43 (b) 46 (b) 47 (d) 50 (d) 51 (c) 54 (c) 55. (d) 58. (b) 59 (c) 62 (a) 63 (d) 66 (b) 67 (d) 70. (b) 71. (c) 74. (d) 75. (a) 78. (b) 79. (d) 82 (c) 83 (c) 86. (d) 87 (c) 90. (a) 91. (b) 94. (c) 95 (d)

in the passage?

(a) awkward (b) insensitive (c) obstinate (d) intelligent

Q. 50. The passage is about

(a) the world and what one makes of it (b) our disagreeable and hostile world (c) a kindly and pleasant world (d) our indifferent and unresponsive world

ANSWERS

- 1. (b). "it would have been quite impossible"
- 2. (b). "refrain from smoking" or "stop smoking" It is also acceptable to say "Will you please ... " in place of "Would you please ... "
 - 3. (b): "promise paradise on earth".
 - 4. (d) 5. (c)
 - 6. (b) "guaranty" or "guarantee"
 - 7. (d) "Awkward"
 - 8. (c): "maintenance"
 - 9. (c): "essence"
 - 10. (d) "impeccable"

11. (d)	12. (a)	13. (d)	14. (a)
15. (b)	16. (b)	17. (a)	18. (c)
19. (d)	20. (c)	21 . (b)	22 . (c)
23. (d)	24. (d)	25. (c)	26 . (c)
27 . (b)	28 . (a)	29 . (b)	30 . (c)
31 . (b)	32. (c)	33 . (d)	34 . (a)
35 . (c)	36. (b)	37 . (d)	38. (a)
39. (a)	40 . (d)	41 . (c)	42. (b)
43 . (d)	44. (b)	45. (c)	46 . (c)
47. (c)	48. (d)	49. (b)	50 (a)

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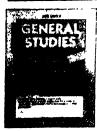
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Against each key word are given five suggested meanings. Choose the word or phrase which is opposite in meaning to the key word.

- Diabolical—A: mischievous. B: lavish. C: seraphic. (1) D: azure E: red.
- Diffident-A: abashed. B: unconfident. C: self-(2)confident. D reserved E: sophisticated.
- Dilate-A. speak at length (3)B: swell. C: swallow. D: not peaceful. E: constrict.
- Diligent-A: tiring. (4) B: attentive. C. sedulous. D: angered. E: narrow.
- Disconsolate—A: cheerless. (5) B: miserable. C: delighted. D: sloth. E: reliable.
- Discrepancy—A: inconsistency. (6)B: consistency. C: vain. D: inappropriate. E: variance.
- Disdain-A: haughtiness. B: penítence. C. aptitude. (7)D: admiration. E contumely
- (8) Disheveled-A: tidy. B: unkempt C: witty. D: not written. E: short.
- (9) Disingenuous-A. uncomfortable B: eventual C: naive. D: ∞mplex. E: enthusiastic
- (10)Dismal-A cheerless. B: puzzling C: bankrupt. D: reserved. E: gay
- Dismay-A intimidate (11)B: daunt C: hearten. D: mystify E. simplify.
- Dispel-A: scatter. (12)B. gather. C. dissipate. D: overestimate E: ignorant
- (13)Disposition—A: unwillingness. B: temperament. C: sparking. D. inclination. E: watchfulness.
- Dissipate-A, vanish B: dispel C, unite. D; fearful E: internal.
- (15)Distend—A: bloat, B, materialisa, C; finish, D, adjust E: shrink.

- (16) Distinguish--A: discriminate. B: recognise. C: confuse, D: regular, E: evict,
- Distrait—A: attentive. B: absent-minded. C: crooked. (17)D: clever, E: industrious.
- (18)Divergence—A: variation. B: lethal. C: necessity. D: convergence, E: modest.
- (19)Divine-A: foresee. B: informal. C: celestial. D: native. E: mundane.
- (20)Docile—A: unmanageable. B: dutiful. C: submissive. D: painful, E: collected.
- (21)Dormant-A: latent, B: eternal, C: awake, D: immoral, E: headless.
- (22)Dowdy—A: not stylish. B: frumpy. C: balanced. D: moral. E: fashionable.
- (23)Dread-A: dire. B: noble. C' horrible. D: welcome. E discourage.
- (24) Dreary-A: effortless. B: dull. C: cheerful. D: monotonous. E: diverging.
- Droll--A: witty. B waggish. C: glorious. D: deadly. E: serious.
- (26)Drowsy---A. active. B. lethargic. C: sleepy. D: famous. E: incapable.
- Duplicity—A: dissimulation. B: deceit. C: strengthen. D: awkward. E: straightforwardness.
- Dusky-A: swarthy, B: fair, C: shadowy, D: harmful, (28)E: demoniac.
- (29)Dwarf -A pygmy, B: runt, C roque D: giant. E: classic
- (30)Dwindle -A profane. B: poliute C: increase. D: degenerate, Er lessen

ANSWERS

- (1)C seraphic C hearten (2)C: self-confident B gather (12)(3)E: constrict. (13)A unwillinguoss (4)A: tinng. (14)C unite C: delighted. (15)E shrink B' consistency. (16)C confuse (7)D admiration. (17)A attentive. (8)A: tidy. (9)
 - D. convergence (18)
 - (19)E. mundane (20)A: unmanageable.

- (21)C awake
- (22)E fashionable.
- (23)D welcome.
- (24)C: cheerful,
- (25)E: serious
- (26)A: active.
- (27)E: straightforwardness.
- B' faur. (28)
- (29)D. giant
- (30)C: increase.

C: naive.

E: gay.

(10)

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Kudos to our Prime Minister Mr Raily Gandhi for having taken a bold decision to despatch our paratroopers to Maldives for mopping up mercenaries who made an attempt to overthrow the duly elected democratic Government of President Mr Maumoon Abdul Gayoom 'Operation Cactus' is highly laudable, the way it was handled within a short span

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Meka Srinivasarao

SRI LANKAN TAMILS

want to point out a mistake in the essay of Mrs Kshma J Fdes (Essay Contest 402) in the November '88 issue of CSA

In that article, she said that the demand of a separate state by the planters is the main reason for the ethnic riots in Sn I anka It is a wrong assumption. The planters are not demanding any separate state. Only the Jaffna Tamils are demanding a separate state There are three types of Tamils living in Sri Lanka

- (1) Jaffna Tamils who are natives of Sn Lanka, living in northern and eastern Sn Lanka
- (2) Planters, who were taken by the Britishers from Tamil Nadu some 150 to 200 years ago, living in Central Lanka
- (3) Businessmen, who settled in Sri Lanka for business, concentrated mainly in Colombo

Coming to the point, the ethnic nots began when the Tamils were discriminated Lankan by the SUCCESSIVE Srı Governments

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Thuckalay (T N) A. Xavier Chandra Bose

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Alwaye M. S. Jayasree

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Kasturi Dasgupta

OBJECTIVE TESTS

I have been a regular reader of your excellent magazine CSR from December '86 issue and now I can very firmly say that it has aggrandized by leaps and bounds since then Every month, I find it as amiable and fresh as ever in fact the recent inclusion. of stunningly useful features like "How to for Objective Type Tests", Prepare "Improve Your Appearance" and "Body Language" has added several shining feathers to its immaculate cap. And I must mention to you that the feature "How to Prepare for Objective Type Tests" is proving a boor to me for I have been able to ussess my performance in the different subjects of General Knowledge

On the occasion of its Silver Jubilee, kindly take my heartiest congraulations for publishing such a useful feature

Gaya Uday Shankar Srivastav

Mr Madan Lal has played a very important role in helping us achieve success through his "How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests" It is highly useful for self assessment as well as for competitive examinations My hearty congratulations for the same

Hari Singh

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Persons And Places In News

PERSONS

Benazir Bhutto: The 35-year-old cochairperson of the Pakistan People's Party was sworn as 11th Prime Minister of Pakistan on December 2, 1988. Daughter of



Benazır Bhutto

the former Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was executed by General Zia-ul-Haq, President of Pakistan, she is the world's youngest Prime Minister and the lone woman head of Government of an Islamic nation.

Brian Mulroney: The 49-year-old Canadian Prime Minister was re-elected with a sharply reduced majority on November 21, 1988. The billingual lawyer and former mining executive, he became the first Prime Minister in 35 years to win consecutive majorities and the first Conservative Prime Minister since 1872 to win re-election with a majority.

Maumoon Abdul Gayoom: The 51-year-old President of Maldives was installed for a third five-year term amid stringent security measures in Male on November 11, 1998. He has survived three coup attempts in a 10-year span, the latest on November 3, 1988 when heavy armed mercenaries invaded Male, the capital of Maldives In response to a request from Mr Gayoom, India despatched troops to the Maldives who drove the foreign mercenaries away from the island nation.

Mikhall Gorbachev: The President of the Soviet Union and the General Secretary of the CPSU visited India in November 1988. The multi-dimensional Indo-Soviet cooperation is set to receive an impressive



Mikhail Gorbachev and Rajiv Gandhl are caught in a 'moment of indecision' at Rashtrapati Bhavan on November 18, 1988 as to who takes the seat first

forward thrust as a result of six major agreements signed by India and the Soviet Union during his visit.

Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo: The Governor-General of Mauntius was on a fortnight-long State visit to India from November 12, 1988.

Aneerood Jugnauth: The 58-year-old Prime Minister of Mauritius, who has been in office since 1982, escaped an attempt on his life on November 6, 1988 when a Hindu priest fired two shots at him

George Herbert Walker Eush: The Vice-President of the United States won the White House for the Republicans on November 8, 1988 to become the 41st

lovember 8, 1988 to become the 41st

George Bush

President of the United States. He is the second incumbent Vice-President, after Martin Van Buren 152 years ago, to be elected to the higher office. He defeated his Democratic opponent, the Massachusetts Governor, Mr Michael Dukakis Mr. Dan Quayle, the 41-year-old Senator from Indiana, was elected Vice-President.

Jagdev Singh Talwandi : The sexayenarian leader of one taction of the United Akali Dal, had a close brush with death when terrorists shot at and wounded him on November 29, 1988

Hun Sen: The Kampuchean Prime Minister was on a two-day visit to New Delhi from November 16, 1988

Sam Nujoma: The President of the South-West African Peoples Organisation (SWAPO) visited India in November 1988.

Linda Petursdottir: The 18-year old blonde hotel receptionist from Iceland was on November 17, 1988 crowned Miss World at London's Royal Albort Hall.

Mir Hussain Mussavi: The 47-year-old Prime Minister of Iran, who came to power in 1981, was placed under house arrest in November 1988 after being forced to resign.

Chun Doo Hwan: The former President of South Korea, who had ruled the country with iron hand, apologised to the nation on November 23, 1988 for corruption and abuse which he admitted was committed by him and his relatives during his seven-year regime and pledged to return his wealth and left-over political funds besides seeking retirement in the countryside

M. S. Subbulakshmi: The 72-year-old renowned singer of classical and non-classical songs is the recipient of Kalidas



M. S. Subbulakshmi

Samman for classical music and theatre for 1988-89 which has been conferred on her by the Madhya Pradesh Government. The award carries Rs. 1 lakh and a plaque of honour. She is also a recipient of Padma Vibhushan and Magsaysay Award.

Richard John Hadlee: The 37-year-old allrounder from New Zealand became the highost wicket-taker in Test cricket when in the first Test against India in Bangalore on November 12, 1988 he claimed opener Arun Lal as his 374th victim Earlier, he shared the record of 373 Test wickets with lan Botham.

Christina Onasels: The multi-million dollar Greek shipping heiress died of heart attack on November 19, 1988 at the age of 37. She was the only surviving child of Aristotle Onassis, the shipping magnate, who died in 1975.

Najma Heptuliah: The 48-year-old scientist and author of international recognition and a Congress member from Maharashtra was on November 19, 1988 elected the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. This is for the second time that she



Najma Heptullah

has been elected for this office. She is a grand-daughter of the freedom fighter and national leader, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

M. H. Beg: The former Chief Justice of India died after a massive heart attack in New Delhi on November 19, 1988 at the age of 70. A recipient of Padma Vibhushan, he had contributed a lot towards strengthening the Indian judiciary and communal harmony as Chairman of the Minorities Commission

Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman: India's great savant of science, the discoverer of the effect that bears his name for which he won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1930 was remembered when the nation celebrated his birth centenary on November 7, 1988. The Raman Effect is based on a discovery announced by the scientist in 1928. His phenomenal exposition pertained to the diffusion of light. It laid bare the molecular structure and the chemical constitution of solid, liquid and gaseous substances. It made a great impact on the scientific world.

Dilip Balwant Vengsarkar: The 32-yearold batsman from Bombay and India's captian became the seventh player in the



Dilip Vengsarkar

world and second Indian after Sunil Gavaskar to play 100 Test matches when he led India out in the second Test against New Zealand at Bombay on November 24, 1988. It was six days earlier that West-Indies skipper Vivian Richards played his 100th Test against Australia at Brisbane.

PLACES

Maldives: A country consisting of 12 coral atolls and about 2,000 islands spread over a land area of 298 square kilometres, is situated about 700 km south-west of Sn Lanka in northern Indian Ocean. The beautiful coral-studded archipelago was in the news when a coup bid was made by heavy armed mercenaries on November 3, 1988. This was the third attempt during the 10-year rule of President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom. The island nation has a history of coup attempts. The former President and Mir. Gayoom's predecessor, Mir. Ibrahim Nasir, faced two such coup attempts.

Yunnan: A province of China was in the news when over 1,000 persons perished in an earthquake measuring 7.6 on the open-ended Richter scale which rocked the south-west of China. The quake and 34 aftershocks were felt over a 700-km swath of Yunnan province and strong tremors hit the major city Kunming 400 km away. It is important to remember that an earthquake measuring 7.8 on the Richter scale had devastated Tangshan in north-east China's Hebei province in 1976, killing at least 240,000.

Koodankulam: Loated in Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu, it is the place where the proposed nuclear power station is to be set up. The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, laid its foundation on November 28, 1988. An agreement for setting up this station was signed between the Soviet President, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, and Mr. Gandhi, in New Delhi on November 20, 1988.

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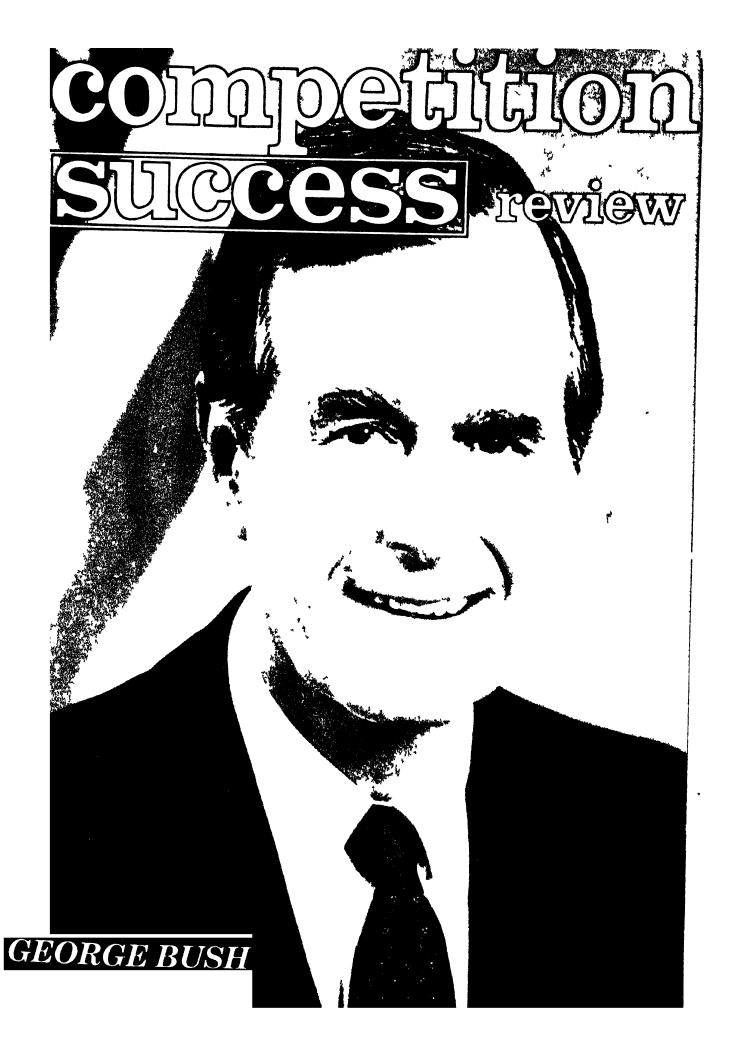






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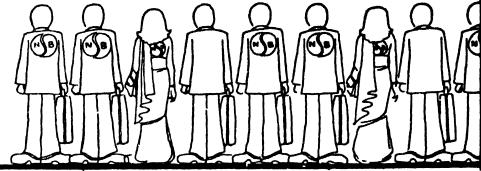
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-James J. Corbett

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---Anon.

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Dear Friend,

There is an interesting thing about liking people, and that is they in turn like us. When we like people we are not appealing to their intellect but to the deep rooted social instinct and desire in them to be wanted, to be recognised and to be appreciated. Similarly, when you help others they in turn automatically start helping you. You can never elevate yourself by pushing the other person down. Instead you can help him to help you and lift you up While aiming high and aspiring to reach the top, we must bear in mind that we are neither arrows nor birds. Step by step, we have to climb to the summit and the people who will give us a leg up along the way are those whom we have helped and befriended.

The other person is a thousand times more interested in himself than he is in you or me. The first thing he wants to know concerning any proposition you make to him is, 'What do I get out of it?' Therefore, magnify the 'YOU' and minimise the 'I'. Start first talking in terms of his interests, needs and aspirations. Let him see how large is what he will get. Give like for like. Give others more than you ask from them. What you are worth depends upon what you are worth to the other individual. When you want more, you have to make yourself worth more.

Get in step with people. Tune your thinking to their wavelength. Think first in terms of the other persons' wants and interests. Learn their yearnings, ambitions, interests, needs and hobbies and then swap some of them for things you want in exchange. The more you offer others, the more they will flock to your way of thinking. Make them part of your act. Give them a part in your show. Help them to help you. Change the 'you' and 'me' to 'WE'. Everything that comes to us in life has to come from or through other people. Hence, the ability to get along with people and winning them to our way, becomes the principal ingredient of success as well as happiness.

To be interesting, be interested 'Few human beings are proof against the implied flattery of rapt attention. Nothing else is so flattering as exclusive attention to the person who is speaking to us. Many people fail to make a favourable impression because they don't listen attentively. The royal road to a man's heart is to encourage him to talk about himself and the things he treasures most. Even where you cannot oblige, you can certainly speak obligingly. Speak to people in a positive language, picturing pleasure and blocking out pain. Make your words ring wedding bells and not strike funeral chimes. You will be welcome everywhere and win your way to success.

Wishing you a brilliant future and bright success,

Yours sincerely, Surendra Kumar Sachdeva

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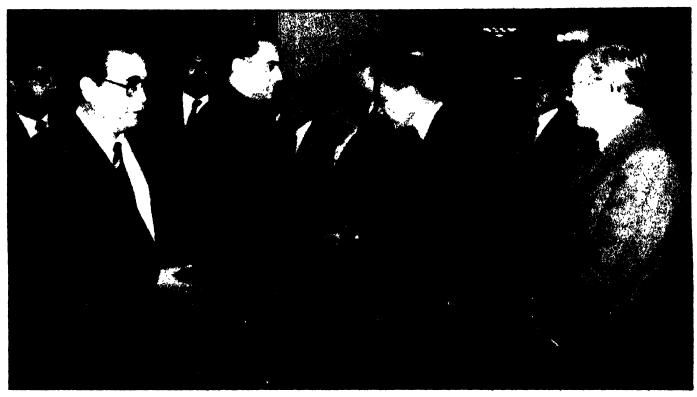
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Rajiv Gandhi's Visit To China And Sino-Indian Relations In Retrospect And Prospect



The Chinese Premier, Mr. Li Peng introducing his Council of Ministers to Mr. Rajiv Gandhi in Beijing on December 19, 1988

The five-day (19 to 23 Dec 1988) official visit of India's Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi to Communist China and his discussions with top Chinese leaders in Beijing are major steps in our ongoing efforts to improve relations with that country and retrieve our lands which have been forcibly occupied by it after the October 1962 armoured aggression. In fact it has taken place after a long gap of 34 years since the last visit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as Prime Minister of India to Red China in 1954 According to a Chinese Foreign Office spokesman it "marks a new stage in the India-China relations. The fact of the visit itself shows that there has been improvement in India-China relations. The visit will give an impetus to the further development of these relations " Mr Deng Xiaoping, China's present topmost boss who is said to use his words with care and forethought told Mr. Rajiv Gandhi in the presence of international media persons that "the genuine start of the improvement of our relations is your visit." The 84-year-old helmsman of China greeted Mr. Rajiv Gandhi thus: "Welcome, welcome my young friend. Starting from your visit we will

BURNING TOPIC

restore our relations as friends. We will be friends between the leaders of the two countries. The countries will become friends. So this is our common wish in the considerable period of time in between there was unpleasantness at each other. Let us forget it. We should look forward. The genuine start of the improvement of our relations is your visit."

The joint communique issued at the conclusion of Mr. Gandhi's Chinese visit states, "Premier Li Peng and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi held talks in an atmosphere of friendship, candidness and mutual understanding President Yang Shangkun of the People's Republic of China, General Secretary Zhad Zyang of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and Chairman Derig Xiaoping of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee had separate meetings with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi During their talks and meetings, the leaders of the two countries had a wide exchange of views and ideas on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual interest. Both sides found such talks and meetings useful as they advanced mutual understanding in the interest of further improvement and development of bilateral relations.

The two sides made a positive appraisal of the cooperation and exchanges in recent years in trade, cultural, science and technology, civil aviation and other fields and expressed satisfaction with the relevant agreements reached between the two nountries. They emphasised the vast scope that existed for learning from each other They emphasised that the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, non interference in other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peacoful co-existence, which were jointly initiated by India and China which have proved full of vitality through the test of history, constitute the basic guiding principles for good relations between States. These principles also constitute the basic guidelines for the establishment of a new international political order and the new international economic order Both sides agreed that their common desire was to



Mr Rajiv Gandhi in conversation with Chinese President Yang Shangkun in the Great Hall of People

restore, improve and develop India-China good neighbourly and friendly relations on the basis of these principles. This not only conforms to the fundamental interests of the two peoples, but will actively contribute to peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole. The two sides reaffirmed that they would make efforts to further their friendly relations.

The leaders of the two countries held earnest, in depth discussions on the India-China boundary question and agreed to settle this question through peaceful and friendly consultations. They also agreed to develop their relations actively in other fields and work hard to create a favourable climate and conditions for a fair and reasonable settlement of the boundary question while seeking a mutually acceptable solution to this question in this context, concrete steps will be taken such as establishing a joint working group on the boundary question and a joint group on economic relations, trade and science and technology. The two governments also signed (1) agreement relating to Civil Air Transport, (2) the agreement on cooperation in the field of science and technology, (3) the executive programme for the year 1988, 1989 and 1990 under the agreement for cultural

The Chine se Premier, Mr. Li Peng, in his banquet speech observed. "We always maintain and sincerely hope that there will be a fair and reasonable settlement of the outstanding boundary question between our two countries through friendly consultation in a spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation. We are confident that China and India being initiators of the five principles of peaceful co-existence, can bring about a sourid development of Sino-Indian bilatoral relations on the basis of these principles. In his reply Mr. Gandhi

said, "In urging upon the world these principles of peaceful co-existence, we would wish to follow these principles in resolving the problems between ourselves. The boundary question has come to be a major problem. It touches upon the sentiments and feelings in China, We must find an enduring solution to the problem, based on an understanding of each other's point of view, which will be in our mutual interest and to the benefit of both our peoples. Meanwhile, there is need of peace and tranquility in the border areas. We are confident that the border question will be settled amicably. It must be settled within a realistic time frame. India is prepared to proceed accordingly." The need to find a sound way to settle the main problem of the border dispute between India and China through friendly consultations and on a mutually acceptable basis was emphasised by Mr. Gandhi in his very opening day's talks with Mr Li Peng He suggested that the two countries should work towards a resolution of the border issue while working at the same time to expand and strengthen bilateral relations. This approach has obviously been accepted by China as is evident from the joint communique

The decision by India and China to set up a joint working group on the boundary issue is hailed as a major breakthrough and significant achievement to resolve the extremely sensitive problem. The definite time-frame envisaged for the joint working group to respond to the challenge tackling the problem which has defied a solution for decades is to be decided by the group itself However, Mr expressed the hope that it could be two to three years at the most. The working group is to be chaired by the Foreign Secretary on the Indian side and by the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs on the Chinese side.

Broadly, it will have the following two functions: (a) To make concrete recommendations for an overall solution of the boundary question within a definite time frame and (b) To ensure that peace and tranquility is maintained in the border areas. The working group is expected to consider a reworking of the Deng proposal of 1979-80 which was basically a revival of the Zhou Enlai "give and take" idea of the late fifties and early sixties. But whatever is proposed should pass the test of mutual acceptability. To find mutual acceptance. the proposal should be "fair and reasonable". To put it bluntly, it is only begging the question and putting things in a more picturesque words.

All said and done, during the last forty vears we have not been able to find a fair and reasonable solution acceptable to both sides and China had to commit armed aggression to grab large areas of territories which we regard legitimately and historically our own. To appease China, during the fifties we helplessly approved their rape of Tibet. Now, once again Mr. Gandhi was asked to swear that India endorsed Chinese annexation of Tibet and India will not do anything even remotely to disturb the fait accompli. Mr. Gandhi had to reiterate that "India accepted Tibet as an autonomous region of China and would not allow any political activity directed against it from Indian soil. This pledge has also been duly incorporated in the joint communique. Thus, the price we have to pay for setting up this joint working group which can in no way quarantee a solution to the vexed border dispute is keeping our hands off on the rape of Tibet by China. On the other hand China has already proclaimed that Kashmir belongs to Pakistan. We have not been able to convince China of our rightful claim to Kashmir. China might also have pressed India to accept the view that Vietnamese troops should quit Kampuchea, Mr. Gandhi while in Beijing declared that all foreigners should Kampuchea leave Kampucheans should be left free to decide their own destiny

To be frank, we have not learnt from history. Despite China being the first country to endorse Panch Sheel, and our condoning their rape of Tibet and sponsoring Chinese admission to the U.N., the Chinese did not hesitate to invade India and grab large chunks of our territory by brute force. Now we are appeasing them more. They may even want us to exile the Rev. Dalai Lama from India. Appeasements only whet the appetite of the aggression. A beggar cannot be a chooser. The brave Vietnamese have shown that strength alone will deliver the goods. China firmly believes in Mao Dse Dung's dictum that power flows from the barrel of the gun. Let us, therefore, be on our guard. Let us build our strength so that we can take back and keep what is legitimately ours without having to beg for it with pilgrimage treks and folded hands.

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India : Between Traditions And Modernisation

Mr. Hari Jaisingh Editor, Indian Express, Bombay

Gandhill represented a new awakening in India, far beyond and above the call of the anguished His freedom struggle outpourings against social injustice, especially the atrocities on Harijans (untouchables), struck a cautious and sympathetic chord in the hearts of warring communities and does so even today to a limited extent. But Gandhiji is slowly becoming a distant episode of history seen only on the screen, courtesy Richard Attenborough, No doubt, the saint-politician from Porbandar in Gujarat stimulates academic discourses His writings and philosophy are discussed and analysed at sominars and public fora. Indian leaders pay him lip service. But the Gandhian values of high thinking and simple living are on the decline, at least in the higher echelons of society.

Extravaganza. Vulgar display of wealth Easy money Rat race for power, position and money. Urban India as well as parts of rural India are witnessing an upswing in false values A five-star culture has become the coveted dream of an urbanised Indian. It may not have cast a visible spell but it is slowly and quietly eroding the traditional value base, even in middle class houses

Amidst this changing scenario, even swamis and saints have unashamedly joined the jet set. Conspicuous affluence no longer generates a feeling of guilt The social trend is: have more and grab more! This "grab mentality" has encouraged new musclomen to climb higher on the social ladder. Primarily operators and middlementhey all are. Success has transformed them into new, though tinsel, heroes

Practising Gandhians are becoming an endangered species, at least in the field of politics. At the societal levels, a few welfare workers like Baba Amte and Haribhai Panchal and some voluntary institutions are doubtlessly serving the community with selfless service and traditional zeal. They keep the Gandhian torch alight in the darkening landscape where the Gandhian principles do not operate. So much for the misplaced fervour for westernisation!

India today is virtually a social volcano---now live, now dead. But the simmering 'fire' exists all the while. There are currents and undercurrents of agitation, restlessness, violence, insurgency and unalloyed discontent. Also at work are the cross-currents of passivism, revivalism, religiosity along with movements in the

This article has been excerpted from the forthcoming book "India Between Dream and Reality" being published by Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd. Mr. Hari Jaisingh has had a distinguished journalistic career spread over a span of twenty-five years working in senior capacities. with the Ananda Bazar Patrika Group, The Tribune, National Herald and Indian Express.

Mr. Hari Jaisingh has studled the developments in India from as many angles as possible. He has peeped into the past, studied the current trends and discussed some basic expectations of the people from the system. The author makes an honest attempt to identify problem areas, analyse them objectively and throw up options by way of solutions, wherever available. An excellent book.

quest for identities, roots and opportunities.

Some sociologists suggest that unrest is a sign of life in a developing polity. This at least is true for India. Indian society is not dead. Though one of the oldest civilisations in the world, it is alive and dynamic. It constantly adjusts itself to new situations. new demands and new challenges. Contradictions are there, in abundance These contradictions imply varied intensity of responses to changes in fact, the interaction between traditional values and the modernisation processes against the trappings of a colonial hangover has not been smooth. This is but natural since Indian society is not all that homogeneous It encompasses varied groups, castes and interests possessing distinctive outlook and perspective. No wonder, modernisation which entered India from the days of the Rai, has brought to the surface new issues and new areas of tensions. These issues are now espoused by political and ideological gurus. Social and economic questions too have been politicised. The induction of militancy has given a twist to simple maders of bread and butter or to the problems of exploitation of the landless and marginal peasantry by the landed gentry.

Modernisation is not Westernisation In urban India what goes by the name of modernisation is nothing but blind aping of western life patterns. Modernisation is more than an outer manifestation of life-style. It is a state of mind, of scientific temperament

In real terms, it means creation of a modern society, a modern system of governance, a modern industry and agriculture and a modern educational system. A modern system need not entirely be at the cost of traditional values. A rich tradition can well be an integral part of modernity. Both can coexist and supplement each other It is a matter of adjustment. Modernisation can be adopted to an extent desirable, depending on the need and receptivity of a society.

By and large, the educated Indian is receptive to new ideas and concepts. provided he is convinced that they are authentic and genuine. To give one example, during the British days the people of Bengal responded favourably to alien ideas and customs when they were introduced by "sympathetic Europeans" or Orientalists themselves who exceptionally responsive to "the Hindu way of life". So long as "the European masters viewed modernisation as cosmopolitan rather than parochial in nature", the Bengalis offered little resistance to cultural change. When modernisation took on the guise of Macaulayism, "the older response pattern collapsed and the cultural barncades of nationalism were rapidly erected*.

Though Indian society is highly complex and Hinduism is an orthodox and ritualistic faith, it generally does not impede the modernisation processes. This is conceded by some well known social scientists.

In fact, Hinduism has always been susceptible to reformist influences of saints, swamis and thinkers. This is what the 19th century social and religious reformists in Bengal attempted to do Some of them lived up to the finer Hindu ideals in trying to rid a stratified society of its unjust customs, practices, and institutions indeed, the "most merciless and sustained attack" on Hindu orthodoxy was launched by the Hindu monk, Swami Vivekananda.

Even Swami Dayanand Saraswati attacked some of the orthodox practices of Hinduism and shattered its ideological biases which confined women to the four walls of homes, turning them into domestic slaves and drudges. He decried the caste system as "our greatest curse that splits Hindu society into mutually warning groups and sub-groups". He exposed the mistaken interpretation of a mantra in Purusha Sukta (Pirg Veda Mandal) which said.

The Brahmanas are the head of God, the Kshatriyas His arms, the Vaishyas form His

middle, while the Shudras are His feet.

Swami Dayanand gave to the world the correct meaning of this hymn. God, he said. is Formless. He has no head, arms, middle, feet, etc. The idea of the mantra is that those who work with their head (intellectuals. educationists. inventors. etc.) are Brahmanas; those whose profession is the arms (warriors, armymen, rulers, etc.) are Kshatriyas; the trading class is Vaishyas, while the workers and labourers are Shudras. Thus, all castes are equal, none is high or low because this "is only a metaphorical description of the bodypolitic". Swami Davanand insisted that a man's status should be judged by his worth, not birth. He demolished the traditional concept that "castes are unchangeable, inexorable, due to birth; once a Brahmana always a Brahmana". Even the Gita says that God created the four Varnas (castes or colours) according to guna, karma and swabhava (action, attitude and habit).

It is actually this reformist zeal surfacing from time to time that has kept Hinduism a live force and conditioned the Hindu outlook favourably towards change even in the face of resistance by forces of orthodoxy.

Traditional institutions and values are crucial "variables" in the process of modernisation. Its content and level depend a great deal on the result of interaction between traditional beliefs and modern values. The tradition of Hindus comprises all kinds of elements. It admits of differing or contradictory interpretation, inferences and nuances of thinking, some of which may even be "diametrically opposite", hence the paradox of one scholar dubbing Hindu attitudes towards time, work and wealth "as those of a static and stratified peasant society, a society which has relegated those low down on its value system, where status and authority are dominant" He points out that Gandhi's concept of Daridranarayana embodies the concept that material valuos-profit motive others are not adequately cared for.

This might have been true of the past and may even be partly true of the attitude prevailing among those belonging to the underprivileged or deprived sections of society. But now an overall change in perspective on economic interests can be seen. Max Weber has underlined this point in his exposition of the general character of religions in Asia.

In India, too, the attitudes towards economic gains are changing rapidly. There is now a new craving for economic gains and power, both in the rural and urban areas. An example is the cooperative movement in parts of rural India. It has virtually revolutionised the rural economic scene and permitted the emergence of new formidable vosted interests which control both "vote" and "note" bank ...

The response to the process of modernisation has been dissimilar both caste-wise and community wise. While the Hindu response has, by and large, been

positive, though discriminating, the Muslim attitude is somewhat lukewarm. This was noticeable even during the British days. Consequently, the Muslims were in some respects left behind in the pursuit of modem education and civil services. Even today the Muslim response to the momentum of modernisation is slow. Hence the areas of backwardness in, and the growing hold of orthodoxy on, the community.

Notwithstanding distortions and growing all-round tensions, India's middle class continues to be one of the most stabilising social factors in the country. Call it by any name, from the bhadralok in West Bengal to the babuji in Delhi and Bombay—the educated middle class has developed a distinctive identity, both socially and economically. This identity today goes beyond a common value system, loosely described as middle class morality. All the same, it represents a synthesis between India's moral heritage and materialistic modern culture.

The middle class value system might be partly hypocrisy and partly genuine but it is the bedrock of society, a sort of link with the past and a sentinel for the current goings-on in the country. It represents both conservatism and progressivism—the traditional legacy with a modern outlook on life. Some of the keynotes in the polity have been derived from middle class ethos.

Traditionally, the middle class has been devoted mainly to Hinduism But its character has changed radically. In the first place, it is no longer Hindu. Secondly since the 1950s under the impact of socioeconomic developments Hinduism has been diversified Dr V. A. Pai Panandikar and other analysts call it the "New Middle Class". a sort of mini New Class operating vigorously at the social and economic planes and overflowing the boundaries of the body politic in India Apparently, this class is a byproduct of modernisation, its additional muscle being the gift of lopsided economic development, as the fruits of progress are not evenly distributed. Hence the present gaps and fissures in society.

What is the nature of this New Middle Class? It is educated, forward-looking and affluent. It encompasses practically all strata of Indian society. It has Brahmins, Scheduled Castes, Muslims, Christians and Sikhs, though they may not correspond proportionately to their population figures. This, however, is another question. Moru importantly, the New Middle Class is the product of a silent, socio-economic revolution in the country.

Statistically speaking, between 1950 and 1987, India produced about 14 million graduates, 5 to 6 million scientists and technicians and 3 million managers and managerial personnel. This is quite a "formidable armada of social, economic and political revolution". Moreover, this new rategory of scientists and technocrats makes India the "thire largest custodian of scientific and technological manpower" in

the world.

Available data show that nearly half of the gross domestic product is cornered by the top 20 per cent of the population. The bottom 20 per cent get only seven per cent of the GDP and another 40 per cent of the bottom line get about 16 per cent of the GDP. In other words, the average income of the bottom 40 per cent is only about Rs. 1,500 per capita per annum, as against. about Rs. 10,000 for the top 20 per cent. The income disparity between the top and the next bottom is about one to seven. The World Bank's World Development Report for 1987 too points out that the top 20 per cent of India's population or about 150 million people have an income share of 50 per cent of the GDP or a per capita income of close to Rs. 10,000 and a family income of about Rs. 50,000. "Add to this the black economy which is largely meant for the benefit of the top group even if all of them do not directly get involved in it

The only major fallacy in this analysis is the glaring income gap within this top category. A rough calculation would suggest that the top five per cent—the nouveau niche—actually comer a substantial share of the GDP or per capita income, with a thriving black money support to them. However, the fact remains that the top income category in India has acquired tremendous economic clout to the disadvantage of the bottom income group.

This has given rise to apprehensions in society on the threat posed by this class to the principle of equity and social justice. Such fears might be exaggerated. All the same, I can see a degree of callousness in the top income bracket, not in the genuine middle class which continues to be sensitive to national events

If anything, the middle class, as an analyst puts it, is "under slege in India today." It "is battling against almost impossible odds" because the natural milieu in which it lives and functions—the major cities-is being increasingly denied to it. Property prices have risen exorbitantly. Houses and apartments are available but at prohibitive prices which actually "bear no relation to Indian conditions" In the process, the middle class s being fourness and other bettor-op" ylpniaseroni system" and is fast becoming a part of the general drift. This trend could be dangerous since the middle class traditionally provides the stability and mores for the functioning of democracy and also is alive to its surroundings, including the "aspirations of the other groups, especially the poor".....

The main problem in the polity today is one of senseless drift and erosion in the value system. The rulers, aided and abetted by opportunists, are mainly to blame for this unsavoury development. The sole objective today is to get rich quickly And since there are willing collaborators in the corridors of power, it is possible to acquire illegitimate gains at the cost of others.

(Continued on page 16)

George Bush Enters White House

No other office in the world has as much power and responsibility as President of the United States. And it goes to the credit of George Herbert Walker Bush, who served for eight years as Vice-President under Mr. Ronald Reagan, has won it by controlled exposure and hard work put in well over a decade.

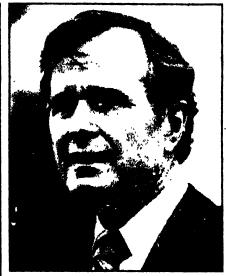
Mr Bush becomes the 41st President of the United States when he enters as a new occupant of the White House on January 20, 1989 Mr Dan Quayle will be his Vice-President Mr Bush is the first sitting American Vice-President to move up the presidency through the voice of the voters since Martin Van Buren won the election of 1836. Others have served as Vice-Presidents and become Presidents later but not immediately. The Vice-Presidency had hitherto been a poor stepping stone to the highest office in the land.

Although Mr Bush was President Reagan's heir apparent and Mr Reagan campaigned hard for him, Mr Bush, despite his conservative rhetoric, is generally credited with being the mainstream of the Ropublican Party and not on the right fringe as Mr. Reagan was So, for all practical purposes, the Conservatives in America will never have the power they had under Mr. Reagan

Tough, friendly, pragmatic—perhaps these three words describe the new U.S. President-elect best. He is capable of using conservative rhetoric but he is also the man who described Reaganomics as "voodoo economics" Mr. Bush has no hang-ups about ideology, although, where the Soviet Union is concerned, he can be as stern as Mr. Reagan. This, again, is a reflection of his pragmatism.

Americans, when they elect a President, do so mainly for domestic reasons. However, few Presidents in American history have had the massive foreign policy experience Mr. Bush has He has travelled to every region--west, east, north and south. He has presided over the CIA, whose operations are global Mr Bush has been Ambassador to China and the United Nations Under Mr Reagan, he had a greater role in the administration than Vice-Presidents are usually given. He played a major part in national security matters. He is one of the few top American leaders who has visited India and had extensive talks with Indian leaders.

Mr. Bush plans to continue the policies of the Reagan administration, to which he gave loyal support as Vice-President, but he will now mould them to fit his own



concepts of what the United States should be doing at home and abroad Soon after his triumph, he sought to repair the damage caused by a divisive campaign, declaring that he would try to earn the trust of those who did not vote for him and that he would work for a gentler and kinder Amenca

The President-elect has himself defined what he would like his term to mean. He wants to make his country "strong and

COVER STORY

resolute in the world, strong and big-hearted at home." These are perfectly legitimate ambitions. The first task actually involves nothing more than keeping the Reagan foreign policy on track, a point which has been made in the first Soviet reaction to the Bush victory. Mr. Reagan did what many profess to do but fail, that is, build peace through strength. It was this legacy which did more than perhaps anything else to give Mr. Bush victory.

Unlike Mr Michael Dukakis, who lost the presidential race and whose accomplishments are more in the domestic field and who has had no foreign policy experience, Mr. Bush can focus on foreign policy from day one. This could be important in trying to achieve early agreement with the Soviet. Union on strategic arms reduction, though U.S.-Soviet relations could sour if the Soviets do not withdraw from Afghanistan by February 15, the target date under the Geneva agreement.

For Mr. Bush there is doubtless a trying time ahead. Inflation is down to five per cent and unemployment is under check, but the budget deficit is whopping \$ 155 billion and

the federal debt at \$ 3 trillion is close to being about 60 per cent of the GNP as against 27 per cent when President Reagan took over eight years ago. The trade deficit too is abnormally high. Problems such as these will require tough, unpopular decisions

Considering that Mr. Bush campaigned on the plank of continuing the policies of the Reagan administration, it does not appear that there will be any measurable change in U.S. attitudes towards the Indian subcontinent. The policy so far, of course, has been one of attempting to strengthen and deepen relations with India. Mr. Bush, immediately after his election, had said that his country would continue to strive the "positive" relationship with India

The United States is already helping India to develop technological and military The leadership, he said Reagan administration, in which he was the Vice-President, viewed its relationship with India "very positively", Mr. Bush said. He said the Indo-US relationship was no longer characterised by strong swings from warmth to coolness. "Instead, we have worked together with India to build on areas in which we have honest differences of opinion. This strategy has had substantial success," Mr. Bush added. There is already a feeling of satisfaction and we in India hope that Mr Bush and Mr Raiiv Gandhi would get along very well and strike a useful working relationship.

(Continued from page 15)

The New Middle Class is ruthless It is also unscrupulous in a bid for personal gains. Ironically, it derives its strength from the democratic system "because of the ability of this class to forge continually new coalitions. This class also seeks to try out new political configurations and feasible alternatives"

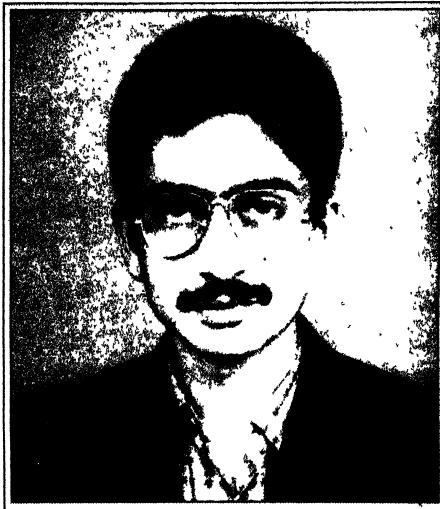
This development, however, need not be frowned upon. That the New Middle Class has developed the stakes in the democratic system is very encouraging for the future of democracy. An attempt should now be made to further enlarge the base of this 20 per cent New Middle Class, so that the next 80 per cent too get these benefits, group by group, chunk by chunk This is the real challenge before the planners and leaders. They have to see that the poor are assured of a reasonable share in the "political and economical cake" through new avenues of growth and development and adoption of correctives urgently to rid society of the imbalances that make the poor poorer and the rich richer

IAS Toppers Talk To You : Mr. ALI RAZA RIZVI

Sincerity And Resolve Seldom Go Unrewarded

In this exclusive series of interviews with IAS Toppers we published in our July 1988 issue an interview with and an article from Mr. Prashant who topped the list of successful candidates.InourAugustissueaninterview with the Topper among women Miss Renu Bhagat was published. Mr. Rajan Shukla, who stood second in the overall merit list was featured in ourSeptemberissue. Aninterviewwith and article from Mr. Narendra Kumar. Topper among SC/ST candidates was published in our October Issue, In January 1989 issue we carried the interview with Mr. Pradipta Kumar Mohapatra, who stood third in the cverall merit list. Here we publish an exclusive interview with Mr. Ali Raza Rizvi

- Q What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination?
- A. Strong motivation hard work and a fair slice of luck
- Q What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career?
- A Challenging nature of the service, zeal for public work and the social esteem attached to the service
- Q How your parents/family contributed to your success?
- A My parents have been a constant source of encouragement and guidance throughout my educational career. The faith and confidence reposed by them in me was particularly inspiring.
- Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other service/career would you have gone in/opted for?
- A. Non selection would have certainly been disappointing but it wouldn't have meant the end of the road. There are probably other services/careers which are equally if not more, fulfilling I, for one would have opted for a career in academics.
- Q. How do you visualise your success?
- A. As an opportunity to make a mark in life
- Q When did you begin your preparations seriously for this examination?
- A. For the preliminary examination, a month before And for the main examination after the publication of the results of the preliminary examination



Competition Success Review has been extremely useful because it helped me in brushing up my general awareness.

--- Ali Raza Rizvi

- Q What were your optionals at the Civil Services Examination?
- A. Indian History for the Preliminary Examination History and Anthropology for the Main Examination
- Q What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects?
- A. I had history as my subject for specialisation right from graduation days and I picked up Anthropology because I found it inheresting and relevant for contemporary times
- Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers?
 - A. Hindi and English did not call for any

preparation. As far as General Studies is concurred it is more of a cumulative process demanding constant rule ponsive ness to what is happening in and around us I was a regular reader of newspapers. India Today and Yojana. For a final brushing up competition magazines also help.

- Q Which magazines and books have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?
- A Apart from concentrating on Competition Success Review I have been reading India Today Yojana and few other magazines
 - Q Which books did you study for your

other papers?

A. Wider reading obviously helps in tackling questions in a botter way. However the emphasis should not be on more and more reading but on thorough digestion of whatever little one is able to read in History, Ancient India. (Romila Thapar), Nationalism and Colonialism (Bipan Chandra). Western Civilisation (Burns and Burns). were particularly useful in Anthropology books by John Bealtie, Miller and Weitze, Lucy Mair, Nadim Hasnain and P. Vidyarthi are helpful.

Q. How did you prepare for your interview?

A. I had very little time for preparation for my interview honce, I had to make do with a quick brushing up of my optionals I concentrated more on career related aspects and on happenings of current importance. Constant discussions with friends and fellow examinees was of immense help

Q. How did Competition Success Review help you in your preparation for the interview?

A. The magazine helped me in brushing up my general awareness

Q. What is your opinion about Competition Success Review?

A. Competition Success Review is a good magazine for competitive examinations but could do with little bit of improvement in its write up

BIO-DATA

Name: AL! RAZA RIZVI

Educational Qualifications: MA

School: St Michael's High School (1971 75); Patna, The Doon School, Dehradun (1976-81).

College: Patna College, Patna (1981-84)
University: Jawaharlal Nehru University
Any Awards, Gold Medals, Scholarships
von:

Scholarships, 1, National Scholarship for Study in Residential schools (1976-1981)

2. State Merit Scholarship

3 Junior Research Fellowship (UGC) Awards. Duke of Edinburgh's Gold award

Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation between a selective intensive study and wide extensive study?

A. At earlier stages of one's preparation wider, extensive study is helpful. However given the time constraint one has to fall back on selective intensive study. Probably the solution lies in a judicious mixture of the two

Q. Is this pattern of the examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any other improvement?

A. The process of selection is too time taking. Attempt should be made to include it to at least nine or ten months so that there is sufficient gap between one year's and the next year's examination.

My Personality Test Mr. Ali Raza Rizvi



I had not been particularly satisfied with my performance in the main examination Hence the call for personality test came as a big relief. This being my first attempt at the Civil Services Examination, initially I was greatly perturbed by the fact that I had barely a fortnight or so for preparations for the interview Counselling by triends and seniors, however, helped dispel my apprehensions and I got down to work in right earnest. The emphasis during the preparations was more on figuring out probable questions, particularly those related to my bio-data and current happenings, and thinking out the probable answers. Discussions with friends was of immense help. A quick reading of cuttings from magazines like India Today and Mainstream helped bridge in the gaps in factual knowledge

For the interview I was formally but ubiquitously dressed. As luck would have it all the four examinees in my group were known to me from before. This greatly enhanced my confidence and I spent my time at the reception engaged in light brendly conversation with them. Sitting all denie outside the interview coom, just prior

Some of the Services like the Indian Police Service, call for a somewhat different aptitude. The present pattern of selection does not take care of this aspect adequately.

Q. Do you think that the lowering of the age limit from 28 to 26 years from 1986 Examination onwards, will affect brilliant and highly educated youth of India?

A. No The present age limit is quite appropriate

Q. With the decrease in age limit, do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts?

A. No Except for an unfortunate few,

to the interview, was slightly un-settling but once inside the room one felt completely at ease. Whatever anxiety or apprehension that remained were removed by a series of harmless queries by the Chairman of the Interview Board. For instance, the first question was about the Duke of Edinburg's Award Scheme. The Chairman wanted to know what the award was all about.

A series of questions relating to my biodata by the Chairman was followed by each member putting up a couple of questions or so. The members stuck to their sitting order as far as asking of questions was concerned. There was a marked tendency to pick up threads from where they had been left by an earlier query. For instance while the Chairman had asked me about the utility of public schools, the third member inquired about the New Education Policy. At times some questions were put abruptly The questions asked covered a wide range and were all very general in nature. Very little was asked from my optional subjects. In fact a question on utility of history and Arnold Toynbee's contribution to history were just about the only questions having anything to do with my optionals

An interesting but somewhat ticklish query was that of the Chairman regarding the feeling of being discriminated against prevalent among Indian Muslims. This was also the last question asked I left the interview room feeling more or less satisfied with my performance I had spoken confidently and thore had been no major faux pas There were, of course, some blemishes too, as for instance, the inability to respond to a query regarding Arnold Toynbee. On the whole, however, I had had a satisfactory interview Finally, I must mention that throughout the interview the attitude of the Chairman as well as the members of the Board was extremely helpful and friendly. There was no attempt at brow-beating or creating awkward situations. The Board was as keen as probably I, myself, in getting the bost out of

three attempts is fair enough for most people

Q. How do you think Competition Success Review could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations?

A. The write-ups on various issues could be more cogently and tightly written. The tendency to become, too verbose should be avoided.

Q. What is your advice to the readers of Competition Success Review?

A. Firmness of resolve and sincerity of effort seldom go unrewarded

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Constitution Of India

Prof. (Dr.) M. V. PYLEE Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cochin

The Union Judiciary—The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court plays a unique role in the scheme of constitutional government in the country as the highest appellate judicial authority and the final interpretor of the Constitution as well as the guardian of our tundamental rights Although Constitution establishes a federal system of government, unlike many other countries with federal constitutions, India has a single judicial system which has brought about not only jurisdictional unity but also the establishment of a single judicial cadre, as it were for the whole country. With the Supreme Court at its apex the Indian judiciary is a fully integrated system under which the writ of the Supreme Court runs not only all over the country- Central, State and local areas but also within all fields of law constitutional, civil and criminal

The Constitution envisages an independent Supreme Court. The independence of the judges is ensured by the following provisions.

- (1) Every ridge of the Supreme Court is appointed by the President of India after consultation with such of the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts of the States as the President may deem necessary for the purpose But in the appointment of a judge, other than a Chief Justice consultation with the Chief Justice of India by the President is obligatory.
- (2) The elimination of politics in the appointment of judges is further achieved by prescribing high minimum qualifications in the Constitution itself.
- (3) A judge of the Supreme Court once appointed holds office until he completes the age of sixty tive years.
- (4) A retired judge is prohibited from practising law before in y court in India.
- (b) A supreme Court judge can be removed from office by an order of the President enly on the grounds or proved misbehaviour or incapacity after a resolution for the purpose is passed by both Houses of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of the House and a majority of not less than two thirds of the members present and voting
- (6) The conditions of service of a judge cannot be altered to his disadvantage after his appointment
- (7) The independence of the judges is further safeguarded by making all their actions and decisions in their official capacity immune from criticism and also

providing for an establishment over which the Court has complete control

The Supreme Court has exclusive original jurisdiction in any dispute between (a) The Government of India and one or more States, or (b) between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more States on the other, or (c) between two or more States. The Court has four types of appellate jurisdictions constitutional, civil, criminal and special. In any case which involves an interpretation of the Constitution, the appellate jurisdiction of the Court can be invoked. Further, in civil cases the Court's jurisdiction can be invoked if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law of general importance. In the criminal field the jurisdiction of the Court can be invoked only if a High Court has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentences him to death, or has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to its authority and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death, or certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court

Under Article 136 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court is empowered to entertain special appeals in its discretion from any judgement or order in any case passed by any court or tribunal in India. This is a kind of extraordinary power which the Supreme Court as the highest court of the land is entitled to make use of in the interest of justice. The Supreme Court also may give its advice to the President on a question of law or fact of public importance as and when the President refers such a matter to the Court.

The law declared by the Supreme Court through its decisions is binding on all courts in the country. Further, in the exercise of its jurisdiction, the Supreme authorised to pass appropriate decrees or orders in the interests of justice. Such decrees and orders are enforceable throughout the territory of India. It has also the power to secure the attendance before it of any person within the country or order the discovery and production documents. the investigation punishment of any contempt of itself

Thus the Suprome Court has a very important role to perform under the Constitution As the final interpreter of the

Constitution, its power embraces not only the interpretation of the Constitution but also that of the laws of the Union Government, the States and authorities. Under its original jurisdiction, it finally settles all disputes between the Union and the States or those between the States themselves Its appellate jurisdiction embraces not only constitutional but also civil and criminal matters. And through the exercise of its power to grant special leave to appeal, it is competent to review any decision by any court or tribunal in the country. It is also empowered, under certain. conditions, to give advice to the President

The law declared by the Supreme Court is binding on any court in India Further it has got the power of superintendence and control over every High Court in India Its orders are enforceable throughout the country and it can order anyone to appeal before it or call for any document Its decisions can invalidate the laws made by even the highest legislative authority of the land—the Parliament of India

Above all, the Supreme Court is the protector of the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution. In the exercise of this power it can declare. Union or State laws invalid or issue writs or orders to any administrative authority in any part of India, with a view to preventing the infringement of any fundamental right. The combination of such wide and varied powers in the Supreme Court makes it not only the supreme authority in the judicial field but also the guardian of the Constitution and the laws of the land.

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INDIA

India, Pak move to better relations

In a major move to defreeze their relations, India and Pakistan have on December 31, 1988 signed three agreements including one prohibiting attack on each other's nuclear installations. The agreements came at the end of three days of talks between the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and the Pakistan Prime Minister, Ms Benazir Bhutto, during the SAARC summit. The other two agreements deal with promotion of cultural exchanges and avoidance of double taxation on income from international air transport

The agreement on nuclear installations formalised a verbal understanding reached between Mr. Gandhi and the late Gen. Zia-ul-Haq when the latter visited New Delhi on December 17, 1985. The agreement on nuclear installations will come into force from the date on which the instruments of ratification are exchanged

The agreement on non-attack on nuclear installations stipulates that each party will inform the other on January 1 each year of the geographical coordinates of its nuclear installations and facilities

The three-year comprehensive cultural agreement envisages setting up of cultural centres in the two countries and aims at facilitating and encouraging cooperation in the fields of arts, culture, archaeology, education, mass media and sports. The agreement covers visits by academicians and educationists, radio and television crews. It aims at facilitating exchange of books, periodicals and other educational, cultural and sports publications.

The agreement also envisages exchange visits by artistes, writers and musicians, exchange of art and other exhibitions and participation in each other's international film festivals. Also, the agreement will seek to encourage visits by sports teams

The parties to the agreement will ensure that text books prescribed for their educational institutions, particularly those relating to history and geography, did not contain any misrepresentation of facts about each other's country.

The Indo-Pakistan joint commission will formulate cultural and educational exchange programmes and review the implementation of the agreement. The cultural agreement will be automatically renewed after three years if neither party wishes to terminate it.



Ms. Benazır Bhutto and Mr. Rajiv Gandhi applaud after the non-aggression treaty was signed by Indian foreign secretary Mr. K P S Menon and Pakistan foreign secretary Mr. Humayun Khan in Islamabad

The agreement on double taxation will cease to be effective when a comprehensive agreement on it is concluded

The significance of the signing of the three agreements was summed up by Ms Bhutto in a press conference jointly addressed with Mr Gandhi, immediately after the document had been signed on December 31 Ms Bhutto said the fact that three agreements, especially the one on non-attack of nuclear installations had been signed after 16 years showed that "the momentum for peace had begun" and that the agreements were symbolic of the "sincere desire of the Prime Minister of India and mine to remove all differences and to bring in an era of peace"

She noted that Mr Gandhi's visit had marked the first visit of an Indian Prime Minister after three decades. Explaining the significance of the three agreements being signed 16 years after the signing of the Shimla agreement between the their Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, and the then Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr Z. A. Bhutto, Ms Bhutto said that there had been no agreement between India and Pakistan since the Shimla pact Instead, there had been an air of mutual suspicion which was an obstacle in the path of both countries."

In a confirmation that the underlying premise of the new forward movement is that it has been predicted on two democratic representative governments doing business with each other, Ms Bhutto said that the fact that both India and Pakistan had "democratically elected governments with a

mandate and legitimacy" onabled the two countries to have public support and participation in the effort towards normalisation of relations

Ms Bhutto has said very clearly that Pakistan is not for interference in India's internal affairs vis a-vis the Punjab terrorists, Mr Gandhi told the newsmen on arrival from Islamabad on December 31. He said Ms Bhutto had also made it clear that she would like the Kashmir issue to be settled on the basis of the Shimla agreement.

Rajiv's successful visit to China

True to expectations, the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's historic visit to China, the first by an Indian Prime Minister in 34 years, has succeeded immensely in improving the atmospherics for further development of Sino-Indian relations and hopefully setting in motion a chain of events that could bring these two Asian giants closer enough to play their due roles in shaping the destiny of the world.

After "earnest and indepth" discussion, India and China have on December 23, 1988 pledged to settle their tangled border issue through "peaceful and friendly consultations" marking the end of an era of conflicts and confrontation. A joint press communique issued at the end of Mr. Gandhi's five-day official visit said the two countries agreed to develop their relations.



Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and Mr. Li Peng witness the signing of a cultural agreement by Chinese Vice-Minister of Culture Mr. Li Deyou and Secretary, Department of Culture, Mr. Veera Raghavan

actively in other fields and 'work hard to create a favourable climate and conditions for a fair and reasonable settlement of the boundary question while seeking a mutually acceptable solution to this question."

The communique said both sides agreed that concrete steps would be taken, such as establishing a joint working group on the boundary question and a joint group on economic relations, trade and science and technology

During the wide-ranging talks Mr. Gandhi had with top of mose leaders, the Chinese side expressed "concern over anti-China activities by some Tibetan elements in India," the communique said. It said the Indian side "reitorated the long standing and consistent policy of the Government of India that Tibet is an autonomous region of China and that anti-China political activities by Tibetan elements are not permitted on Indian soil."

The three page communique noted that Mr Garidhi's talks with the Chinese Premier, Mr Li Peng, the President, Mr Yang Shangkun, the General Secretary of the Communist Party, Mr Zhao Ziyang and the Chairman of the Communist Party, Mr Deng Xiaoping were held in an atmosphere of "finendship, candidness and mutual understanding"

Noting the wide exchange of views and ideas on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual interest, the communique said. "Both sides found such talks and meetings usoful as they enhanced mutual understanding in the interest of further improvement and development of bilateral relations."

The two sides made a positive appraisal of cooperation and exchange in recent years in trade, culture, science and technology, civil aviation and other fields, and expressed satisfaction with the relevant agreements signed between the two countries. They emphasised the vast scope that existed for learning from each

other.

Both sides agreed that their common desira was to restore, improve and develop good neighbourly and friendly relations on the basis of the five principles of "Panchsheel" jointly enunciated by them. The communique noted that "this not only conforms to the fundamental interests of the two people, but will actively contribute to peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole"

The substantial and wide-ranging discussions on bilateral, regional and international issues that Mr. Gandhi had with the top Chinese leaders made it clear that every one of the political objectives of the visit had been met. If there were any doubts or questions before the visit about the Chinese leadership's strategic attitude to India, these were dissolved by the experience of preparing meticulously for, and undertaking, a visit which seemed to skip the conventionally known advance

stages. It was a bold and progressive foreign policy course that Mr. Gandhi and his advisers opted for when they decided to overrule the doubters and the vacillators and go ahead with a visit the success of which none was in a position to guarantee

What can, and just, be said is that at this stage of the India-China relationship, no one could have achieved more, and the leaderships in Delhi and Beijing deserve the warmest thanks for having made possible what has been done. After being mired in stagnation and despondency for decades, relations between these two proud and powerful Asian giants have taken a great leap forward. Set against the backdrop of the strains and tensions that have shaped Indo-Chinese relations for a greater part of the past three decades, Mr Gandhi's visit to China can be said to have fully met the expectations it had aroused.

Parliament approves poll reform Bills

The two major Bills on electoral reforms—one for lowering the voting age to 18 and the other for improvements in the election system—secured parliamentary approval on December 20, 1988 with the Raiya Sabha adopting them

The Constitution (62nd Amendment) Bill on the voting age was passed unanimously by the House in the mandatory division. The Representation of the Peoples (Amendment) Bill, 1988, to deal with electoral malpractices and to ensure a free and fair poll was adopted by the House after rejecting many amendments sponsored by the Opposition Both the Bills had already been passed by the Lok Sabha.

The salient features of the Constitution (62nd Amendment) Bill are

—the voting age reduced from 21 years to 18 years for the Lok Sabha and Assembly elections. As a result, the number of voters



Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and Mrs. Sonia Gandhi at a lunch hosted by the Chinese Vice-Premier Mr. Wu Xueqian in Beijing on December 20

will be increased by 47 million.

-estimated expenditure for revision of electoral rolls is between Rs 1 crore and Rs. 1.50 crore.

The Bill to amend Article 326 of the Constitution to bring down the voting age from 21 to 18 is no less important than the one to amend the Representation of Peoples Act.

The Representation of the Peoples (Amendment) Bill seeks to impose more effective curbs on electoral malpractices, among other things. Although elections held so far have been generally free and fair, the need has been felt to prevent the occurrence of corrupt practices which vitiate the conduct of free and fair elections

The Bill seeks to bring the designated officers of the State Governments under the control, superintendence and discipline of the Election Commission while discharging functions relating to elections

It also defines a political party and lays down the procedure for its registration.

It proposes to include more offences in Section 8 of the Representation of the Peoples Act so as to prevent persons with criminal record entering public life.

It seeks to make suitable amendments in the Representation of the Peoples Act in order to facilitate the use of electronic voting machines. The present Act makes mention only of the ballot paper system.

The penalty for disturbing election meetings is proposed to be increased from Rs 250 to Rs 1,000 and also provides for three months' imprisonment.

The completion of the voting list, for instance, is a long process and if the Government is keen on lowering the voting age of the electorate in the coming elections, it is apparent that the polls can take place only by the end of the next year The 18-21 age group will not be able to vote in case of a snap poll, even though the Parliament has passed the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. Α (Amondment) Bill, after it has been passed by the Parliament, has to be ratified by the legislatures of at least half the number of States Thoreafter, the Bill will go for the Presidential assent.

This is not the end of the matter After enshrining 18 years as the minimum voting age in the Constitution, the Government will be required to come up with yet another amendment to the Representation of the Peoples Act. Right now, Section 19 of this Act provides for registration of persons who are "not less than twenty-one years of age on the qualifying date" and who are ordinarily resident in a constituency

Here, it must be pointed out that the qualifying date will be deemed to be the date the President gives his assent to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, reducing the voting age to 18 years Normally, the qualifying age is January 1 of each year. The effect of this will be that only those who are 18 years or above on the date of Presidential assent will become eligible for

enrolment as voters. It will be only after all these formalities are completed that the Election Commission will swing into action for enrolling the new voters.

Since it is for the first time that persons within the age group of 18 and 21 will be given the franchise, the Election Commission will have to undertake a "massive revision" work of the electoral rolls it will be more or less a "mini" census carried on the "house-to-house basis". So the Election Commission will have to mobilise a huge task force to conduct the survey throughout the country.

GNLF sweeps hill council polls

In a historic victory on December 15, 1988, the Gorkha National Liberation Front (GNLF), which spearhoaded the 28-month old agitation in the Darjeeling hills, received a massive mandate to run the first

DARJEELING GORKHA HILL COUNCIL CHINA / Sikkim Ganolok DARJEELING BHUTAN West SILIGURI / River Bengal Bihar **WEST** Arga of Darjee'.ng Gerkha BENGAL Hill Council

Darjeoling Gorkha Hill Council, winning 26 out of 28 elective seats in the 42-momber council, securing an absolute majority. The CPI(M) won two seats.

Mr Subhas Ghising, President of the GNLF, who was earlier declared elected unopposed from the Mirik valley constituency when the CPI(M) nominee withdrew, was sworn in as the Chairman of the Council on December 26. The Vico-President of the GNLF, Mr. B. G. Gurung, was sworn in as Vice-Chairman of the Council

Elections were held to 26 seats of which 24 were won by GNLF. Two were won unopposed by the GNLF. Fourteen members would be nominated by the State Government Having captured 26 of the 28 elected seats, which gives it a comfortable absolute majority in the Council of 42

members, the GNLF can now concentrate on the two principal tasks ahead—ensuring the permanent return of peace to the hills and the reconstruction of the economy of the area under the Council

The spectacular victory registered by the GNLF is a convincing expression of the people's endorsement of the political accord reached by Mr Subhas Ghising with the State and the Central Governments. The agreement itself was the end product of a long and tortuous course of negotiations among the interests concerned For a full two years, the hill district was battered by violence unleashed by the GNLF activists resulting in heavy damage to life and property The State Government at one stage had to make use of the Anti-terrorist Act to bring the culprits to book.

The overwhelming victory of the GNLF in the election to the first Hill Council will certainly come as a big relief to the people of the trouble-torn area. It will undoubtedly put an end to the spectre of uncertainty that has been haunting Darjeeling and the areas around it for the past few years. The shadow of violence and terror which haunted the electoral process all the way will also vanish with the dawn of this new era for the people living in the picturesque setting around Darjoeling.

Thirty-two months after setting ablaze the hill division with its "Gorkhaland" demand, the GNLF has finally taken over the reins of the region. The success of the Council poll and thus of the accord itself is dependent on the GNLF which now has the unenviable task of proving that it can just as efficiently wield power as it wielded the gun. The Council's powers and responsibilities have now been fairly well defined and there is every hope that it would function without intringing the State Government's overall authority.

The completion of the penultimate step in the implementation of the August 22; tripartite Darjeeling accord places a great responsibility on Mr. Ghising to live up to the hopes he had aroused while signing the agreement, after 28 months of futile turmoil and bloodshed. His declaration that with the electoral triumph, the GNLF's attention would turn from "agreement politics to development politics" is, however, hedged in with the rider that the success of the Council scheme would depend on the commitment of the Wost Bengal Government and the Centre to honour the autonomous nature of the administrative arrangement being tried out as a substitute ω a separate State.

It is hoped that the relations between the GNLF and the CPI(M) in the Council will remain cordial which, in turn, will depend on the rehabilitation of the supporters of both who had fled homes during the violent clashes to escape their opponents. The efforts being made by both parties in this respect must continue and such acrimony as had arisen during the campaigning has to be forgotten. Peace is essential to the

success of the economic reconstruction of the Darjeeting hills Other factors like administrative efficiency will, of course, also matter

IIT entrance exam in aff Indian languages

The demand for including all Indian languages as medium of examination has been conceded by the Government in respect of the Joint Entrance Examination for admission to the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) But it will take effect from the examination to be conducted in 1990

It has been notified that the JEE-1990 will be conducted in all major modern Indian languages as per the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, along with English The question papers will be available in these languages, along with those in English and the students will be allowed to answer papers in these languages

CBSE to introduce course in life insurance

In order to give an impetus to vocationalisation of education, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and the Life Insurance Corporation of India have decided to collaborate for the introduction of a vocational course in life insurance at the plus two level.

The course will be introduced with effect from the 1989-90 session in selected schools affiliated with the Board from all over the country. This will provide the students to make a career in life insurance after completing the course.

This year the CBSE had taken up a similar project with the General Insurance Corporation of India, which is going on successfully in 18 schools in the country

Indian team on Antarctica

The eighth Indian scientific expedition to Antarctica landed on the icy continent on December 24, 1988. The 100-member expedition is led by Dr. Amitava Sen Gupta, a scientist from the National Physical Laboratory in New Delhi and a member of the first and the second expedition.

The team would undertake the construction of !ndia's second permanent station at an ice free area, besides repair of old buildings and equipment. It would conduct new investigations in the field of meteorology, geology, geophysics, land biology and several other related areas

Indigenous technology to build a permanent station in Antarctica has helped Indian armed forces to repulse Pakistan's invasion on strategic Stachen glacier. The construction of a permanent station on the icy continent has also facilitated the armed forces to stay at the glacier on a regular basis.

The two places are the "windlest, coldest and stormlest" in the world. The development of technology to build a permanent station on the icy continent proved to be of help for strategic reasons.

IRS to help Indian forestry

The Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) satellite, launched in 1987, will play an important role in forestry by sending data to the Regional Remote Sensing Services Centres at Bangalore, Nagpur, Jodhpur, Dehra Dun and Kharappur.

The IRS has the capacity to image the earth at 36.5 and 73-metre resolution. India may also develop a micro-wave type of remote sonsing satcilite in addition to improved version of the IRS, which will carry Synthetic Aperture Radar providing 20-metre resolution Radar images will be very useful in areas which remain under cloud cover most of the time such as the Andaman and Nicobar islands.

In India, forests did not receive much attention since Independence. What is of more concern is that extensive forest areas are utilised for non-forest purposes, particularly agriculture. Irrigation, mining, multipurpose river valley projects are also responsible for reducing the forest areas. Statistics show that there is a general downward trend in the percentage of forest cover in the country. In 1972-73, forest cover estimated by the Union Ministry of Agriculture was 22.8 per cent, while the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN put the country's forest cover at 17.4 per cent in 1979-80.

Promising year for agriculture

India is ending a dismal run of five years of drought-induced stagnation in agricultural production and heralding a promising year on the foodgrains front. If the country harvests an officially ariticipated 170 million tonnes of foodgrains in 1988 89, it would be

an unparalleled quantum jump of 36 million tonnes in one year over the 134 million tonnes of foodgrains production in 1987-88.

In fact, official figures of the Agriculture Ministry show that the impressive leap of 36 million tonnes in one year would overshadow the 26-million-tonne increase achieved in 1960-70, when the country witnessed its "green revolution" Production had then risen from 82 million tonnes in 1960 to 108 million tonnes in 1970.

Taking advantage of a very good monsoon last June, after four years of drought, India had already achieved a record production of over 96 million tonnes in the last kharif season, exceeding the target for four million tonnes

Officials in the Agriculture Ministry are brimming with confidence that the current rabi production will be well over the targeted 72 million tonnes, taking the 1988-89 foodgrains production beyond the 170-million tonne target

The Centre, in concert with the States, had mounted an action plan in 169 selected districts of 14 States on the basis of agroclimatic considerations. This strategy, supported by the concessional input supply to farmers, apears to have paid rich dividends as evidenced by the anticipated production.

The rise in foodgrains production from 108 million tonnes to 129 million tonnes during 1970-80 had come from India's high-yielding varieties of wheat and paddy. The production of wheat rose from 23 million tonnes in 1970 to 46 m tonnes in 1986-87.

Rice production had correspondingly risen from 42 million tonnes to 53 million tonnes and then to 60 million tonnes

The action plan aims to raise wheat production to 52.33 million tonnes, rice production to 67.95 million tonnes, coarse cereals to 33 million tonnes and pulses to 13.30 million tonnes in the current year.

The action plan also seeks to increase the production of oil seeds, which is not included in the country's total foodgrains production, from over 11 million torines in 1986-87 to 15 million torines this year

Memory Retention Contest ANNOUNCEMENT

We are glad to announce a unique contest for the candidates appearing at the Grade 'D' Stenographers Competitive Examination to be conducted by the Staff Selection Commission on February 19, 1989. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the English Language and General Awareness papers separating which you can recollect and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ter. consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Similar memory retention contest will be held in respect of candidates appearing at the Grade 'B' Officers Examination to be conducted by the Reserve Bank of India on January 28, 1989. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the Test of Reasoning, Test of Quantitative Aptitude, Test of General Awareness and Test of English Language separately and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Decision of the Editorial Board will be final Entries should be addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008 Last date for receipt of entries is February 28, 1989.

The World

Premadasa is new Sri Lanka President

Mr. Ranasinghe Premadasa of the United National Party was on January 2, 1989 sworn in as the President of Sri Lanka for a six-year term at a ceremony replete with religious overtones at the Temple of the Tooth in Kandy, the island's most sacred Buddhist shrine.

Mr. Premadasa, the UNP candidate and the Prime Minister, had won the presidential election in Sri Lanka on December 20, 1988, defeating his nearest Opposition Sri Lankan Freedom Party (SLFP) rival, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, by a margin of over three lakh votes, securing 50 43 per cent of the votes cast, in a triangular contest Mrs Bandaranaike's SLFP headed a five-party electoral alliance. The third candidate, Mr Ossie Abeygoonasekara of the Sri Lanka Mahajan Party, was far behind with 234,930 votes, representing 4 6 per cent of votes validly cast.



Mr. Ranasinghe Premadasa

What surpnsed most observers was that Mr Premadasa scored comparatively well in Jaffna in the north as well as in the south the hotbed of JVP militancy. In places where Mrs Bandaranaike was taking the lead, the margin was not substantial Except in a few electoral areas such as in Puttalam on the west coast, where Mr. Abeygoonasokara scored somewhat better, he generally averaged between 2 per cent and 4 per cent of the votes polled. This showed that on the whole he got the kind of votes he would have in any case.

Under the Sri Lankan Constitution, to become a President, a candidate must secure a minimum of 50 per cent of the total

votes polled in case no candidate secures the required majority, the candidate securing the lowest vote is eliminated from the contest and the second preference vote of the last candidate added to the remaining candidates to docide the winner

What seems to have tipped the scales in favour of the ruling UNP candidate is Mr. Premadasa and the UNP's ability to retain Sinhalese support without wholly alienating the Tamil minority. This became possible because, while the UNP manifesto broadly backed the Indo Sri Lanka accord and a continuing Indo-Sri Lankan approach to resolving the island's ethnic conflict. Mr Premadasa himself on the stump left no one in doubt that he would scrap the accord Likewise, while the party's platform spoke of seeking the withdrawal of the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) normality returns to the north and east of the island, Mr. Premadasa promised the immediate pull-out of the IPKF It was the result of this dualism that he was able both to eat his cake and have it.

The election of 54-year-old Mr Premadasa marks a new chapter in the republic's history. He is the first Sn Lankan Head of State since independence to have risen from the grassroots. Starting from the humble beginnings in Colombo's Central district, the new President has worked his way up by dint of hard work and determination. His story is often referred in Sri Lanka as one of log cabin to White House. Almost all the Prosidents and Prime Ministers so far have come from the top echelons of the Colombo anstocracy.

India, naturally, has been high on the consciousness of both Sri Lanka's political establishment and its people Anti-India feelings do exist with Sinhalese, out of a sense of national pride, resenting the presence of the IPKF, and Tamils feeling betrayed by it. But it is extremely significant that both major presidential candidates-Mr Premadasa and Mrs Bandaranaike -considerably toned down their anti-India references in the weeks preceding the poll-Now with the exit of Mr. Jayewardene and Mr Premadasa coming to power, and the Parliament polls due in February, a new phase in Sn Lanka's history bugins, and India will have to play its role with tact.

SAARC summit

The fourth annual summit of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) ended in Islamabad on December 31, 1988 with the seven Heads of State and Government adopting the Islamabad Declaration which took the regional body a step further to recognising the need for stronger economic cooperation. The meeting was attended by the President of Bangladesh, the King of Bhutan, the Prime Minister of India, the President of Maldives, the King of Nepal, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, and the President of Sri Lanka.

The fourth summit opened on December 29 calling for decisive steps towards trade and economic cooperation among their nations, and giving up doubts about one another's intentions Pakistan's Prime Minister, Ms. Benazir Bhutto, who was elected SAARC chairperson, told the inaugural session of the conference, "we should consider ways of limiting our arms expenditures and seek regional solutions for curbing the arms race and the danger of nuclear proliferation and war * She indicated that some of us are spending too great a proportion of our national resources on defence, maintaining large military forces that face each other. The truth is that our people face the same common



problems - poverty, disease, slums and ignorance —and it is to the variquishing of these enemies that we should direct all our forces."

The Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, regretted that the SAARC nations "have not taken even one full step down the road towards regional cooperation of a kind which interfaces with our people on development issues at the grassroots if we play with shadows and allow our selves to be overwhelmed by apprehensions, cooperation in development will remain a mirage," he warned. He advocated free flow of information, a thrust towards trade and



SAARC leaders at the opening of summit in Islamabad on December 29, 1988. From (left to right) Ms Benazir Bhutto, Rajiv Gandhi, H.M. Ershad, King Birendra, King Jigme Wangchuk, Maumoon Abdul Gayoom and J.R. Jayewardene

economic cooperation, positive action for environmental conservation and activities involving greater participation of the people Ms Bhutto shared this view, saying that although SAARC cooperation had evolved into a constructive and action-oriented programme, the gap between the promise and reality of accomplishments remained large.

The summit pledged to stamp out terrorism and meet the basic needs of the people through a regional plan, 'SAARC 2000', with specific targets. The Pakistansponsored initiative for a regional basic needs perspective plan, 'SAARC 2000', has been embodied in the Declaration It is meant to pool the resources of memberstates to provide the basic needs of the people of the region. The concept places emphasis on the human dimension in development planning by focussing attention on meeting basic human needs such as primary health care, literacy and shelter. This is the first time SAARC has proposed an economic plan embracing all the member countries which account for a fifth of the world population

Adopting the Islamabad Declaration, the leaders of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Shiltanka stressed the need for an all out war against the drug menace which posed a grave threat to political and social stability of the region. The summit called for the adopting of measures by the member states to implement the convention on suppression of terronsm.

The 'SAARC 2000', a basic needs perspective plan, to cover food, clothing, shelter, education, primary health care and population planning, will be given a concrete shape at the next summit to be held in

Colombo Renewing their determination to cooperate in promoting the welfare of their peoples, the leaders decided to act in concert to realise the full potential for regional development taking into account the growing complementaries and interdependence

The new willingness of the SAARC forum to admit the idea of economic exhanges as the basis for intensified regional cooperation was based in part on the climate that had been created by the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi's unilateral declaration that India would not attempt to secure any unfair advantage from its partners which had done very well with his colleagues

A SAARC 'passport' is the New Year Gift the South Asian people are getting from their seven leaders. The pace-setting travel document will initially be available to MPs and Supreme Court judges of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and Maldives The eligibility will be extended to new categories gradually. Journalists could be the next to acquire the new passport

Ishaq sworn in Pak President

Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan was swom in as Pakistan's seventh President for a five-year term at the reception hall of the Presidency in 'slamabad on December 13, 1988. He was administered the oath of office by the Chief Justice of Pakistan, Mr. Justice Mohammad Haleem.

In a historic day marking national reconciliation and formal transition to democracy in Pakistan, Mr. Ishaq Khan was

elected President of the country and Ms Benazir Bhutto confirmed as the Prime Minister in a vote of confidence in the National Assembly on December 12, 1988

With the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) and the Islamic Jamhoon Ittehad (IJI) accepting Mr Ishaq Khan as a consensus candidate, he won a five-year term, defeating his nearest rival, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, an elderly politician The presidential election and Ms Bhutto's winning of vote of confidence marked the completion of an election process putting the country back on the path of democracy after a gap of seven and a half years

Over 800 members of the National Assembly, the Senate and the four Provincial Assemblies elected the new Head of State after a lapse of more than 15 years. The last presidential election in Pakistan was held in August 1973 soon after the promulgation of the new Constitution that year. The PPP candidate, Mr. Fazal Elahi, defeated his lone rival Amirzada Khan by 139 votes to 45 Mr. Khan, a nominee of the Opposition, belonged to the National Awami Party.

UN Palestine debate in Geneva

The international community, barring Israel, has welcomed the West Asia peace plan proposed by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman, Mi Yasser Arafat, before the UN General Assembly meeting in a special session in Geneva to discuss the question of Palestine Member countries who participated in the three-day debate beginning on December 13, 1988, were of the opinion that the responsible

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position adopted by the PLO and Mr Arafat's constructive initiative of courage and foresight required reciprocal responses from all parties and Israel in particular

Israel must respond positively to the constructive Palestinan offer in order to achieve a just and lasting peace in West Asia, the delegates said However, Israel virtually rejected their appeals and said the PLO's demand for an international conference clearly ignored offerts in recent years to construct an acceptable framework or negotiation.

In an unprecedented move, the UN General Assembly had on December 3 voted 154.2 to hold the annual Palestine debate in Geneva deploring American refusal to let Palestinian leader visit UN headquarters in New York. The U.S. and Israel were the only countries to oppose the proposal put forward by Arab and other non-aligned countries, including India Britain abstained

When the curtain went up in Geneva on the special UN General Assembly session on Palestine, the stately blue-carpeted assembly hall was packed and pulsating with a heady sense of hosting an international spectacular. Not since the 1985 Reagan-Gorbachev summit, has any event in Geneva been of such magnitude.

Mr. Arafat's speech marked the most resolute and solemn call for just and peaceful co existence in West Asia. Never has he spoken so repeatedly and so movingly of peace, nor extended the "olive branch" with such emotion, as he did in his address on December 13. Much of the substance of the hour-long speech was a reiteration of the positions adopted by the PLO at the November conference in Algiers and repeated by Mr. Arafat in recent times. Yet the PLO's acceptance of Israel's right.



Mr Yasser Arafat

to exist was resoundingly reflected in Mr. Arafat's concluding vibrant appoal to all Israelis to "come, let us make peace, leaving bohind the "feel and intimidation" and "spectres" of past and future wars

Mr Arafat put before the Goneral Assembly a three-pronged Palestinian peace initiative to facilitate a "just" settlement" The initiative proposes.

1 Convening by the UN of "a preparatory committee of the international conference for peace in the Middle East " 2. The placing of "all occupied Palestinian land under



temporary UN supervision," and the deployment of international forces "to protect the Palestiniari people" and "supervise the withdrawal of Israeli forces "3 Most significantly Mr Arafat expressed the PLO's commitment to pursue a comprehensive settlement within the framework of the international peace conference on the basis of UN resolutions 242 and 338

In a dramatic move that is certain to shake up the Middle East equation, the United States on December 14 expressed its willingness to have a substantial dialogue with representatives of the PLO. The decision by the Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, came after it was deemed that Mr Arafat had specifically uttered the appropriate words that Washington had insisted on with regard to recognition of the right of Israel to exist, renouncing terrorism in all forms, and accepting UN resolutions 242 and 338 as the basis of Middle East peace negotiations

Though belated, the U.S. decision to lift the 13-year old ban on direct contact with the PLO will be seen as an important step towards the realisation of a lasting peace in West. Asia. The move came barely two weeks after Mr. Arafat was denied an entry visa into the United States on the ground that he was an "accessory" to terrorism. But with the PLO chief's speech in Goneva and his general observations at a press conference later. Washington is convinced that all its pre-conditions for direct contact with the PLO have been met.

Gorbachev announces unilateral troops cut

Continuing with his bold initiatives on the foreign policy front of the last three years. Soviet President. Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, made international headlines once more. This time in his address to the United Nations General Assembly on December 7, 1988, he offered a unilateral cut in Soviet troops and conventional arms in Eastern Europe, withdrawal of Soviet troops from Mongolia and much else in the next two years. The cut in Soviet troops in the European theatre seeks to meet fears of West Europeans who have always been worried about Soviet superiority in conventional arms.

To this effect, the radical restructuring of Soviet forces would mean a cut of some 500,000 troops together with support systems by way of tanks, artillery and combat aircraft. Mr. Gorbachev's declaration about unilateral reduction of conventional forces, both within the Soviet Union and in three Warsaw Pact countries, clears the confused air in Europe. This is reflected in the loud welcome his statement received from NATO leaders. The offer should be welcome to the United States, which has to trim its defence budget, and the most obvious arena for this is to reduce its commitment in Europe

It was the first time a top Soviet leader had appeared there since 1960, when Nikita S. Khrushchev, came to the General Assembly and made headlines by pounding his shoe on his desk and threatening to "bury" the Americans But this time, Mr. Gorbachev used the same platform to announce wide-ranging initiatives, some of which are breathtakingly bold, even revolutionary. If successfully implemented, these will transform international relations and radically after the quality of life on earth.

Mr Gorbachev re-affirmed the Soviet support to the Super Polver agreement for a 50 per cent cut in strategic nuclear arms He also acknowledged and appreciated the contributions of the U.S. President, Mr Ronald Reagan, to arms control which was the result of a joint venture of historic importance. "We must not lose this investment, or leave it idle," he said Offering to continue the efforts, he said, "The next U.S. administration headed by the President-elect, Mr. George Bush, will find in us a partner who is ready-without long pauses backtracking-to continue the dialogue in a spirit of realism, openness and goodwill, with a willingness to achieve concrete results, working on the agenda which covers the main issues of Soviet-U.S. relations and world politics." He hoped that 1989 would prove to be a "decisive year" for evolving a treaty for the elimination of chemical weapons.

Body Language

How To Read Others' Thoughts By Their Gestures And Succeed
Mr. Allan Pease



What people say to you is often very different from what they think or feel. The author, Mr. Allan Pease, who is the Managing Director of a management consultancy company based in Sydney (Australia) and has produced books, films and cassettes that are used by numerous organisations around the world to train personnel in communications, tells us in this series of articles how you can correctly interpret other people's thoughts by their gestures. These articles will quickly teach you how to tell if someone is lying; how to make yourself more likeable; how to get cooperation from other people; how to successfully conduct interviews and business negotiations; how to pick a suitable partner, etc.

The purpose of these articles is to make the reader more aware of his own non-verbal cues and signals and to demonstrate how people communicate with each other using the medium of body language. The author isolates and examines each component of body language and

gesture, though few gestures are made in Isolation from others.

There will always be those who throw up their hands in horror and claim that the study of body language is just another means by which scientific knowledge can be used to exploit or dominate others by reading their secrets or thoughts. The author here seeks to give the reader greater insight into communication with his fellow humans, so that he may have a deeper understanding of other people and, therefore, of himself.

Understanding how something works makes living with it easier, whereas lack of understanding and ignorance promote fear and superstition and make us more critical of others. A birdwatcher does not study birds so that he can shoot them down and keep them as trophies. In the same way, the acquisition of knowledge and skills in non-verbal communication serves to make every encounter with another person an exciting experience.

Palm Gestures

Openness and Honesty

Throughout history, the open pain has been associated with truth, honesty, allegiance and submission. Many oaths are taken with the palm of the hand over the heart, and the palm is held in the air when somehody is giving evidence in a court of law, the Bible is held in the left hand the right palm hold up for the members of the court to view.

In day to-day encounters, people use two basic palm positions. The first had the palm facing upwards and is characteristic of the beggar asking for money or food. The second has the palm facing down as if it is holding down or restraining.

One of the most valuable ways of discovering whether someone is being open and honest or not is to look for palm



Figure A 'Let me be completely open with you'

displays. Just as a dog will expose its throat to show submission or surrender to the victor, so the human animal uses his or her palms to display the same attitude or emotion. For example, when people wish to be totally open or honest they will hold one or both palms out to the other person and say something like. 'Let me be completely open with you' (Figure A). When someone begins to open up or be truthful, he will expose all or part of his palms to another person. Like most body language, this is a completely unconscious gesture, one that gives you a feeling or hunch that the other person is telling the truth. When a child is lying or concealing something, his palms are hidden behind his back Similarly, a husband who wants to conceal his whereabouts after a night out with the boys will often hide his palms in his pockets or in an armfold position when he tries to explain

where he was. Thus the hidden palms may give his wife a hunch that he is holding back the truth.

Intentional Use of Palms to Deceive

The readers may ask, 'Do you mean that if I toil lies with my palms visible, people will believe me?' The answer to this is yes--and no. If you tell an outright lie with your palms exposed, you may still appear insincere to your listeners because many of the other gestures that should also be visible when displaying honesty will be absent and the negative gestures used when lying will be visible and, therefore, inconsistent with the open palms. As already noted, con men and professional liars are people who have developed the special art of making their non-verbal signals complement their verbal lies. The more effectively the professional con can use the non-verbal gestures of honesty when telling a lie, the better he is at his vocation

It is possible, however, to make yourself appear more credible by practising open palm gestures when communicating with others, conversely, as the open palm gestures become habitual, the tendency to tell untruths lessens. Interestingly, most people find it difficult to lie with their palms exposed and the use of palm signals can in fact help to suppress some of the false information others may give. It also encourages them to be open with you

Palm Power

One of the least noticed but most powerful non verbal signals is given by the human palm. When used correctly, palm power invests its user with a degree of authority and the power of silent command over others.

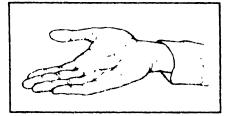


Figure B. Submissive palm position

There are three main palm command gostures the palm-up position, the palm-down position and the palm-closed-finger-pointed position. The differences of the three positions are shown in this example let us say that you ask someone to pick up a box and carry it to another location in the same room. We assume that you use the same tone of voice, the same words and facial expressions, and change only the position of your palm.

The palm facing up is used as a submissive, non-threatening gesture, reminiscent of the pleading gesture of a

street beggar. The person being asked to move the box will not feel that the request is given with pressure and, in a normal superior/subordinate situation, will not feel threatened by the request.

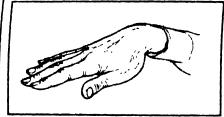


Figure C Dominant palm position

When the palm is turned to face downwards, you will have immediate authority. The person to whom you have directed the request feels that he has been given an order to remove the box and may feel antagonistic towards you, depending on your relationship with him. For example, if the person to whom you gave the request was a co-worker of equal status, he could reject your palm-down request and would be more likely to carry our your wish if you had used the palm-up position. If the person to whom you give the request is your subordinate, the palm-down gesture is acceptable, as you have the authority to use it.

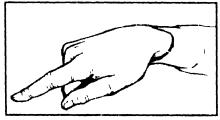


Figure D Aggressive palm position

In Figure D, the palm is closed into a fist and the pointed finger becomes a symbolic club with which the speaker figuratively beats his listener into submission. The pointed finger is one of the most irritating gestures that a person can use while speaking, particularly when it beats time to the speaker's words. If you are an habitual finger-pointer, try practising the palm-up and palm down positions and you will find that you create a more relaxed attitude and have a more positive effect on other poople.

Shaking Hands

Shaking hands is a relic of the caveman era. Whenever cavemen met, they would hold their arms in the air with their palms exposed! show that no weapons were being held or concealed. This palms-in-air gesture became modified over the centuries and such gestures as the palm raised in the air, the palm over the heart and numerous other variations developed. The modern form of this ancient ritual is the interlocking and shaking of the palms which, in most English-speaking countries, is performed both on initial greeting and on departure

The hands are normally pumped five to seven times.

Dominant and Submissive Handshakes

Considering what has already been said about the impact of a command given in both the palm-up and palm-down positions, let us explore the relevance of these two palm positions in handshaking.

Assume that you have just met someone for the first time and you greet each other with a customary handshake. One of three basic attitudes is transmitted through the handshake. These are dominance: This person is trying to dominate me. I'd better

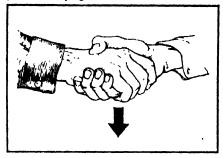


Figure E Taking the control

be cautious', submission: I can dominate this person. He will do as I wish', and equality. I like this person. We will got on well together'.

These attitudes are transmitted unconsciously and, with practice and conscious application, the following hand shaking techniques can have an immediate effect on the outcome of a face-to-face encounter with another person. The information in this article represents one of the few documented studies of handshake control techniques.

Dominance is transmitted by turning your hand (dark shirt sleeve) so that your palm

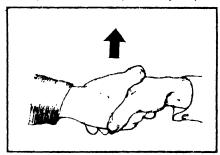


Figure F Giving the control

faces down in the handshake (Figure E). Your palm need not be facing the floor directly, but should be facing downwards in relation to other person's palm and this tells him that you wish to take control in the encounter that follows. Studies of fifty-four successful senior management people have revealed that not only did forty-two initiate the handshake, but they also used dominant handshake control

(Continued on page 38)

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Craving For Importance

The most important fact, which a leader who wishes to motivate others should bear in mind, is that an individual has an incessant and grawing craving for importance. There is no exception to this psychological need. Barring his biological needs, practically ail his actions spring to satisfy his continuing need to feel important According to William James, the deepest principle in human nature is the craving to be appreciated. The individual who can ably and honestly satisfy this burning hunger for importance on the part of his fellow human beings can literally rule the world. He can motivate and influence any person, big or small, high or low, educated or uneducated, rich or poor, man or woman, provided he is capable of making the other person feel truly important. By discovering the special and particular gifts of an individual, by giving due recognition and sincere appreciation to that singular gift or talent, you can win him or her over to your side easily and offortlessly

We have seen earlier that you have to create an eager want on the part of the other individual if you wish to motivate him. In other words, you have to make the horse feel thirsty if your aim is to make it drink Fortunatory for you here is an inborn, ever present, gnawing hunger and want on the part of every human being to feel great, to gain recognition, to receive attention, to earn appreciation and to become important This want is already there and you don't have to create it. All you have to do is to satisfy this parching thirst and deep hunger. If you objectively analyse your own motives and needs, you will find that this noed for recognition, appreciation and importance is the strong driving factor behind your aspiration to become a leader It is this force which is making you read this article and put in sustained offerts to learn and master the art of leadership. It was this urge for importance which made the great Alexander to embark on a world conquest. It was the same uige that made many emperors and kings to wage innumerable battles and wars. This urge for approciation. recognition, has driven the artists, poots, authors, scientists, inventors and others to attain great heights in their chosen fields and produce the best results

People risk their lives and climb the mountain heights, journey to the moon and expose themselves to dangerous risks because they are primarily basically and even sub-consciously, motivated by this urge and need to feel important, to become great and to earn appreciation and admiration in misdirected cases, it is once again this same urge that is making some to turn into notorious outlaws and criminals

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

When people fail to gain this recognition, they even go insane so that in the new world of their imagination and own making, they can obtain the importance and greatness which they have been craving for

Rockeieller and Ford got their importance by earning billions and then setting up charitable foundations in their names in all parts of the world. There is no country in the world which does not benefit from the Rockefoller or Ford Foundations On the other hand, Al Caphene and Two Gun Croley got their importance by becoming the most notorious and feared gangsters of their days. In India the emperors and kings patronised court poets and musicians to have songs composed and sung in their honour George Washington desired to be addressed as "His Mightiness the President of the United States" and Columbus asked for the title "Admiral of the Ocean and Viceroy of India". Catherine the Great of Russia scorned the letters which were not addressed to "Her Imperial Majesty" and Akbar the Great wanted the Raiputs to acknowledge him as the Emperor of

As regards the common man and ordinary mortals, it is this craving for recognition and importance which makes them sport the best clothes, possess rare articles and adopt the latest fashion features. Women want their clothes, house-keeping, cooking and beauty to be recognised and appreciated Even young children demand Although recognition India formally abolished the use of title, it still provides for honours and awards and grants "Bharat Ratna", "Padma Bhushan", Vibhushan" and "Padma Shn" to satisfy this craving on the part of its utizens. If you take the industry the increase in pay or income has no attraction to many in the highest and middle income brackets. What they desire is the opportunity to distinguish themselves and thus obtain recognition and appreciation. You want to top the IAS list or competitive examinations. sportsmen and women wish to establish world records, Joe Frazier and Mohammed All have been battering each other to win the world heavyweight boxing title all for the same purpose---to feel great and important.

Now we know that there is an ever present, unsatiable gnawing, eager, want or need on the part of each and every individual. Our next step is to meet this demand and satisfy this thirst or hunger. Although all may feel thirsty and hungry,

each rnay have his or her own preference or choice in selecting the drinks and foods from many kinds of varieties that are available. Some may prefer cold water, others Campa Cola, another group buttermilk. You have, therefore, to find out the choice of each individual and offer the right item. In other words, you must take interest in the other person, study and observe him and learn about his strong points, his achievements, his unique feats, his subject or subjects of interest.

If you have patience and if you train yourself to become an interesting and enthusiastic listener you will get to know all the details, on first hand, from the other person himself. If not, you can get to know about them through their friends, associates, servants, relations and so forth. In case you happen to draw a blank there also then keep your eyes and ears open and observe closely. You will always find something to appreciate on the part of any individual, something to favourably comment upon and it will give you the opening It may be the high position he occupies, it may be his arrangement of his office, his appearance or grooming, his dress, his power of expression, his ability to decide, his ready smile, his costly watch, his beautiful tie his taste in colours, his handwriting, his height, his figure and so on Each individual excels in some field or the other

Each individual has his own likes and dislikes. If you take the pains and trouble, you can always find out the specific thing that could be admired and appreciated. genuinely and sincerely. Be always on the look out to shower sincere and honest appreciation on others and you will see that each individual provides hundreds of opportunities. At the same time, control your desire for self appreciation. You will find there is something about the paper boy, the milk man, the cook, your wife, children, friends, lift boy, office clerk, typist, colleagues, boss, hotel server, post office clerk, for that matter with any and every individual you come across during the course of the day; there is something to appreciate, admire, speak highly of, which would make him or her feel happy and important. This admiration and appreciation has to be sincere, genuine, honest and heart-felt. If not, it will be mere flattery and a sensible person will always try to avoid a flatterer Nobody wants counterfeits You are likely to land into trouble if you attempt to pass on counterfeits. Your appreciation has to be real, pure, sincere and honest to evoke the desired response on the part of the other individual and quench his thirst for (Continued on page 38)

How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests?

Mr. Madan Lai

Formerly Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India



In the January 1989 issue, I had provided to the readers a test battery of objective type questions, with multiple answers, titled 'Everyday Science'. As the readers are aware, Science is too vast a subject and cannot be covered in a few test papers. Therefore, many more papers will need to be prepared for publication in the future issues which I promise to do In this connection, I would like to emphasise that questions on Science constitute a major area for testing general knowledge It is imperative, therefore, that the examinees appearing at competitive examinations have to devote special attention to this subject. I trust that the test battery already published

Our new feature "How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests" has been greatly appreciated by the readers. This feature is being written by Mr. Madan Lai, who retired as Secretary, Staff Selection Commission. As Secretary of the Commission Mr. Lat was instrumental in introducing objective type tests in the competitive examinations held by the Commission for a variety of posts/services. He was the man who planned the entire scheme of Objective Type Tests for the competitive examinations held by the Commission. We are sure that this feature by the authority on Objective Type Tests will help our readers to achieve success.

has been of use to the readers.

Ever since the publication of this feature commenced. I have been highlighting the role that General Knowledge plays in the This paper, competitive examinations variously called General Knowledge or General Studies or General Awareness, not only has very extensive coverage but also plays a very important role in examinations held for recruitment/selection to public services It is, therefore, essential that aspirants for such services must gather as wide a knowledge in different areas as possible in the last seven issues, I have nearly all the principal subjects/areas of testing, with at least 100 questions on each. For this issue, I have drawn up a test battery on 'Economics—Theory and General', which follows this brief note. With this instalment, I have completed the first round of test papers on practically all of the principal subjects/areas of testing for General Knowledge.

At school and undergraduate levels, students get acquainted with the broad outlines or basics of the subject of Economics. As the readers would have noticed from old question papers of various examinations published in this magazine, some questions of this discipline invariably find a place in the test papers. This subject is covered more extensively in the examinations conducted for admission to Institutes engaged in courses of study on Business Management and Public Administration, whose product is taken up by the organised sectors, both public and private, of our Industry

The test paper given below contains 95 questions. As an aid for proper and systematic preparation, the readers are advised to answer this test paper in one hour and then make a self-assessment of their performance with reference to the key printed at the end of this feature. The following grades will help the readers in self-assessment.

(i) Less than 30% score --- Poor (ii) 31% to 50% score --- Fair (iii) 51% to 65% score --- Good, (iv) 66% to 80% score --- Very Good (v) Above 80% score --- Excellent

The aim of the readers should be to achieve a score of not less than 60%

Economics — Theory and General

- 1. The statement that "economics is positive and not normative" means
- (a) that the wants of human beings are unlimited (b) that economics tells the policy makers which alternative to choose from among several efficient ones (c) that it is a study of needs versus affluence (d) None of the above
 - 2. Ceteris paribus means
- (a) other things do not remain the same (b) constant demand condition (c) other things being equal (d) most efficient resource allocation
- 3. Which one of the following is not directly the concern of the economist?
- (a) Choices relating to location of a SteelPlant (b) Bargaining between the workers'

- unions and the employers (c) Effects of a change in money supply (d) Imposition of tax to discourage cigalette smoking
- 4. The marginal utility which a consumer derives from a good is
- (a) the change in his total utility as a result of adding one unit to his stock of a good (b) the utility derived from a particular good (c) the change in utility derived as a result of a change in the price of a good (d) the change in his total utility when he buys extra units of a good
 - 5. The law of demand states that
- (a) demand increases with increase in income (b) when income and prices rise, the demand also rises (c) when price falls, demand increases (d) when price increases,

demand increases

- 6. Demand means
- (a) ability of the society to buy goods and services (b) willingness and ability of an individual to buy goods and services at a given price and time (c) the desire of an individual for goods and services needed by him (d) the desire of the society to buy certain necessities at a given price per unit of time
- 7. Other things being equal, a decrease in demand can be caused by a
- (a) rise in the price of the substitute (b) fall in the price of the commodity (c) rise in the income of the consumer (d) rise in the price of the commodity
 - 8. The demand for a good is elastic if

- (a) demand for that good increases when price falls (b) a decrease in price results in a decrease in total expenditure (c) the quantity demanded increases less than proportional by with the decrease in price level (d) Ali of the above
- 9. A consumer's equilibrium choice or position is one at which
- (a) his savings are maximised (b) his assets are maximised (c) his satisfaction is maximism (d) price of goods is maximism.
- 10. For most consumers milk and tea are substitute goods. Therefore, we should expect a rise in price of milk to lend to
- (a) a rightward shift in the supply curve of tea (b) a leftward shift in the supply curve of tea (c) a fall in the price of tea (d) an upward shift in the domand curve for tea
- 11. If two goods are complements, it means that a rise in the price of one commodity will induce
- (a) an upward shift in the demand for the other commodity (b) a fall in demand of the other commodity (c) a rise in the price of the other commodity (d) None of the above
- The consumer's surplus can be defined as
- (a) extra units of a commodity bought (b) surplus commodity left after consumption (c) difference between actual price and the potential price (d) total consumer satisfaction
- 13. Marginal revenue will be zero if the elasticity of demand is
- (a) unity (b) negative (c) greater than one (d) equal to zero
- 14. Marginal revenue will be negative if the demand is
- (a) unit elastic (b) relatively elastic (c) inelastic (d) perfectly elastic
- 15. Marginal revenue will be positive if the elasticity of demand is
- (a) less than one (b) greater than one (c) equal to zero (d) None of the above
- 16. The movement of a consumer's budget line, on an indifference map, to a parallel position to the right indicates that
- (a) the price of a commodity has fallen (b) the consumer taste for a commodity has changed (c) the consumer's income has increased (d) the rate of taxation has increased
- 17. The total utility which a consumer derives from 'n' units of a commodity minus the total utility he derives from 'n 1' units is
- (a) marginal utility of 'n' units (b) consumer's surplus from 'n' units (c) consumer's surplus from 'n 1' units (d) total utility of 'n' units
- 18. "If the Indian Airlines are making a loss on passenger traffic, they should increase their prices". The suggested remedy would only work if the demand for air travel had a price elasticity of
- (a) one (b) less than one but more than zero (c) greater than one (d) zero
- 19. The aim of a rational consumer in allocating his income is to
- (a) maximise his total utility (b) maximise his marginal utility (c) buy goods he wants most whatever the price (d) buy goods

- which he expects to be short in supply
- 20. A consumer with a given income will obtain maximum utility when
- (a) the marginal utility of each commodity is equal (b) the marginal utility of each commodity is in the same ratio to its price (c) the utility derived from the first unit of each commodity is equal (d) the utility derived from each commodity is unequal
- 21. A demand curve for a commodity is usually drawn on the assumption that
- (a) demand is not affected by the price of the good (b) supply is affected by the price (c) factors influencing demand other than price are held constant (d) people buy more of a good when its price is raised
- 22. A shift to the left of a demand curve could be due to a
- (a) rise in the price of a complement (b) rise in the price of a substitute (c) rise in the consumer's income (d) fall in the price of the good itself
- 23. If the demand and supply schodules for a commodity both increase by an equal absolute amount, the market price will tend to
- (a) rise (b) fall in the long run (c) first fall and then rise (d) romain unchanged
- 24. Which of the following would you expect to have the smallest elasticity of demand?
- (a) Fruits (b) Confectionery (c) Food (d) Chocolates
- 25. The slope of an indifference curve represents the
- (a) elasticity of demand for a good (b) marginal rate of substitution between two goods (c) ratio of the prices of two goods (d) position of consumer equilibrium
- **26.** The elasticity of a straight line demand curve
- (a) may have varying values along its length (b) must be equal to zero (c) must be equal to infinity (d) must be equal to one
- 27. If the elasticity of demand for a good is equal to (-) 2 then a 1 por cent price rise will
- (a) raise the quantity demanded by 2 per cent (b) raise the total revenue by 1 per cent (c) lower the quantity demanded by 2 per cent (d) lower the quantity demanded by 1 per cent
- 28. An indifference curve for an individual consumer represents graphically
- (a) the quantities of one good which are equal to quantities of another good (b) the way in which a consumer spends his income on two goods (c) the possible combination of two goods which he can buy with his income (d) combinations of two goods which have the same marginal utility.
- 29. An up and and leftward movement of an upward-sloping supply curve for a commodity could be caused by all of the following, except
- (a) the imposition of an excise tax (b) a shift of tastes in favour of the product (c) a fall in productivity (d) a rise in production costs
- 30. The supply schedule for a commodity is usually assumed to be directly open to

- Influence by all the following, except
- (a) the quantity demanded (b) the prices of the factors of production (c) the costs of production (d) the prices of other goods
- 31. Which of the following could explain why the supply curve for a commodity slopes downwards?
- (a) Producers do not like increasing production (b) Producers have to lower price to induce consumers to buy more (c) Costs fall as production increases (d) Diminishing marginal utility is in operation
- 32. The principle of diminishing marginal utility implies that
- (a) the more one has of a commodity the less one values the first units bought (b) the total utility derived from consumption of a good changes less with increasing quantities of it (c) the price of a commodity tends to decline the greater the quantity supplied (d) the satisfaction derived from a commodity falls the longer the period of time allowed
- 33. Equilibrium exists in the market for a commodity when
- (a) the amount bought equals the amount sold (b) price is such that consumers do not wish to buy more (c) the price is equal to the marginal utility of the good (d) at the market price the amount sellers wish to sell is the same as the quantity buyers wish to buy
- 34. Costs which vary with output may be called
- (a) overhead costs (b) indirect costs (c) prime costs (d) all of the above
- 35. Which of the following do not enter into marginal costs?
- (a) Direct costs (b) Fixed costs (c) Prime costs (d) Variable costs
- 36. The long-run in the theory of the firm is
- (a) three months or over (b) six months or over (c) tivo years or over (d) None of the above
- 37. Select from the following list the costs which are most likely to vary with the output of a car manufacturer during a period of a year
- (a) The salary of the managing director (b) The rent of the factory (c) The wages of the workers in the paint shop (d) The interest paid on a loan used for general purposes
- **38.** A firm will shut down rather than carry on producing in the short run if
- (a) avorage revenue is less than average total cost (b) total revenue is less than total variable cost (c) marginal revenue is less than marginal cost (d) price is less than average revenue.
- 39. A firm is said to be of optimum size when
- (a) average total cost is at a minimum (b) marginal cost is at a minimum (c) marginal cost is equal to marginal revenue (d) the firm is maximising its profit
- 40. It will pay a monopolist to cut the price of his product if
- (a) the demand curve facing him is relatively elastic (b) he is making a loss (c) marginal revenue is greater than marginal cost (d) average total cost is falling

- 41. Which of the following holders of a company's issued capital is likely to receive the biggest increase in income if there is a substantial increase in profits?
- (a) A 10 per cent cumulative preference shareholder (b) A 11 per cent preference shareholder (c) A 12 per cent debenture holder (d) An ordinary shareholder
- **42.** Which of the following businesses would probably find it easiest to borrow money from complete strangers?
- (a) A private joint stock company (b) A public joint stock company (c) A partnership of 50 years' standing (d) any partnership
- 43. Who controls the day-to-day action in a joint-stock company?
- (a) The shareholders (b) The debenture holders (c) The Company Chairman (d) The salaried managers
- **44.** Nationalisation or public control of an industry is often supported by economists because
- (a) it has been making excessive losses (b) it has been making continuous profits (c) it is a 'natural monopoly' (d) similar industries in another country have been nationalised
- **45.** Expenditure on which of the following is not considered investment in the theory of income determination?
- (a) Stocks or shares in a joint-stock company (b) Factory construction (c) Increases in stocks of unsold goods (d) A computer
- **46.** The sum of the marginal propensity to consume and the marginal propensity to save must be equal to
- (a) disposable income (b) one (c) the multiplier (d) zero
- 47. Which of the following is the most likely reason why total income tends to fluctuate?
- (a) Consumption is not always a constant fraction of income (b) People adjust to changing incomes by changing saving habits (c) Consumption habits often undergo dramatic changes (d) Many savings and investment decisions are taken by different people
 - 48. If income is below equilibrium
- (a) income will tend to rise (b) investment will tend to fall (c) prices will tend to fall (d) stocks of unsold goods will tend to increase
- 49. If an economy is in equilibrium at the point where plans to save and to invest are equal, then government expenditure must be
- (a) zero (b) equal to government income (c) larger than government income (d) negative
- 50. If the marginal propensity to save of the rich is greater than that of the poor, then a redistribution of income from poor to rich will raise
- (a) the average propensity to consume (b) consumption out of a given income (c) saving out of a given income (d) neither consumption nor saving out of a given income
- **51.** Equilibrium income is that level at which

- (a) full employment exists (b) actual saving is equal to actual investment (c) the community is spending exactly all of its income on consumption (d) the amount which society wishes to spend on investment is equal to the amount of its income which it does not wish to spend on consumption
- **52.** The effect of a fall in investment on income is normally
- (a) greater than the fall in investment (b) equal to the fall in investment itself (c) less than the fall in investment (d) equal to the fall in investment unless savings increase at the same time
- 53. The marginal productivity theory of wages states that
- (a) wages are determined by the marginal productivity of labour (b) labour receives a wage equal to its marginal physical product (c) the demand for labour is determined by the marginal physical product of labour multiplied by its marginal revenue (d) labour receives a wage equal to the value of its marginal product
- 54. Which of the following is not likely to cause an increase in the population?
- (a) A rise in the ratio of legitimate to illegitimate births (b) A fall in the infant mortality rate (c) A reduction of the average age at marriage (d) An increase in average family size
- 55. A public enterprise is distinguished from a private enterprise by whether
- (a) it is making profit (b) it is owned by the Government (c) it is co-operative (d) it has issued fixed interest capital
- 56. In a joint-stock company, the ordinary shareholders do not have
- (a) limited liability for the company's debts (b) the right to attend the annual general meeting of the company (c) a lower priority to receive dividends than preforence shareholders (d) the right to appoint the sales manager
- **57.** Which of the following items would not appear in a company's balance sheet?
- (a) Value of stocks of raw materials hold (b) Total issued capital (c) Rovenue from sales of the company's products (d) Cash hold at the bank
- 58. If a firm is not making more than normal profits, i.
- (a) cannot be a monopolist (b) will leave the industry in the long run (c) must be operating under conditions of perfect competition (d) None of the above
 - 59. Perfect competition is said to exist if
- (a) firms are not independent of each other (b) each firm in the industry accepts the market price because it has to (c) the industry consists of a small number of firms (d) the demand curve for the industry is perfectly elastic
- 60. If a firm is producing an output the marginal cost of which is greater than the marginal revenue, it
- (a) will be making an absolute loss (b) would increase its profit or reduce its loss by reducing output (c) would increase its profit by increasing its output (d) cannot be

- a monopolist
- 61. Private investment will be most likely to be increased as a result of a rise in
- (a) the rate of interest (b) the price of shares (c) expected yield on new capital (d) personal taxation
- 62. At full employment income, which of the following would be most likely to lead to inflation?
- (a) A fall in taxation with no change in government expenditure (b) An increase in productivity without any increase in wages (c) A fall in investment with no change in propensity to consume (d) A rise in the propensity to save with no change in investment
- 63. What is the average annual growth rate of industry sector as envisaged in the Seventh Plan period?
 - (a) 7.5 % (b) 8 7 % (c) 9.0 % (d) 9 5 %
- 64. What is the share of the States for the State Plans out of the total outlay for the public sector in the Seventh Plan?
- (a) 68,500 crore (b) 72,500 crore (c) 75,500 crore (d) 80,500 crore
- 65. According to the 1981 Census, the rural population of India was nearest to the figure of
- (a) 450 millions (b) 545 millions (c) 475 millions (d) 500 millions
- 66. The largest source of saving in India since 1950 has been
- (a) persons (b) companies (c) nationalised industries (d) none of the above They have all contributed about the same
- 67. Botween the 1970's and mid 1980's the percentage of personal income saved has
- (a) not significantly altered (b) fallen by about 10 per cent (c) risen by about 10 per cent (d) risen to about 16 per cent
- 68. What is the proposed outlay for the public sector in the Seventh Five-Year Plan?
- (a) 1,30,000 crore (b) 1,50,000 crore (c) 1,80,000 crore (d) 2,10,000 crore
- 69. The total number of trade unions in India is approximately
- (a) 5,000 (b) 7,000 (c) 9,000 (d) over 10,000
- 70. Which State in India has the highest average per capital arinual earnings of factory workers?
- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Maharashtra (c) West Bengal (d) Tamil Nadu
- 71. Which of the following States in India has the largest number of factory workers?
- (a) Gujarat (b) Maharashtra (c) Tamil Nadu (d) West Bengal
- 72. The Palekar Tribunal which gave its recommendations in 1980, went into the question of wages of
- (a) mining workers (b) cotton textile workers (c) journalists and other employees of newspaper establishments (d) film industry, technicians and other workers
- 73. The Consumer Price Index Number for industrial workers (Base 1960±100) for all items rose from 186 in 1970 71 to in 1985-86

- (a) 620 (b) 582 (c) 547 (d) 486
- 74. The Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial workers (Base 1960, 100) for food rose from 204 in 1970-71 to in 1985.
 - (a) 581 (b) 607 (c) 638 (d) 661
- 75, The Index Number of wholesale pricos (base 1970 71 100) for primary articles rose from 100.9 in 1971 72 to in 1985 86
 - (a) 324 4 (b) 331 0 (c) 338 0 (d) 345 0
- 76. At this conclusion of a decade in 1985, our net national product at factor cost (at 1970-71 prices) had increased by about
 - (a) 25 % (b) 30 % (c) 35 % (d) 40 %
- 77. At the conclusion of a decade in 1985, our gross national product at factor cost (at current prices) rose by about
 - (a) 125 % (b) 140 % (c) 150 % (d) 155 %
- 78. The average rate of capital formation in India for the ponod 1970-71 to 1984-85 has been about
 - (a) 12 5% (b) 14 5% (c) 16 5% (d) 18 5%
- 79. The average rate of net domestic saving (at current prices) in India for the period 1970-71 to 1984-85 has been about
 - (a) 13 0% (b) 13 5% (c) 14 0% (d) 15 5%
- **80.** The por capita private final consumption expenditure (at 1970-71 prices) in India for the period 1970-71 to 1984-85 has ranged between
- (a) Rs. 500 and Rs 600 (b) Rs 550 and Rs 650 (c) Rs 600 and Rs 700 (d) Rs 650 and Rs 750
- 81. The employment in our organised sectors (both public and private) increased from about 20 million in 1975 to about in 1985.
- (a) 21 millions (b) 23 millions (c) 25 millions (d) 27 millions
- **82.** At 1970-71 prices, the per capital income in 1984-85 was above the figure for 1975 76 by nearly
 - (a) 10 % (b) 12 5 % (c) 14 % (d) 16 %
- 83. At 1970 71 prices, the national income in 1984 85 was above the figure for 1975 76 by nearly
 - (a) 20 % (b) 35 % (c) 41 % (d) 47 %
- **84.** Which one of the following statements of relationship of national income (Y), consumption (C), and investment (I), in the famous model of Keynes, is correct?
- (a) $Y = C \times I$ (b) Y = C + I (c) Y = C + I
- 85. In the Keynes model above, which is independent?
- (a) Investment (b) Consumption (c) National income (d) Consumption and Investment
- 86. Of the following statements, which one best describes the consumption function?
- (a) The increase in consumption is directly proportional to the increase in income (b) Consumption increases as income does but not by as much, and the rate of increase in consumption gradually slows down with increasing income (c) Consumption, at first, increases at a slow rate with increase in income, at the lower end of the scale, then it increases at a

- faster rate as income increases at the higher end of the scale (d) Consumption is highest at the low income level and the upper income level, it is less in the middle
- 87. All revenues received, loans raised and money received in repayment of loans by the Union Government go into
- (a) Public Account of India (b) Contingency Fund of India (c) Consolidated Fund of India (d) None of the above
- **88.** At the end of 1986-87, the outstanding public debt of the Union Government of India was nearly
- (a) Rs 55,000 crore (b) Rs 70,000 crore (c) Rs 85,000 crore (d) Over Rs One lakh crore
- 89. Of the total public debt of the Union Government of India at the end of 1986 87, the external debt was about
 - (a) 15 % (b) 20 % (c) 25 % (d) 30 %
- 90. The total number of major banks nationalised so far is
 - (a) 14 (b) 18 (c) 20 (d) 22
 - 91. The Government of India acquired the

- ownership and control of major Banks in 1969 whose deposits were not less than
- (a) Rs. 40 crore (b) Rs. 50 crore (c) Rs. 60 crore (d) Rs. 80 crore
- 92. The annual yield from which of the following Union Government taxes is the highest?
- (a) Customs duties (b) Corporation Tax and Income Tax (c) Inheritance Tax, Wealth Tax, Interest Tax and Gift Tax (d) Excise Duties
- 93. Of the total revenue of the Union Government the Indirect Taxes account for nearly
 - (a) 70 % (b) 75 % (c) 80 % (d) 85 %
- 94. The Security Paper Mill, which manufactures special paper for printing of currency, is located at
- (a) Hoshangabad (b) Hyderabad (c) Nasik
 (d) Nepanagar
- 95. The number of recognised Stock Exchanges in India at present is
 - (a) 12 (b) 14 (c) 16 (d) 20

(Answers on page 70)

(Continued from page 32)

Just as the dog shows submission by rolling on its back and exposing its throat to the victor, so the human uses the palm-up gesture to show submission to others. The reverse of the dominant handshake is to offer your hand with your palm facing upwards (Figure F)

However, though the palm-up handshake can show a submissive attitude, there may be mitigating circumstances to consider. For example, a person who has arthritis in the hands will be forced to give you a limp handshake because of his condition and this makes it easy to turn his palm into the submissive position. People who use their hands in their profession, such as surgeons, artists and musicians, may also give a limp handshake purely to protect their hands. The gestures that follow the handshake will give further clues for your assessment of that person.

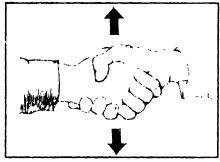


Figure G Shake like a man

When two dominant people shake hands, a symbolic struggle takes place as each person tries to turn the other's palm into the submissive position. The result is a vice-like handshake with both palms remaining in the vertical position as each transmits a feeling of respect and rapport to the other (Figure G). This vice-like vertical palm grip is the handshake that a father teaches his son when he shows him how to 'shake hands like a man'

(Continued from page 34) importance and appreciation.

When you do really and honestly admire and appreciate, be liberal and lavish. You need not have to be sungy and miserly in this one respect at least. One of the most successful motivators and leaders of men, Charles Shwab, who was paid million dollars a year about three to four decades ago, observos that the way to develop the best that is in a man is by appreciation and encouragement. To quote him again, "If I like anything I am hearty in my approbation and lavish in my praise."

There are certain things about which some people are somewhat sensitive. One of them is a person's name, how he spells it and how he pronounces it. According to a wise author, the most musical sound in any language is one's own name. You must, therefore, try and remember the name of each and every individual with whom you are getting acquainted. There are others who are particular about their birthdays. If you can find out the birth date and send a card such an individual will feel happy. There are many who are madly stuck on their hobbies in the case of certain others it is their children.

If you are keenly interested in the other individual and take the trouble to know more about him, if you prove to be a willing, interested and enthusiastic listener and if you are sincere and lavish in your appreciation and admiration, you successfully satisfy his need for importance, recognition and distinction. Once he likes you he will want your opinions, views, recommendations and guidance in regard to many of his day to day activities. The time will soon come when he would practically do anything under the sun, for a person whom he likes, respects and needs ever so much. With this great ability to motivate and influence, you will prove to be a leader of unqualified SUCCESS.

Indian Political Scene

It was not altogether a rosy scenario on the domestic front in 1988 as blood continued to spill in the terrorist ridden Punjab and increasing tension on the Ram janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid issue brought heavy strain on communal harmony

A redeeming feature was the accords on Gorkhaland and Tripura which restored peace in Darjeeling hill areas and the northeastern State

The highlights of 1988 regarding the law and order situation were undoubtedly the "Operation Black Thunder" to flush out terrorists from the Golden Temple coupled with the action plan to contain left wing extremism and a national debate on the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission on the Centre-State relations.

Insurgency in Tripura, which had assumed menacing proportions at the beginning of the year, ended following an agreement with the TNV in August. Elections to the State Assembly were held in February and people were able to exercise their democratic right to choose the Government of their choice undeterred by the disturbed conditions

The heralding of 1989 promises to bring back popular rule in Tamil Nadu, Nagaland and Mizoram

Confrontation yielded place to conciliation and consultation with all parties concerned TNV agreed to give up insurgency, abide by the Constitution and join the mainstream expressing its faith in democratic process. Generous help was extended to rehabilitate the TNV men

August also saw an end to the 28-month long agitation, launched for the creation of Gorkhaland by the Gorkha National Liberation Front (GNLF). The Union Home Minister's mediation efforts resulted in successful negotiations with the GNLF with regard to their demand which had been successfully concluded with the signing of two memoranda of settlement at Calcutta and New Delhi.

It was agreed to set up an autonomous council, covering three hill sub-divisions of Darjeeling district under the name of Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council. Accordingly, the State Government of West Bengal passed a legislation and held elections to the council. The settlement put an end to

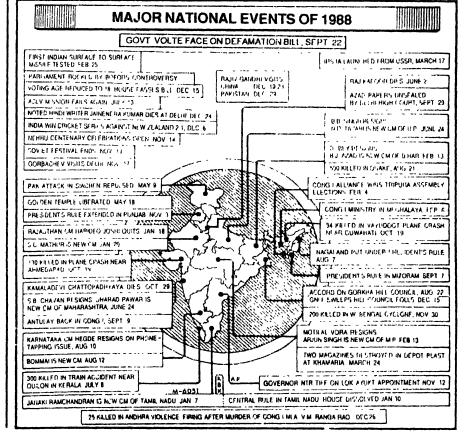
years of strife and generated goodwill and enthusiasm for peace and development of the area. The Central Government issued a notification clarifying the question of citizenship of the Gorkhas

Flushing the terrorists out of the Golden Temple in Amritsar and working out an action plan in Punjab to curb terrorist activities, prevent infiltration and smuggling of arms from across the border and restart the political process formed the core of the Government's policy to deal with the Punjab situation. The action plan included erection of a fence along the most vulnerable sectors of the border, construction of more outpost towers, laying of border tracks, flood lighting selected stretches and patrolling the riverine areas of Punjab and adjoining States.

Police administration in the three border

districts of Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Firozpur had been improved by creating additional police districts. The intelligence machinery was strengthened. Apart from this, several steps like setting up of village protection force pickets, training of the Punjab armed police to work as a strike force and involvement of ex-servicemen and villagers in village protection groups had been taken.

The grievances redressal machinery was activated and a campaign was launched to explain to the people the policies and decisions of the Government to wean them away from the influence of the extremists. The dividend accruing from such initiatives was visible in the form of cooperation of the people to the authorities in fighting violence and militancy. As many as 137 undertrials lodged in the Jodhpur Central Jall were



released following withdrawal of cases against them

The extremist organisations—the National Council of Khalistan and the Dal Khalistan were declared unlawful Secretary level talks were held between India and Pakistan where it was agreed to take immediate concrete measures to contain terrorism, drug trafficking, smuggling and illegal border crossings Pakistan had also agreed to organise joint patrolling to prevent intiltration but that could not take off

In May, the militants made the Golden Temple once again a centre to organise terrorist activities and started the construction of defensive structures. The Government took swift steps and cleared the Femple of the undesirable elements in a highly acclaimed action, entitled "Operation Black Thunder"

The Punjab Assembly was dissolved during the year as the chances of restoring an elected Government lessened following a split in the ruling Akali Dal

The Constitution was amended to enable the Government to apply emergency provisions to Punjab, if the need arose. An ordinance, passed by the Parliament later. was issued to prevent the misuse of religious institutions. The Arms Act was amended to make the penal provisions stringent A Cabinet sub-committee, headed by the Minister for External Affairs, Mr. P. V. Narasımha Rao, was set up to explore the possibility of opening a dialogue with all political parties in the State. The committee met twice during the year. The Prime Ministor, Mr. Raily Gandhi, visited the State to boost the morale of the people in their fight against divisive forces and to initiate various measures for economic development.

Violence unleashed by loft wing extremists in different parts of the country had been causing much concern. The Home

Secretary convened a high level meeting to review the threat. Those who participated in the meeting included Chief Secretaries and Directors General of Andhra Pradesh. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and West Bengal. A multi-thronged strategy was evolved to tackle the problem. It was agreed that strengthening of law and order machinery to curb violence and maintain peace must go hand in hand with measures to ameliorate poverty conditions in rural areas. Following the decisions taken at the meeting, a Central team visited Bihar and Andhra Pradesh to study the situation and recommend necessary steps for solving the problem.

There were fewer communal incidents during the year compared to 1987 following joint efforts of the Contre and the States to defuse such tensions wherever they surfaced. Notwithstanding the Government's efforts to promote communal harmony, communal tensions flared up on the issue of Ram janmabhoomi-Babri Masjid as passions were roused by interested parties Calls were given to launch morchas and bandhs. The Home Minister, Mr Buta Singh, opened a dialogue with various groups to defuse the situation

Meetings and consultations were held with Muslim Members of Parliament, the Vishva Hindu Parishad, the Babri Masjid Movement Action Committee, the Ram Janmabhoomi Mukti Morcha, Hindu religious leaders and distinguished people representing various organisations. The process of dialogue is still continuing and this has helped in reducing tensions to some extent.

In Jammu and Kashmir, subversive elements, aided and abotted by a foreign source, raised to a new level their efforts to disrupt normal life and create disturbances. The Centre rushed assistance to the State and worked out a detailed plan of action with

the State Government to effectively deal with this menace.

Debate was initiated on the report of the Sarkaria Commission on the Centre-State relations, submitted last year. The consultative Committee of members of Parliament attached to the Ministry of Home Affairs discussed the report in detail and the Parliament itself held a detailed discussion on the recommendations. The report was sent to the State Governments for their comments. A national debate was initiated to elicit public opinion on the far reaching recommendations of the commission.

The year also witnessed constitutional breakdown in three States—Nagaland, Mizoram and Tamil Nadu—where Presidential Rule had to be imposed Steps have, however, been taken soon to restore the democratic process and elections have been ordered to be held in January 1989, paving the way for restoration of popularly elected Governments in those States in the new year.

The economic development of northeastern region has been receiving high priority. A committee of Ministers set up for, this purpose met in June. Chief Ministers of the north-eastern States and senior officials of Central Ministries concorned with the development works also participated in the meeting The meeting reviewed the progress of the various projects and suggested measures for their expeditious execution

The Home Minister visited Assam in July to hold discussions with the State Government on the implementation of the Assam accord. Efforts were also made to find a solution to the border problem between Assam and Nagaland, and Kamataka and Maharashtra respectively

The Government's decision on the Sarkaria Commission's recommendations may come in the New Year

State Of Indian Economy

After receiving a battering due to drought, the neconomy picked up stoadily raising hopes of a nine per cent growth rate but its impact was hardly discernible on the common man and prices continued to rule high as the year drew to a close. Thanks to a timely monsoon, hopes of a higher growth rate appeared within reach and optimism of a healthier economic climate was built up in the second half of the year.

Agricultural production, which reached a plateau with an annual yield of around 150 million tonnes in the decade and dipped to a low of 137 million tonnes last year, is stated to be the main contributing factor in the improved performance of the economy A quantum jump is likely to be achieved with the foodgrain production estimated at 170 million torines, a record figure

On the industrial front, though production picked up to 16.2 per cent in April, it started decelerating and dipped to an abysmally low of 2.9 per cent in July Poor performance in

electricity generation contributed to this slide A more growth of 0.1 per cent was registered in July as thermal plants showed signs of wearing out and hydel generation failed to pick up. Manufacturing sector also accounted for the reduced growth However, latest reports show that industrial production for August registered a growth rate of 9.8 per cent

The prices during January-November showed a growth rate of 8.5 per cent on a sustained basis compared with 6.1 per cent last year and 5.2 per cent the year before, based on the wholesale price index

The rate of inflation based on wholesale price index worked out to 6.3 per cent in December, on a point-to-point basis on December 3, as against 8.6 on the corresponding date last year and six per cent the year before. Based on the consumer price index, the rate of inflation during January-September, the latest available, was 9.4 per cent this year as

against 8.6 per cent last year and 8.4 per cent the year before

The consumer price index showed a growth rate of 8 2 per cent as against 10 2 per cent last year and 9 2 the year before. However, the index showed signs of decelerating from July onwards

Despite official claims of a bumper harvest, its impact on the prices does not seem to have yielded any positive results so far. The overall foodgrain stock position has also not shown any substantial increase.

Apart from prices, budgetary resources, mounting governmental expenditure and a tight balance of payments position continued to yield pressure on the economy as the year drew to a close.

The year saw the submission of the first report of the Ninth Finance Commission, midterm evaluation of the Seventh Plan and major exercises on the formulation of the Eighth Plan. The high agricultural growth

prompted the Government to give a go ahead to the Planning Commission for targetting a growth rate of six per cent during the Eighth Plan and to draft the approach paper on that basis. Exercises are already on to raise resources for the Plan, which is likely to have an outlay of Rs. 6,00,000 crore.

While attempting to raise resources of this magnitude, the Planning Commission has shown serious concern over mounting covernmental expenditure and rising revenue, budgetary and current account deficits. The Reserve Bank has also shown concern over the pressure on the balance of payment, deceleration in the growth of savings and mounting revenue deficit.

The balance of payments position sent ripples due to the larger draw-down of reserves of Rs. 1,446 crore in the first quarter of 1988-89 as against Rs 434 crore in the corresponding quarter of 1987-88 However, the foreign exchange reserve, excluding gold and SDRs, improved from Rs. 5,460.6 crore in September this year to Rs 6,3828 crore in October, but it still remained much below the Rs. 6.889.8 crore in October last year

The combined budgetary deficit of the Centre and the States for 1988-89 at Rs 8.325 crore is also more than four times the deficit five years ago. With the revenue expenditure of the Centre nsing at a faster pace than current receipts, there has been an inevitable widening of the deficit on revenue account from Rs 294 crore in 1981- 1 Rs 24,335 19 crore up to November 1988

82 'D Rs. 8,497 crore in 1987-88 and it is estimated to rise further to Rs. 9,842 crore in 1988-89.

During the first four years of the Seventh Plan, interest burden of the Centre has shown a sharp rise. In 1988-89, the net interest payment of Rs. 6,913 crore would absorb 21.9 per cent of the Centre's tax receipts, compared with 114 per cent in 1984-85.

The Ninth Finance Commission had also expressed serious concern over the rapid increase in public debt of Centre and States, which had gone up from Rs. 29,933 crore in 1974-75 to Rs. 180,834 crore at the end of 1986-87. It is estimated to have reached Rs. 210,377 grore by March 31,

Another matter of considerable concorn is the growth in governmental expenditure due to increased subsidies and interest

Announcement of the Government's decision on a six per cent growth rate for the Eighth Plan was accompanied by warnings of heavy tax burden on the affluent and the middle classes. In the context of mobilising resources, Government might well decide to expand the tax base, both direct and indirect, and bring more areas under the tax dragnet. The efforts to unearth unaccounted money will have to be pursued with more vigour.

As per latest figures during 1988 89, revenue collections amounted

Direct tax collections up to November this year rose to Rs. 3,100.29 crore and indiract taxes to Rs. 21,234.90 crore Among indirect taxes, collection through customs duty was Rs. 9,856 14 crore and through excise Rs. 11,378 79 crore.

One disturbing trend during the first six months was a rise in the country's trade deficit by 40 per cent compared with the deficit during the first six months of 1987. This was contributed largely by extremely high imports growth of 26 59 per cent as against a relatively slower growth of 21.26 per cent over the corresponding period last

During April September, the trade deficit stood at Rs 4,177 37 crore compared with Rs 2,987 61 crore during the corresponding period last year. The trade deficit, which was Rs 4,427 67 crore in 1985, had shown a docelerating trend having gone down to Rs. 3,603,07 crore during the first six months of 1986 and further to Rs. 2,987 61 crore last year Thus, unless exports improve during the remaining six months of the current year, the country might well register a record delicit

One redeeming feature of the economy has been the buoyancy witnessed in the stock market The market which saw a bearish trend in the first three months of the year, staged a remarkable recovery in the next few months with the Bombay stock exchange index for thirty sensitive scrips going up The index stood at 675.04 on December 9 this year.

Role Of Armed Forces

It was an year of fresh challenges for the Indian armed forces, with the rapid intervention ın Maldives being acknowledged by foreign military experts to have proved India's capability to meet threats to its sovereignty on land and in high seas.

The precision timed "Operation Cactus". in which Indian forces acted within hours to clear the marcenary threat to a lawfully elected Government on the Indian Ocean island of Maldives made military watchers sit up worldwide. After the success of the operation, military experts wrote in the prestigious defence magazine Janes, "India now has the capability of protecting its strategic interests "

The massive operation, which came as the year was closing, demonstrated that the three services, the Arrny, the Air Force and the Navy, had acted in perfect coordination. The operation coming just a year after "Operation Pawan", the Indian Peace Keeping Forces' intervention in northern Sri Lanka, did not have the pangs of the latter. Obviously, having learnt the lessons from the shortcomings of "Operation Pawan", the services strategists and field commanders worked overtime to make the Maldives a showpiece in military strategy.

The Indian Air Force transport squadrons

rose to the occasion splendidly, with long and short haul aircraft airlifting elite paratroopers, their firepower, supplies as the newly acquired Soviet made TU 142M maritime reconnaissance aircraft launched an electronic surveillance of the Indian Ocean And naturally, the neatly timed operation, the high mark of which was the dramatic interception in the high seas of the mercenary-commandeered Maldivian freighter by naval warships won acclaim for the armed forces from far and wide

Nearor home in Sn Lanka, the year 1988 was a year of runaway success for this Indian Peace Keeping Force which effectively marginalised the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Enlam. Unlike the setbacks of 1987, the large armed presence kept up a relentless pressure in urban areas hitting hard the militants lifeline in thick jungles of Vavuria So effective did these operations, conducted with the MI 25 helicopter gunships providing close air cover, prove that it completely nullified the LTTE threats to disrupt the provincial elections in northern and eastern provinces in Sri Lanka That the elections were a roaring with unexpectedly SUCCASS turnout was a rich reward for the tremendous efforts of the Indian Peace Keeping Force.

On the home soil too, the Army was on

its toes, keeping at bay Pakistani attempts on the world's highest battlefield--the Stachen Glacier Though there were no major flareups, as the two sides thrashed out the matter across the table, light skirmishes continued. The Army in a herculean teat, moved the controversial Bofors 155 mm howitzers right up to the glacier base

The year saw a change of guard in two of the three services, the Army and the Air Force with General V N Sharina taking over from General K Sundarji However, the transition in the Air Force involved supersession of Air Marshal M. M. Singh. the seniormost Air Force Commander, which caused ripples

General Sundary, the master strategist that he was, had caused quite a flutter among top Ainly brass with his bold, imaginative emphasis on the mobility of the armoured corps and the army as a whole. setting up mechanised units and an army aviation corp. He had also conducted two of the largost war-games, "Operation Brasstacks" and "Operation Chequer Board".

However, his successor, General V. N. Sharma, who assumed office in the early part of the year, laid more emphasis on consolidation, cohesion and working on closing the gaps in his thinly stretched

forces. There was full too on the antiinsurgency drive of the army in the northeast with political accords paving the way for reconciliation.

The year 1988 was a watershed for the country's efforts to modernise the armed forces in trontiers of technology. The year saw the induction of the TU 142M super maritime reconnaissance aircraft, which gave the Navy capability of mounting surveillance over the entire Indian Ocean and the new MI 35 helicopter gunships for

the Air Force

The year also witnessed the Naval Chief, Admiral J G Nadkarni, unveiling a blueprint to make the country's youngest service a true bluewater Navy. He said the country was on the threshold of concluding an agreement with western shipyards for designing India's indigenous aircraft carrier. He also said after the successful completion of the Godavari class warships, the Navy was embarking on making the new and more lethal and sophisticated warships

of type 16. During the year, the Navy also fully assimilated the country's first nuclear submarine, INS Chakra.

The curtain downed on the year with prospects of cheer for the armed forces as re-opening of dialogue with China and restoration of democracy in Pakistan raised hopes of easing tension and cold war situation across the icy Himalayas. To add to this, smooth conduct of presidential and provincial elections in Sri Lanka also raised hopes of restoration of normalcy.

Eventful Year For Scientific Research

The year 1988 was an eventful year in Indian science Though it had yo yo like ups and downs for the space programme, it brought new and promising developments in the field of medicine, embryo technology and other areas.

In the international science arena, AIDS, superconductivity, ozone depletion and its consequences were the key issues of ongoing research programmes. The year also marked the phoenix-like return of the American space shuttle and the debut of the Soviet space shuttle.

The Indian space programme was hit by the second successive failure to launch the Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle and the short circuit in the INSAT 1C satellite which has partially crippled it. But the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite, IRS 1A, launched from the Soviet Union in March, is sending high quality pictures of the Indian land mass, which is useful in terrain and resource analysis. IRS 1A data has also helped identify potential sites for diamond mining in Andhra Pradesh.

Development in life sciences, however, seemed to out-number those in other fields

and one of the first developments came from scientists at the Vector Control Research Centre, Pondicherry, who reported the discovery of a new source of a life-saving drug, cyclosporin. The finding is expected to give Indian drug companies their first chance to enter the world market in a big way.

Researchers at the National Institute of Immunology (NII), New Delhi, reported the synthesis of a dual-purpose vaccine that will act as a birth control agent and also protect against some cancers. Another NII-developed vaccine to sterilise stray dogs and unproductive cattle entered the market.

Indian scientists also broke new ground in computer science with a group at the National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore, developing India's first parallel computer at a cost of only Rs. 500,000 in the second phase of the project the computer will be upgraded to reach a standard which will provide an alternative to giant number crunching mainframe computers that are currently imported.

The year also saw the birth of the first batch of embryo transferred buffalo calves

in India. The first report came from Gujarat in January and the technique has been successfully repeated at several livestock research centres. The embryo transfer technique will be integrated into livestock improvement programmes that aim to double the milk output in the country by 2000 AD.

In the national front, Indian defence scientists unveiled for the first time their design of a hyperplane, a reusable space vehicle that will take off from an airport, make its own fuel during flight, and be able to deploy a satellite and return to earth within 80 minutes.

In international AIDS research, the cramble to develop a vaccine against the deadly acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) continued, but most scientists bolieve an effective vaccine is at least five years away

In medical research, an Indian doctor surprised delegates at an international symposium by announcing that he had refined human fat into a calorie rich solution to provide nutrition to debilitated patients

Year Of World Peace

Historians will look back on 1988 as the year of decisive steps towards peace, when wars stopped or showed serious signs of an end on three major fronts—the Gulf, South Western Africa and Afghanistan But, 1988 also brought some of the worst disasters on record

The world breathed a sign of relief in 1988 when Iran and Iraq laid down their arms after eight years of warfare and nearly a million casualties. UN sponsored talks between the two sides are stalled but a peace accord could eventually be signed.

Next door, Soviet troops began a phased pull-out from war torn Afghanistan and pledged to be out for good by early 1989, but Muslim fundamentalist rebels continued their attacks against the communist Government troops and their Soviet allies. The basis for the Soviet pull-out was a UNsponsored accord signed in Geneva by the U.S., the Soviet Union, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Peace will come to South-Westorn Africa. After years of negotiations, Angola,

Cuba and South Africa put their signatures to an accord removing Cuban troops from Angola and giving South Africa-administered Namibia its long-awaited independence.

Chances for peace are higher in West Asia after Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat accepted Israel's right to exist This pushed the U.S to start a direct dialogue with the Palestinians, a move bitterly criticised by Israel's ruling coalition

Nevertheless, the beginning of U.S.-PLO dialogue is seen by the Arabs as a first step towards the establishment of ari independent Palestinian State in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip—symbolically proclaimed by the PLO in 1988 and already recognised by more than 80 States

In Asia, Hanoi announced its forces were leaving war-weary Kampuchea and Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, shattered decades of hostility with China in a Beijing visit in December.

The drawn-out rivalry between Greece and Turkey even began to subside. The two nations' leaders shook hands in Davos, Switzerland, and agreed to talk their differences out—a move which could also help solve the problem of divided Cyprus.

Although the U.S President, Mr. Ronald Reagan, has credited these developments to his foreign policy acumen, most analysts link them primarily with the new thinking of the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev. The Soviet leader has sought an end to regional conflicts so that Moscow could invest more on the domestic front, such as in consumer goods.

Perhaps more than anything else, 1988 brought a watershed in U.S. Soviet relations. The two sides displayed a greater degree of mutual trust and cooperation than at any time since World War II by agreeing to sign an agreement on eliminating all medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe.

Peaceful And Violent Change Of Governments

The United States, Pakistan and Ecuador changed government peacefully in 1988, while Mexico's elections turned controversial and Israel's led to weeks of manoeuvring to form a new government coalition. Amid violent unrest, Haiti changed its government three times and Burma twice.

In other elections and plebiscites worldwide, Chiloans, in a yes-or-no plebiscite, turned down an extension of military leader, won re-election in France. Canada, Venezuela, Finland and Senegal Guatemala. the Maldives and Bophuthatswana, South African homeland. repolled COUD attempts. Panama's President was fired and Lebanon ended the year with two computing governments

In the United States, the Vice-President, Mr. George Bush, won the presidency on November 8 in what was widely interpreted as a public show of support for his boss, Mr. Ronald Reagan, who was ineligible for reelection. With low rates of unemployment and inflation working in the Republicans' favour, Mr. Bush beat Democratic Party nominee, Mr. Michael Dukakis by a 54-46 per cent margin. However, Mr. Bush will face a Congress firmly controlled by the

Democratic opposition.

Voters in Canada liked the ruling Conservatives and returned the Prime Minister, Mr. Brian Mulroney, to another term on November 21. The vote was also considered a referendum on Mr. Mulroney's free-trade agreement with the United States

In Mexico, Mr. Salinas de Gortari won the presidency on July 6 amid charges of massive voter fraud Mr. Salinas de Gortari was certified as getting 50 36 per cent of the vote against two major candidates to his left and right. For the first time, opposition parties won seats in the Senate, and the governing party lost a working majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

In Israel, the centre left Labour and rightwing Likud parties tried to put together a coalition after neither won a majority of Parliament seats in the November 1 elections Likud's talks with small religious parties were stalled over orthodox Jews' demands for stringent religious laws.

In Burma, Mr Maung Maung on August 19 became Burma's first civilian President in 26 years. He replaced Mr Sein Lwin, who lasted only 17 days because of widesproad chaos and bloodshed. Mr. Sein Lwin took over after the July 23 resignation of General Ne Win, whose authoritarian rule had endured since 1962.

In Pakistan, Prusident Zia-ul-Haq died in the August 17 plane crash, whose cause is still a mystery. The Government went ahead with the elections General Zia had called for in November and permitted candidates, contrary to General Zia's intentions, to run as representatives of political parties. The victor was Ms Benazir Bhutto's centre-left Pakistan People's Party making 35-year-old Ms Bhutto, the first woman loader of a modern-day Muslim nation.

In Ecuador, the centre-left lawyer, Mr. Rodrigo Borja succeeded the right-wing President, Mr. Leon Febres Cordero, in the May 8 elections Promising more government intervention in that South American country's battered economy and a non-aligned foreign policy, Mr. Febres Cordero had been one of American allies

In Chile, General Pinochet lost the October 5 referendum that would have extended his term until 1997 by 55-43 margin, forcing him to call open elections, now planned for December 1989. The General has lud Chile since leading a right-wing coup in 1939.

Success For The UN

Major strides in tackling such thorny issues as Namibia, Palestine, Afghanistan and Iran-Iraq war helped boost the United Nations sagging morale and image in 1988

"We have a great many candles lighted, we must now keep those flames alight," said the UN General Assembly President, Mr Dante Caputo, as delegates from 159 nations headed home, winding up their 43rd annual session

The 12 weeks of deliberations were marked more by consensus than by familiar discord. Highlights of what many say has been a spring of peace* are

- --- Half the Soviet troops are already out of Afghanistan, the remaining scheduled to leave in the next seven weeks.
- After fighting a gory battle for eight years, Iran and Iraq agreed to a ceasefire, pending a settlement of the conflict.
- After holding out for a decade, racist South Africa signed on agreement aimed at implementing an independence plan for Namibia
- The United States and the Soviet Union took the first step towards burying the nuclear monster.
- The U.S. opened dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation The Assembly acknowledged the proclamation of Palestine, recognised already by 70 Governments.
- The UN peace-keeping forces won the Nobel Peace Prize

For the first time since 1962—when Nikita Khrushchev came—the UN was host to a Soviet Communist Party chief, Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, who came with a strong plea—and a promise—for peace. The Soviet leader announced plans to withdraw half a million troops from East Europe and Asia.

He was among 20 Heads of Government and State, including the U.S. President, Mr. Ronald Reagan, who addressed the Assembly In his show of support, Mr. Reagan has addressed almost every annual session since he took office eight years ago.

Also for the first time since the UN headquarters were built in the early 50s, the Assembly moved for three days to Geneva because the US did not let the PLO leader, Mr. Yasser Arafat, visit New York to take part in Palestine debate.

Among new disarmament initiatives was an Indian move to curb exploitation of scientific and technological advances for military purposes, which was overwhelmingly approved by the Assembly

The move, introduced by the former External Affairs Minister, Mr. Atai Behari Vajpayee, was an offshoot of the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's proposal at the third special disarmament session for a 22-year programme to rid the planet of all nuclear weapons.

The 43rd annual session came when the world body was just getting back to the centre of international political arena after being sidelined for several years Mr Caputo complimented the Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, who, he said, "merits all our gratitude for having

upheld the role of our organisation dynamically on all fronts, economic, social and political."

The Peruvian diplomat was honoured with Jawaharlal Nohru Award for International Understanding

Most diplomats appeared to believe that much of the progress became possible because of the improving atmosphere between the Super Powers

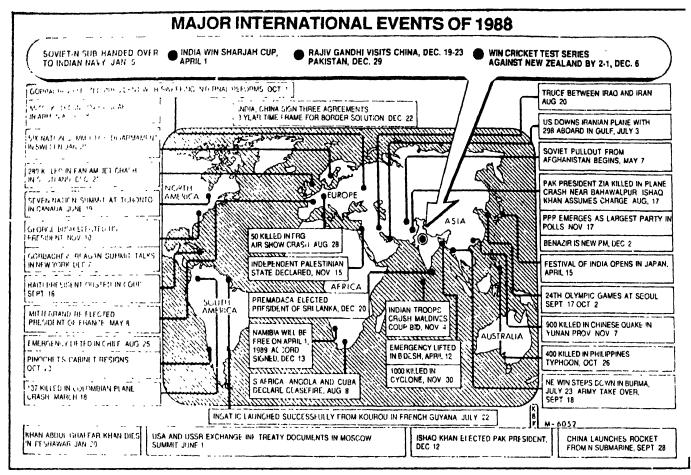
During the three-month session, delegates dealt with all hut seven items of the 146-point agenda before suspending the session till next morith. The spirit of consensus provailed even in passage of the world hody's 1.76 billion dellars budget for 1990.91, something that has almost never happened—except once in 1946, the year the UN was formed.

The Assembly action opened the way for Washington to release over a third of \$ 144 million U.S. Congress has appropriated for the financially strapped UN

There are also several other peace moves—albeit not equally effective—in such trouble-torn areas as South and North Koreas, Western Sahara and the hoary issue of Cyprus

Nor was it all bonhomie. Unpleasant encounter, routine as well as spontaneous, continued India and Pakistan, to give just one example, had exchanges on Kashmir more than once

The South African Foreign Minister, Mr. R. F. Botha, was snubbed sharply by the Cuban Foreign Minister, Mr. Isidora Octavia Malmierca, when he made a dig at human



rights situation in Cuba. The Cuban asked the South African not to abuse the privilege of being lot into an Assembly forum.

South Africa was expelled from the Assembly in 1974 and has not been allowed to return since. Mr. Botha's appearance had to do with signing the agreement for Namibian independence.

The year 1988 may well go down in history as the year of "international understanding and accords" in which India played an active and significant role

A major effort in Indian diplomacy was also seen in the visit of the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, to China, which could mark a "turning point" in the bilateral relations and raises hopes of a settlement of the long pending border dispute.

Before the year was out, Mr Gandhi visited Fakistan to attend the SAARC summit, which gave him and the new Premier of Pakistan, Ms Benazir Bhutto, an opportunity to open a new era in the relations between the two countries.

In the international arena, the year saw an array of accords on issues which plagued the world community for years. These included the Intermediate Nuclear Forces treaty, the Geneva accords on the Soviet troops withdrawal from Afghanistan, the end of the eight-year-old bloody Iran-Iraq war which had claimed over one million.

One major complaint was made by India and other developing nations. Despite progress on political front, little was done to ease the economic burden felt by developing nations. That theme was echoed by the Assembly President, Mr Caputo, who stressed that "the true guarantee of peace is economic development."

Year Of Accords

lives, the signing of the Brazzaville treaty heralding Namibian independence from April 1 and clearer prospects of settlement of the Palestinian issue.

Although India was not directly involved in any of these major international issues, it had played quite a diplomatic role in facilitating accords. The historic INF treaty between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. is foreshadowed in the "New Delhi declaration" signed between Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Gorbachev in New Delhi in 1986.

India has contributed significantly to a sclution of the Kampuchean issue which is imminent. It was the Minister of State for External Affairs, Mr. K. Natwar Singh, who first brought together the former ruler, Mr. Norodom Sihanouk and the Kampuchean Premier. Mr. Hun Sen, meeting them separately in New York and Paris.

The UN was awarded the Nobel Prize for its peace-keeing role in bringing peace to the Gulf region. Here again, India had been constantly in touch with the rival countries.

Mr Caputo, whose own country, Argentina, is reeling under a debt crisis, warned that "as long as concrete measures to alleviate the unjust economic and social situation of two-thirds of mankind are not adopted, any achievement in the area of security will continue to be procarious

Indian Peace Keeping Forces helped in restoring a semblance of normalcy in the strife-torn North Eastern Sri Lanka and nelped the province to have a democratically elected Government Indian paratroopers were rushed to Maldives at short notice to help the democratically-elected President, Mr. Maumoon Abdul Gaycom's Government.

Besides his visit to China, Mr. Gandhi had earlier visited Japan, Vietnam, Syria, West Germany, Hungary, Jordan, Yugoslavia, Spain, Turkey and Bhutan. In turn, several Heads of State and Government from abroad visited India during the year highlighted by the visit of the Soviet President, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, in November which was mot significant both from bilateral and international angles. Among other foreign dignitaries who visited India were the Sri Lankan President Mr. J.R. Jayewardene, King Birendra of Nepal, President of Bangladesh, Mr. H. M. Ershad, and President of Malgives, Mr. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom.

Pragmatic Compromise In West Asia

To a Middle East habitually beset by violent competition for power and wealth, 1988 brought an uncommon measure of moderation and pragmatic compromise. It took Palestinian youths armed with stones to challenge what they saw as Areb inertia and Israeli intransigence in an uprising that altered the course of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The 'Intifada' (upnsing) in the Israelioccupied West Bank and Gaza Strip took both Israel and the PLO by surprise. It projected the 41-year-old campaign for a Palestinian homeland onto television screens world-wide and propelled the PLO Chairman, Mr. Yasser Arafat, into proclaiming a Palestine State, recognising Israel's right to exist and renouncing terrorism

The Palestine movement was cajoled into compromise by fears that Israel would annex the West Bank after Jordan's King Hussein severed administrative ties with the area in July. The King's action was believed to have been prompted at least partly by a growing sense that Washington took its

Arab allies for granted, continuing to give a blank cheque to Israeli rulers.

More than 80 countries recognised the Palestinian State, but the outgoing U.S. Administration refused Mr. Arafat a visa to address the UN General Assembly in New York, which was promptly shifted to Geneva However, this became overshadowed by Washington's later decision to end a 13-year-old ban on official contacts with the PLO and to hold ice-breaking talks in Tunis. The policy change raised worried voices in Israel which felt itself becoming increasingly isolated.

An Israeli general election failed to produce an outright victor, with the balance between the hardline Likud bloc and the more conciliatory Labour Party held by religious zealots. After seven weeks of negotiating, Likud and Labour finally joined forces in a right-led coalition which the Prime Minister, Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, said would be dedicated to fighting the diplomatic gains of the PLO.

Israel also projected its hardline image of

power politics with one of its biggest raids deep into Lebanon in six years, sending airborne commandos to attack Palestine guerilla bases just south of Beirut on December 9

It was the quiet, persistent diplomacy by the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, that helped silonce the guns in the Iran-Iraq war While poace talks in Geneva have so far failed to produce a final settlement, for millions of Iranians and Iraqis the August 20 ceasefire was a wolcome end to eight years of agony

Peace in the Gulf prompted a realignment in Arab politics. Egypt returned to the Arab mainstream after nearly a decade of ostracism for its 1979 peace treaty with Israel, and a new conservative axis linking Cairo, Amman, Baghdad and Saudi Arabia began to emerge in regional affairs.

Gulf peace also promised stabilisation of the world oil market, with Iran and Iraq accepting equal output quotas and the OPEC countries agreeing to cut total output in a glutted oil market

Indian Sports Scene

The year 1988 was full of disappointments, turmoil and petty squabbles on the Indian sports scene, as off field activities took precedence over actual games. The year witnessed a marked decline in standards with national sports bodies more immersed in politicking—the not result being debaclos and disasters.

While the Government and sports cognoscenti talked volumes of taking sports to the masses, only elitist games, like cricket and bridge provided the saving grace internationally on a bleak canvas blotted by the murder of national badminton champion Syod Modi

The Government thrust guidelines on national associations which in turn resented them—albeit weakly, keeping in view the Scoul Clympics. The result was confusion and lack of coordination, and New Delhi lost the bid to host the 1992 Commonwealth Games to Victoria (Canada)

Political considerations led to India forfeiting its Davis Cup World Group playoff match against Israel, while England cricket tour was called off when New Delhi objected to the inclusion of skipper Graham Gooch and seven others in the England squad for having sporting links with South Africa.

In cricket, India won the Sharjah Cup and the third Asia Cup and defeated a visiting New Zealand side in the Test and one-day series Earlier this year, India drew the four-Test series (1-1) and lost the one-dayers against the visiting Caribbeans.

International Circuit

BRIDGE

India became the first Asian country to make the semi-final grade at the World bridge championship held at Venice in October The Indians who did the country proud were Jaggy Shivdasani, Rajesh Dala, Abinesh Mukherjee, Shantanu Ghosh and Debasish Roy

HOCKEY

The hockey scene began on disrical note, with both seniors and juniors failing in the international tournaments. The seniors finished tifth in the second Indira Gandhi Gold Cup held in Lucknow, while the cubs were placed third in the inaugural Asia Cup tournament in Karachi.

Hockey continued its downhill journey but for a brief path, in which India won the Marshalls' international at Nairobi defeating Pakistan on two successive days. Indians finished sixth in the Seoul Olympics, while the junior boys and girls failed to qualify for the World Cup.

Back home, two international hockey tournaments were held for the junior men and women. The junior women tournament was won by South Korea, India failed to qualify while Pakistan and South Korea qualified in the junior men tournament. India finished third and for the first time failed to qualify for the main tournament.

CRICKET

Beginning of the year saw the emergence of 19-year-old leg-spinner Narendra Hirwani,

who grabbed 16 wickets on his maiden appearance in the fourth cricket Test at Madras against the West Indies in January, which India won by 255 runs. Hirwani rounded off the year claiming 20 more victims in a three-Test series against New Zealand during November December.

Led by Ravi Shastri, India won the Sharjah Cup, defeating Sri Lanka and New Zealand

After a six-month ban was lifted, Dilip Vengsarkar was again installed as captain and led India in the Champions Trophy at Sharjah, which they lost but brought the Asia Cup from Dhaka to the country, defeating Pakistan and then Sri Lanka In the finals

Back home, as the England tour had been cancelled, the Indians were left to face only a depleted New Zealand side. But before the first Test, selectors dropped a bombsholl, omitting middle order batsman Mohinder Amarnath from the side. Mohinder reacted angrily, describing the selectors as "a bunch of jokers"

India beat New Zealand 2.1 in the Test series and made 4-0 in the one day series, with the fifth match at Jammiu being washed out. New Zealand's all-rounder Richard Hadlee became the highest wicket-taker in the world, crossing the 374 mark in the first Test at Bangalore.

Mohammed Azharuddin became the fastest century-maker in one-day cricket when he slammed an unbeaten 108 off only 64 deliveries against New Zealand at Baroda, and Srikkanth the only bowler to have claimed five wickets in one-day on two occasions.

BADMINTON

Veteran Frakash Padukone led India into the final round of the Thomas Cup badminton tournament in the qualifying competition played at the Indoor Stadium in New Delhi In the women's section, the Indians failed to qualify for the final round of the Uber Cup

In the final round played in Kuala Lumpur, India lost to China 0.5, to England 1.5 (in which Prakash defeated Nick Yates) and 0.5 to Malaysia. However, the game received a bloody blow when Syed Modi was gunned down in Lucknow, leaving the sports fraternity stunned.

India made a clean sweep of the inaugural South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) badminton championship held at Hyderabad, winning both men and women toam events and in the open individual events. It was an all-Indian affair with Vimal Kumar and Seema Bhandari emerging winners in the men and women section.

FOOTBALL

The seventh Jawaharlal Nehru Gold Cup football tournament at Siliguri turned out to be a nightmare for the Indians as the hosts could manage just one point Indians lost to China 0.2, Hungary 1-4, Bulgaria 0-3, drew with Poland and lost to the Soviet Union 0-2

India participated in the Asia Cup soccer tournament held at Abu Dhabi and as expected finished at the hottom. And in the Asian Club fcotball championship held in Beijing, Mohun Bagan put up a poor display and lost all the three matches without a fight.

TENNIS

After making to the finals of the Davis Cup, India went down 0.5 to Sweden without much resistance and then Indian trio of Vijay Amritraj, his brother Anand, and Ramesh Krishnan just could not get past Yugoslavia in the first round

The India-Yugoslavia tie was played at the Delhi Lawn Tennis Association (DLTA) courts. The Indians just could not face the towering. Slobodon. Zivojinovic. The Government later lunged on the scene and under political pressure, refused permission to the Indian team to go to Tel Aviv and play against Israel in the play-off tie.

However, Vijay did bring laurels for the country when he bagged another prestigious award, the main Fairplay Trophy of the UNESCO

ARCHERY

The lifth Asia Cup archery championship was held at Calcutta, which was won by South Korea. The three-member Indian team won a bronze, thanks to Sham Lal, who was placed third in the 50 in individual event.

SEOUL OLYMPICS

The biggest disappointment was India's performance at Seoul Though none

expected miracles from Indian participants, but the way camps were conducted and tall claims were made prior to the Games, the end result was shocking.

The selection of the athletic squad was reduced to a farce, and after much deliberations the Sports Minister waived all the standards set for the selection of the players for the Games The result was utter humilitation P. T. Usha, once the nation's pride, was not physically fit, but still went to Seoul and gave one of her worst performances. Same happened with other women athletes, the whole thing turning out to be tragic The athletes, despite not being fit, went to Seoul and brought disgrace to the nation

Swimmer Khazan Singh came from Australia and shooter Soma Dutta from the United States along with their foreign coaches but did nothing worth mentioning. The wrestlers and the archers were other failures though trained by the foreign coaches. The weightlifters did slightly better, creating a new Commonwealth record while the boxers and yachtsmen just marked their presence at Seoul.

Table tennis star Kamlesh Mehta trained in China and Japan before going to Seoul, apparently found the opposition too much. It was left to old war horse Vijay Amritraj to redeem some of the prestige for the country, though pitted against second rank Henri Laconte, Vijay gave the Frenchmen a run for his money before bowing out.

A physically fit hockey team finished sixth, a little consolation.

BASKETBALL

China claimed the second International Invitation women's basketball tournament held in New Delhi, defeating South Korea. India finished third.

HIMALAYAN CAR RALLY

The eighth Himalayan car rally had its quota of excitement, tension and thrill. Japan's Kenjiro Shinozuka retained the title in this year's rally which had heavily-chopped routes

Domestic Circuit

CRICKET

Tamil Nadu annexed the Ranji Trophy championship after a lapse of 33 years, beating Railways in the final. North Zone retained the Vizzy Trophy beating West Zone by seven wickets. North Zone also won the Vijay Merchant Trophy beating East Zone by nine wickets.

FOOTBALL

Punjab retained the Santosh Trophy, the symbol of national football supremacy, with the hosts Kerala finishing runners-up.

Goa's Salgaccar Club won the 12th Federation Cup defeating Border Security Force Calcutta's Mohun Bagan defeated their arch rivals East Bengal to lift the

Rovers Cup. Kerala lifted the women's Federation Cup for football beating Manipur 4-2 in tie breaker. East Bengal claimed the third All Airlines Gold Cup edging out Mohammedan Sporting in the final Machyamgram High School (Bengal) won the Subroto Cup and Korean Bank team took away the DCM Cup. Mohun Bagan beat Manchester A.C.— a mediocre side from England—1-0 in the match hailed as the jubilee match.

HOCKEY

Indian Railways won the men's and women's National hockey championships. Indian Airlines lifted the prestigious Nehru Trophy for hockey, youth IFFCO XI claimed the Beighton Cup. Namdhari Club, Sirsa, won the Sanjay Gandhi tournament, while the Border Security Force claimed the Aga Khan Cup.

CYCLING

Railways won the 43rd Senior National cycling championship dethroning the defending champion Bihar

CHESS

Maharashtra won the 14th National women's chess championship

TABLE TENNIS

In table tennis, Bengal won the boys championship in the 40th Junior National and Inter-State championship, Tamil Nadu claimed the girls title, Maharashtra "B" won the sub-junior boys and Tamil Nadu sub-junior girls

BOXING

Services made a cloan sweep of the National boxing championship

SWIMMING

Olympian Khazan Singh emerged the individual champion in the 44th National aquatic championship and in the women's section Lorraine Verghese became the champion

BILLIARDS AND SNOOKER

Geet Sethi retained the National billiards and snooker title, and Metherwan Daruwala his squash title

ATHLETICS

In athletics, Mercy Kuttan stole the limelight in both at Jabalpur and Kanpur, P. T. Usha did not take part in these National and Inter-State meets due to injury. In the National cross country championship held at Hyderabad, Railways' Danvir Singh won the men's and Suman Rawat women's

Athletics took back seat when the politicking took over regarding the selection of Seoul squad. Prior to Olympics, international athletic meet was held in Delhi.

(Continued on page 55)

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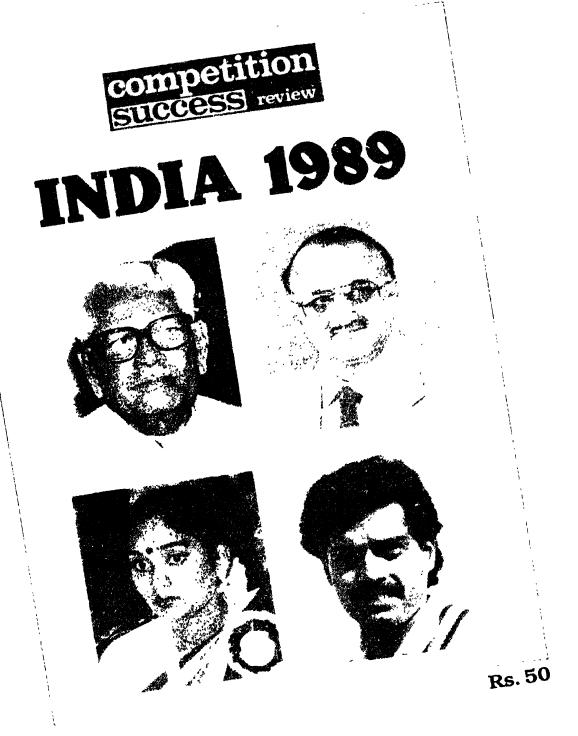
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RULES OF LIVING

Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.

Never trouble another for what you can do yourself.

Never spend your money before you have it.

Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.

Pride costs us more than hunger, thirst, and cold.

We seldom repent having eaten too little.

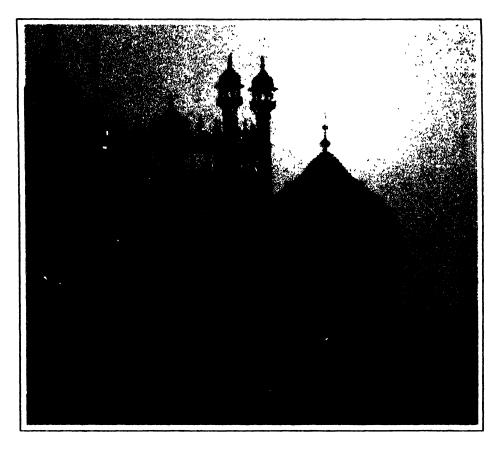
Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.

How much pain the evils have caused us that have never happened!

Take things always by the smooth handle.



The view left us breathless.



I hailed the jewel in the lotus. Because that's how the fort's dome looked, against the amber-red glow of the sunset sky.

It was a photographer's dream. And I clicked away.

As the light shifted, the sun broke into a thousand pieces.

Reflected by the monument's windows and brass covered minarets.

Oriental music wafted in the air. Monumental folly

Along with the buzz of flies. Hovering over piles of rotting food.

In which cows and pigs searched for a meal

Then, a man — obviously a tourist — walked up to throw more fruit-peel on the mound of garbage.

The pigs surged forward...

Help protect the heritage to which you belong

As you travel, you discover.
India's golden heritage,
unparalleled anywhere else in the
world.

5.000 years of history in countles forts, monuments and shrines.



So did the stench.



And the splendorous diversity of nature.

In myriad hues and colours. Don't remain silent when someone defaces a monument, shows disrespect to a place of worship or pilgrimage, or in any other way damages or dirties the surroundings.

Persuade him.

Prevent him. Report him.

Help protect your priceless heritage.

It's the only one you have.



Improve Your Appearance By Weight Control

Desirable Weights

(According To Height And Age)

In our October 1988 issue we published the chart of desirable weights considering body frame (small, medium and large). Since then many readers have written to us about including the age factor also. Hence we publish a new weight chart giving details of average weight and age, based on a medium body frame.

11 to to be						Weigh	t in poun	ds/kg (in	Indoor o	(othing			
Height (in shoes)*		Ages	20-24	Agea	25-29	Age	30-39	Ages	40-49	Ages	50-59	Ages	60-69
					M	EN							
		Pound	d Ka	Poun	d Kg	Poun	đ Kg	Pound	i Kg	Poun	d Kg	Poun	d Kg
5 ft 2 in	(157.5 cm)	128	58 05	134	60 77	137	62.13	140	63 49	142	64 40	139	63 04
5 ft. 3 ln.	(160.0 cm)	132	59.86	138	62.58	141	63.94	144	6531	145	65.76	142	54.40
5 ft 4 in	(162 6 cm)	136	61 68	141	63 94	145	65 76	148	67 12	149	67 57	146	66 21
5 ft. 5 in.	(165.1 cm)	139	63.04	144 `	65.31	149	67.57	152	68.93	153	69,39	150	68.03
5 ft 6 in	(167 6 cm)	142	64 40	148	67 12	153	69 39	156	70 75	157	71 20	154	69 84
5 ft. 7 in.	(170.2 cm)	145	65.76	151	_68.48	157	71.20	161	73.02	162	73.47	159	72.11
5 ft 8 in	(172 7cm)	149	67 57	155	70 29	161	73 02	165	74 83	166	75 28	163	73 92
5 ft, 9 in.	(175, 3 cm) '.	153	69.39	159	72.11	165	74.83	, 169	76.64	170	77.10	168	76 19
5 ft 10 in	(177 8 cm)	157	71 20	163	73 92	170	77 10	174	78 91	175	79 36	173	78 46
5 ft. 11 i n.	(180.4 cm)	161	73 02	167	75.74	174	78.91	178	80.72	180	81.63	178	80 72
6 ft 0 in	(182 9 cm)	166	75 28	172	78 00	179	81 18	183	82 99	185	83 90	183	82.99
6 ft, 1 ln	(185.4 cm)	170	77.10	177	80 27	183	82 99	187	84.80	189	85.71	188	85 26
6 ft 2 in	(188 0 cm)	174	78 91	182	82 54	188	85 26	192	87.07	194	87 98	193	87 53
6 ft. 3 ln.	(190.5 cm)	178	80.72	186	84,35	193	87.53	197	89.34	199	90.25	198	89 7
					wo	MEN							
4 ft. 10 fn.	(147.3 cm)	102	46 26	107	48.53	115	52.15	122	55.33	125	56.69	127	57.6
4 ft 11 in	(149 9 cm)	105	47 61	110	49 89	117	53 06	124	56 23	127	57 60	129	58 50
5 ft 0 in	(152 4 cm)	108	48 98	113	57,25	120	54,42	127	57,60	130	58 95	131	59 4
5 ft 1 in	(154 1 cm)	112	50 79	116	52 61	123	55 78	130	58 95	133	60 32	134	60 7
5 tt. 2 in.	(157.5 cm)	115	52.15	119	53.97	126	57.14	133	60.32	136	61,68	137	62.1
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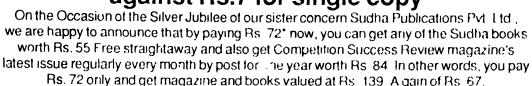
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The Commission's advertisement published in the daily newspapers and *Employment News/Rozgar Samachar* of December 17 1988 contains complete information in respect of the Services/posts, plan of examination, centres, how to fill up the application form, etc

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- (ii) Commerce Gradinites Post graduates with 50 per cent of Labove aggregate marks (relaxable in case of Scheduled Castes/Tribes at 40 per cent) in Graduation/Post graduation degree examinations. Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination of Chartered Accountants or Cost and Works Accountants are also eligible.

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- 4 Selection Procedure : Eligible candidates will be called for a written examination. Objective Tests comprising Test of Reasoning, General Knowledge and Current Affairs, Numerical Ability and

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Combined Defence Services Exam , May 1989 (May 20, 1989)

Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 1989 (June 11,1989)

Last date January 30, 1989

(Continued from page 46)

Stars like world 110-metre record holder Renaldo Nehemiah, Britain's middle ardistance runners Steve Ovett and Moorcroft and Sudan's Omar Khalifa

participated.

BRIDGE

R K. Kini's (Bangalore) team won the National bridge championship.

VOLLEYBALL

Andhra Pradesh took the men's National volleyball and the Railways claimed the women's National volleyball titles.

Olympic Athletic Events

For the second year running, Ben Johnson cast his shadow over world athletics but for utterly different reasons. If 1987 brought acclaim for an astonishing world record of 9.83 seconds for the 100 metres, 1988 brought shame and disgrace for an even more incredible run. His stunning 9.79 sec victory over Carl Lewis quickly turned into ashes when it was revealed the Jamaican-born Canadian had used performance-enhancing steroids.

Johnson's was the most glaring example of cheating and although athletics authorities resolved to weed out the charlatans there was a lingering suspicion that other Olympic champions had dipped into the alchemist's box of tricks. Johnson's coach Charlie Francis and doctor George Mario Astaphan have been suspended pending the results of enquiries

Seoul saw the resurgence of the United States although only 24-year-old Kim Gallagher won anything over 400 metres, adding a bronze to the 800 m silver she won in Los Angoles where the Eastern bloc was sorely missed. They trailed East Germany by one medal but their tally of 26, which tied the Soviet Union, included 17 silver to the GDR's nine. No other country reached double figures although Kenya's four gold, two silver and one bronze had the big three shaking.

Flo Jo, otherwise known as Florence Griffith-Joyner, and her sister-in-law Jackie Joyner-Kersee, or JJK, were the outstanding women athletes in Seoul

Flo Jo, the glamour queen of the Games, won three golds and a silver. She broke the 200 m world record twice in the same day, bettered the Olympic 100 m record and almost gunned down the formidable Soviet. Olga Ryzgina in the 4 x 400 m relay as she equalled. Fanny Blankers Koen's medals record for a woman. Her heptathlon/long jump double made JJK the first person ince. Harold Osborn won the high jump and docathlon in 1924 to win a multi-event and an individual discipline. She broke the heptathlon world record in spite of a twisted knee.

Lewis, following Johnson's disqualification, kept his 100 m title but six jumps in a drawn-out long jump competition probably deprived him of the 200 m as clubmate Joe Deloach pipped him on the line. Lewis was controversially missing when the United States sprint relay team was disqualified in the heats. However, he finished the Games with two golds and a silver to add to his four golds from Los Angeles

Nineteen-year-old Steve Lewis became

the youngest Olympic 400 m champion as Butch Reynolds, who had broken Lee Evans' 1968 record in Zurich in August, overconfidently left his effort too late. And 29-year-old Andre Philips ended Edwin Moses' reign in the 400 m hurdles as Amadou Dia Ba grabbed a first Olympic silver medal for Senegal.

East Germany take only potential medallists to championships and they get great publicify out of the near-invincibility of their athletes but Heike Dreschler and Silke Moller were reduced to bystanders by Flo Jo However, Christian Schenk, an old-tashioned high jumper, straddled two tough days to win East Germany's first Olympic decathlon title although the competition was more notable for the demise of the oncegreat Daley Thompson.

Sergei Bubka proved he really is the greatest by finally winning an Olympic title after two world championships. At one point it looked as if he would not win a medal at all but he responded magnificently to lead the Soviets to a clean-sweep. He considered going for the 20-foot (6.10 m) barrier but finally decided he had enough after almost six hours of billowing wind, poor lighting and three interruptions for medals ceremonies.

Africa, even without the Ethiopians, made the biggest inroads with Kenya leading the way with seven medals. Morocco, for whom Brahim Boutayeb stepped into the breech when Said Aouita flopped, took home gold and bronze, Senegal won silver and Ahmed Salah won bronze for Djibouti. Kenya's medal count was actually better than in 1968 when they captured three golds, three silvers and one bronze. Their four golds in Seoul were won even without two of their 1987 world champions Billy Knochellah and Paul Kipkooch.

Paul Ereng, in his first year at 800 metres, scored a sensational win which Peter Rono matched in an even bolder 1500 m run which exposed the mental hang-ups of his opponents. Peter Elliott, running after a pain-killing injection for a groin strain, might well have beater. Rono if he had not been so worried about beating fellow-Briton Steve Cram.

Triple world cross country champion John Ngugi followed his lead in the 500 m when he quite sensibly allowed the other runners to worry about each Fellow-Kenyans Julius Kariuki and Peter Koech had just as effectively killed the opposition with their mid-race surge in the steeplechase Kariuki, who looks as if he will become the first man to run the event in under eight minutes, Koech, Ereng and Rono all have scholarships in U.S. colleges.

Douglas Wakiihuri, who is based in Japan, found Italy's Gelindo Bordin just a little too tough and too smart over the last couple of kilometres in the marathon but recovered to beat Salah for the silver. K!pkemboi Kimeli was on target for the 10,000 m gold until Boutayeb pounched.

Seoul was memorable for some monumental flops—Aouita, Cram, Moses, Reynolds, Thompson all went the way of Norwegian long-distance great Ingrid Kristiansen and Bulgarian high Jumper Stefka Kostadinova. Kristiansen hobbled off the track with a foot injury, leaving Olga Bondarenko of the Soviet Union to outkick Scotland's Liz McColgan for the 10,000 m gold

Rostadinova, world champion and record holder, was dead certainty for gold. She refused to believe it when 30-year-old Louise Ritter from Texas beat her in a jumpoff

Britain's middle-distance star Seb Coe and American hurdler Greg Foster were among the missing guests and the failure of some of the biggest names in athletics even to qualify fer Seoul has prompted the International Olympic Committee to consider allowing current world or Olympic champions to compete irrespective of whether they qualify for their national teams.

Li Meisu became China's first ever women's athletics medal winner but Asia had a disappointing Olympics. Li heaved the shot 21 06 m to miss the silver medal by one centimetre as East German Kathrin Neimke responded with 21.07 m Huang Zhihong made the final eight with a throw of 19 82 m. Zhao Youfeng was deprived of a bronze in the women's bronze by East Germany's Katrine Dorre, who was reportedly "pregnant" in the spring and out for the rest of the year

Portugal's 1987 world champion Rosa Mota, bronze medallist in Los Angeles, ran a great race to defeat Australia's Lisa Martin. Takeyuki Nakayama finally finished fourth in the men's marathon after sharing the pacemaking for much of the race but fellow-Japanese Susuma Takana achieved the dubious distinction of becoming the fastest non-qualifier for the men's 400 m final Incredibly, his 44.90 sec run only got him into fifth place in the semi-finals.

Debbie Flintoff-King, whose sister died just before the Australian team left for Secul, caught Tatuana Ledovskaya of the Soviet Union at the finish of the 400 m hurdles for a gold medal that symbolised the Olympic spirit

Cricket Tumbles To Undignified Depths

Crickot's international future hangs uneasily in the balance as 1988 draws to a close all because of the game's eternal African problem. The Test-playing nations have long been wrangling over how to resolve the sport's major headache, born of the tradition of English players wintening in the Republic. There are 70 of them out there at the moment.

The International Cricket Conference has always been cricket's greatest stonewallers but their January 23 special general meeting is D-Day to produce the compromise that is the only solution to the problem. On the ICC table will be a West Indies proposal which originally domanded a blanket international ban on any players with South African sporting contacts. That has been watered down by an Australian amendment which would bind selectors not to choose players who have been to South Africa for tours to countries where they would be persona non grata, while allowing them to play where political sanctions are not applied.

The Cricket Boards agree that all players will start out with a clean slate on April 1, 1989—thus leaving the onus of going to South Africa entiroly on the players But what will the politicians make of that agreement? What can still upset the applocant is England's attitude, to be thrashed out at a special meeting on January 19 of the Test and County Cricket Board Could England be tempted into exercising their right, as founder members with Australia, to voto? A right which the West Indies, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka are trying to have scrapped.

The English have been pushed into an isolated corner. Under the current proposal they could end up with "home" and "away". Test teams but a veto would leave them as virtual international outcasts. The ranks closed still further against England with two serve warnings.

First, the cancellation of their autumn tour of India Sticking by their principle of retaining the right to select their best team, England chose eight players with South African connections, including the captain Graham Gooch, who were duly refused visas by the Indian Government Second, England were then stunned when their replacement trip to New Zealand was threatened after Pakistan pulled out of a three-day one-day series, saying that playing against such a toam is contrary to the Pakistani stance in various international

forums." Spelling it out in such clear terms was perhaps the action which may finally persuade England to accept the ICC proposal.

India may have gone against two past ICC, agreements that countries would not interfere in the selection of another nation's team but the choice of Gooch surely lacked tact. Not only that but he was a reluctant captain and tourist anyway.

But then English cricket is in the doldrums all round, whipping boys on the field and stumbling from one problem to another off it through inept leadership. One of England's most respected cricket writers commented: "None of the selectors' previous foibles could compare with the way they blundered into losing the England tour of India by appointing Graham Gooch as captain. No issue in the last 40 years has been handled more blindly than this one."

The Mike Gatting-Shakoor Rana incident in the Faisalabad Test last December shook cricknt to the core. It was hard to believe things could get worse for England. That they used 28 players in six Tests last summer tells the tale. They were beaten out of sight, again, by West Indies who won the series 4-0 After two consecutive 5-0 whitewashes, England did at least manage to draw the first Test

The tabloids saw off Gatting after the series opener over seedy allegations of his rest day sex romps with a barmaid Three more captains followed John Emburey, Chris Cowdrey, who was ousted in messy fashion and with May his Godfather too, and Gooch in five Tests. At least Gooch could say he stopped England's record run of 18 Tests without a win but beating inexperienced Sri Lanka is nothing to write home about.

Umpining trouble still haunts Pakistan This time the Australians reckoned they were stitched up, even considering an early return home when trouble flared only three days into the oponing Test in Karachi. Much of the Australian anger was directed at World Cup final umpire Mahboob Shah although they were also critical of the Karachi pitch Javed Miandad survived two vehement lbw appeals early on, struck his fifth Test double-century and the Pakistanis won the match by an innings to take the senes 1-0.

West Indies, meanwhile, are emerging from a spell of uncertainty to re-establish

themselves as cricket kings. Without Viv Richards and Malcolm Marshall they suffered a first home Test defeat in a decade when losing by nine wickets to Pakistan in the opener to a nail-biting series last April

Imran Khan, lured out of a first attempt at retirement, took 11 wickets in the match. Pakistan then hung on grimly to draw an epic second Test but Winston Benjamin and Jeff Dujon put on 61 to make sure the series was shared when seeking West Indies to a tense two-wicket win in the last

As the year ended, the West Indies were on the way to doing to Australia what they had already done to England after winning the opening two Tests. Remarkably there hat-tricks were broken in both matches-the first time two different bowlers have taken hat tricks in the same series-for the West Indian Courtney Walsh and then Australia's Mery Hughes, Hughes was not even aware of his feat until it was pointed out by team-mate Steve Waugh. He took wickets with the last and first balls of succeeding overs to end the first innings and then sent back Gordon Greenidge with the opening delivery of the second innings.

Individual landmarks included the New Zealander Richard Hadlee becoming the most successful Test bowler of all time when he claimed his 374th wicket Hadlee's 13th delivery on the first day of the first Test in India saw Arun Lal caught at slip and gave the Kiwi possession of a record he previously shared with lan Botham

India's 19-year-old Narondia Hirwani, a bespectacled leg-spinner, produced the best-ever Test debut figures of 16 for 136 as West Indies were thrashed by 255 runs at Madras last January He took eight wickets in both innings to strike a blow for the preservation of his rare art

In November, Viv Richards took i01 off New South Wales to become the first West Indian among the 22 batsmen to complete 100 first class centuries. One day he should be joined by Graeme Hick The Zimbabwean born batsman continued his phenomenal run getting. His 405 not out against Somerset was the first first class innings of 400 in England for 93 years. He scored nearly 3,700 runs in all, his first-class aggregate of 2,713 including tencenturies, and became only the ninth player to complete 1,000 runs before the end of May.

Graf, Sabatini Herald New Era

Steff Graf's unique 'golden' Grand Slam and a barnsterming end to the season by fellow teenager Gabriela Sabatini heralded a new era in women's tennis, and confirmed the decline of two of the greatest champions the game has ever known After dominating all comers for nearly a decade, Chris Evert and her great friend and rival

Martina Navratilova failed to win a major title hetween them in 1988. And when the final curtain came down on the season at the Virginia Slims championship finals in New York in November, perhaps the once invincible duo should have taken their failure to survive the quarter-finals as their cue to bow out.

Graf, concentrating, confident and unleashing her blistering forehands like thunderbolts, swept all before her. She won 75 of her 78 matches and became only the fourth women's player in history to hold all four major championship titles at the same time—a feat previously completed only by (Continued on page 62)

Diary Of Important Events

NATIONAL

JANUARY

- The ruling AIADMK splits as majority of District Unit Secretaries elect Jayalalitha as its General Secretary.
- 2: A Division Bench of Andhra Pradesh High Court records prima facie finding of abuse of official position against Chief Minister N. T. Rama Rao
- 4: Home Minister Buta Singh signs an agreement with Tripura Chief Minister Nripen Chakraborty to finalise an action plan to fight TNV insurgency.
- 7: Janaki Ramachandran sworn in as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, along with seven Ministers.
- 9: Notorious terrorist Satnam Singh Bawa, associate of Jinda, escapes from police custody in Punjab
- 11: Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Janaki Ramachandran fails to get Congress (I) support in proving her majority in State Assembly.
- 13: Jayalalitha and 200 supporters of her AIADMK faction injured as police lathicharges the group and arrests several people.
- 16: Noted economist and Rajya Sabha member L. K. Jha dies.
- 18 : Rajasthan Chief Minister Harideo Joshi steps down from office
- 20 : Former Chief Minister Shiv Charan Mathur sworn in new Rajasthan Chief Minister after a three-year ouster from office
- 21: Four-day old lawyers' agitation turns violent with a clash with police at the Tis Hazari Court complex in Delhi injuring 30 people.
- 25: Nation's highest honour of "Bharat Ratna' conferred on late Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M G. Ramachandran
- 28: Pro Janaki AlADMK and Congress members fight nitched battle in Tamil Nadu Assembly as Janaki Ramachandran wins confidence vote
- 29: Union Government declares the whole of Tripura as "disturbed area" as TNV extremists kill 17 people in two incidents
- 31 : Popular Tamil novelist and Jnanpith Award winner P. V. Akhilandam dies

FEBRUARY

- 2 : Peaceful polling in Meghalaya and Tripura
- 3 : Dilip Vengsarkar debarred from competitive cricket for six months for his writing in the press during India-West Indies series
- 4 : Congress (I) and its electoral ally Tripura Upajati Juba Samiti (TUJS) scrape through with a majority to defeat ruling left Front in Tripura.
- 5 : Seventeen-member coalition ministry headed by Sudhir Ranjan Majumdar installed in Tripura.
 - 6: Eleven-member Congress ministry led

- by P. A. Sangma swom in Meghalaya amidst controversy.
- 14: In a major Cabinet reshuffle, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi inducts two former Chief Ministers into the Cabinet.

Arjun Singh sworn in as new Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh in place of Motilal Vora, while Bhagwat Jha Azad sworn in as Bihar Chief Minister to succeed Bindeshwan Dubey.

- 19: Calcutta High Court issues stay order restraining the National Library from removing the controversial complete manuscript of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's India Wins Freedom from the library premises
- 23: Following sustained defiance of his ruling by senior Ministers and others in treasury benches, Vice-President and Chairman of Rajya Sabha Shankar Dayal Sharma offers to resign
- 24 : Big all-round increases in passenger fares, freight and parcel rates in Railway Budget
- 25 : India's first ever tactical surface-tosurface missile Prithvi successfuly testfired from Snharikota.
- 29: Agriculture, irrigation, rural employment and textile industries given boost in the Central Budget for 1988-89

MARCH

- 2: Home Minister to enquire into the alleged offer by some political groups of Rs. 30-40 crore to former President Zail Singh to contest the last presidential elections
- 7: Striking lawyers in Now Delhi abuse and manhandle several Supreme Court lawyers to prevent them from entering court.
- 15: Normal life paralysed in Opposition ruled States, while others partially affected by Bharat bandh called by eight Opposition parties

Rajya Sabha passes Bill seeking to extend President's rule in Punjab and impose Emergency, amid anti-Government slogans and walk-out by Opposition.

- 16: Thousands of commuters stranded in the Capital following withdrawal of DTC buses on the eve of indefinite strike by its employees.
- 18: At least 90 people killed in fresh avalanches in Kargil district of Ladakh in Jammu and Kashmir

Delhi High Court lawyers decide to call off strike following institution of judicial inquiry

- 24: Income Tax Department files cases against Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister N. T. Rama Rao and his two sons in the special court for economic offences.
- 28 : Six Union Ministers, including Motifal Vora and Bindeshwari Dubey and several Opposition stalwarts including L. K. Advantand Ram Jethmalani, elected to Rajya Sabha.

APRIL

3 : Security forces seal the entire Indo-Pakistan border in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir to check the entry of terronsts from Pakistan,

4: Madhya Pradesh High Court directs Union Carbide to pay Rs 250 crore as interim compensation to the victims of Bhopal gas leak disaster.

Rajesh Agnihotri, the lawyer whose handcuffing sparked off the lawyers' strike in New Delhi in January, arrested for obscene writing in ladies toilet in Delhi University.

- 6: Minister of State for External Affairs K. Natwar Singh discloses India had agreed to pay Rs 50 crore to LTTE leader Prabhakaran for resettlement of LTTE supporters after Lanka accord.
- 7: Botors Managing Director Per Ove Morberg and Legal Adviser to Nobel Industries tells JPC that no Indian agent received kickbacks in Bofors gun deal.
- 8: Unprecedented violence at West Bengal Assembly as two bombs explode inside Assembly premises and one outside.
- 9: Intelligence reports indicate that terrorist groups in Punjab have acquired. U.S.-made Stinger missiles from Pakistan.

Kiran Bedi, DCP, transferred to Central Reserve Police Force after Goswami-Wadhwa committee submits interim report to Lt-Governor of Delhi

- 10: Indian Navy receives first batch of Tupolev-142m maritime reconnaisance aircraft with a range of over 11,000 km.
- 11 : Raj Kapoor awarded prestigious Dada Saheb Phalke Award for meritorious services to Indian cinema.
- 15: Northern Command starts fencing the border from Kathua to Chhamb
- 21: Government declares that allegation of payment of 7 per cent as commission in the purchase of HDW subs from West Germany was baseless as revealed by detailed ongury
- 22: Lok Sabha rocked by *Hindu* report that the Hindujas might have acted as middlemen for Bofors to secure Howitzer contract
- 25: Litigants rush to courts as all lawyers end the over three-month-old strike demanding suspension of Delhi DCP Kıran Bedi
- 26: Joint Parliamentary Committee report on Bofors states that no 'extraneous' considerations such as bribes or kickbacks, as alleged by media, at any stage influenced the selection of the gun, eading to Opposition walk-out in Rajya Sahha

MAY

2: Three-storey children's hospital in Jammu collapses in which at least 30 people feared killed.

Dada Saheb Phalke Award winner Raj Kapoor has acute asthma attack during presentation ceremony in New Delhi.

- 4 : Afghanistan President Najibullah holds talk with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi on proper implementation of Geneva accord
 - 7 : Karnataka Home Minister R L.

from Queen Elizabeth II.

- 26 : Roh Tae Woo sworn in President of South Kousa
- 27 : Panamanian legislature dismisses Prosident Erick Arturo Delvalle
- 28 : Education Minister Manuel Solis Palma swom as Panama's Head of State MARCH
- 4: Widespread violence, with 13 persons dead, and poor turnout mark Bangladesh poll

Fifteen persons gunned down by LTTE in a raid in Sri Lanka's eastern districts.

- 5: Bangladesh's ruling Jatiya Party wins majority in parliamentary elections
- 6: Nineteen Sinhalese killed and 23 wounded when LTTE militants blow up a truck in Trincomales district.
- 7: In Bangladesh, Awami League chief and leader of eight-party alliance Sheikh Hasina Wajed rejects newly-elected Bangladesh Parliament.
- 10: UK and U.S. veto a non-aligned proposal to impose mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa.
- 11: Indonesian President Suharto reelected by People's Consultative Assembly for another five-year term.
- 12: Austrian President Kurt Waldheim defends his action during World War II as a junior Nazi Officei in Balkans as necessary for survival.
- 13: Stampede at National Stadium in Kathmandu as soccer fans flee during a violent hailstorm when over 80 die and hundreds injured.
- 14: Train services start on Seikan Tunnel partly under sea, linking Japan's main island of Honshu with the northern island of Hokkaido.
- 18: U.S. to send 3,200 troops to Southern Honduras on an emergency deployment readiness exercise to counter alleged incursion of Nicaraguan forces into that country
- 19: Riyadh confirms to U.S. that China had sold Saudi Arabia intermediate-range ballistic missiles
- 25: Nicaraguan Government and Contra rebels sign an agreement for a 60 day truce and amnesty for political prisoners
- 28 : Iranian gunboats attack Jainarayan Vyas an Indian tanker in southern Gulf

APRIL

- 2 : King Fahd of Saudi Arabia expels U.S. Ambassador
- 4 : Behan Muslims in Bangladesh relaunch their agitation for repatriation to Pakistan
- 9 : General Yang Shankgun elected fourth President of China

Hijacked Kuwaiti Airways plane with about 50 hostages lands in Cyprus

- 10 : Hijackers holding Kuwaiti airliner in Cyprus kill a hostage but release another
- U.S. imposes sanctions against the regime of Panamian strongman, General Manuel Noriega, who refuses to quit and face trial in U.S. on drug trafficking charges.
 - 11: Nearly 100 civilians and unspecified

number of armymen killed, and over 1,000 injured in a Pakistan army ammunition depot explosion in the twin cities of Rawalpindi and Islamabad.

13: Hijackers aboard Kuwaiti airliner free 15 hostages.

"The Last Emperor" by Italian director Bernado Bartolucci wins nine Oscars.

- 15 : Geneva accord on Afghanistan signed in the presence of UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Foreign Ministers of Soviet Union, Pakistan, Afghanistan and U.S. Secretary of State.
- 17: Khali-el-Wazir, military deputy to PLO chief Yasser Arafat shot doad at Tunis.
- 26 : Nearly 55,000 Tamil plantation workers to get Sri Lankan citizenship.
- 28: Pakistan-Afghanistan border shut following heavy fighting between Afghan rebels and the army.

MAY

- 1: U.S. President Ronald Reagan authorises U.S. naval commanders in the Gulf to aid neutral ships under attack.
- 2. : Saudi Arabia refuses U.S. plea to check missiles bought from China.
- 3 . U.S. decides to provide more arms to Pakistan.
- 5 : Soviet Union conducts an underground nuclear test explosion at Semipalatanisk in Central Asia.
- 8 : U.S. ship and Chinese boat collide in Ragoshima
- 9: French President Francois Mitterrand re-elected for another seven year term.

Underground nuclear blast with a yield from 20 to 150 kilotons conducted in Novaya Zemlya islands in the Soviet Union.

- 11: Chaim Herzog swom in President of Israel for a second five-year term.
- 15: China and Bhutan agree on guiding principles towards demarcation of border.
- 16 : Soviet army begins to leave Afghanistan.
- 20 : All-eve expedition dimbs Mount Chamlang
- 23 : Hungarian party chief Janos Kadar removed from office
- 27: Mohammad Hasan Sharq named new Prime Minister of Afghanistan.
- 30 : Fourth Super Power Reagan-Gorbachev summit gets under way at Kremlin.

Zia dissolved Pak Assembly, sacked Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo

31 : Zia takes over all powers Provincial Assemblies dissolved

JUNE

- 2 : Shoot-at-sight orders in Sri Lanka to tackle JVP violence
- 7: Judges panel clears Kurt Waldheim of charges of participation in Nazi killings.

Anti-Chinese demonstrations in Lhasa.

- 8 : Bangladesh Parliament passes Islam Bill.
- 10 : Moscow offers permanent moratorium on nuclear tests.
 - 13: Iran attacks U.K. tanker.
- 19: Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal escapes gunman's attempt on his life.

JULY

- 3: An Iranian Air passenger jet with 298 people on board shot down in the Gulf by a U.S. warship, No survivors.
- 4: Humayun Khan, Pakistan's Ambassador in New Delhi, appointed his country's Foreign Secretary.
- 18: Iran announces unconditional acceptance of a UN Security Council call for ceasefire in the Gulf war.
- 22: INSAT 1C launched from Kourou in French Guvana.
- 23 : General Ne Win resigns as Chairman of the ruling Burma Socialist Programme Party
- 28 : Sein Lwin elected President of Burma and Chairman of Burma Socialist Programme Party.

AUGUST

- 7: Major General Chatichaí Choonhavan appointed first elected Prime Minister of Thailand in Bangkok.
- 9: A 350-strong United Nations Peace Keeping Force including 15 Indian members, formed to monitor ceasefire between Iran and Iraq.
- 17: Pakistan President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq killed in a plane crash near Multan. Ghulam Ishaq Khan succeeds.
- 19: Maung Maung named President of Burma.
 - 24: Martial law lifted in Rangoon.
- 25: Nearly a million people demonstrate in the Burmese capital demanding the establishment of an interim Government.

SEPTEMBER

- 1: U.S. accuses Soviet Union of violating the Geneva accord on pull-out of Soviet troops from Alghanistan.
- 4: Landslide victory for the People's Action Party of Singapore headed by Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew in Singapore's sixth general elections
- Eight thousand people die of starvation in Sudan
- 10 : Sri Lankan President J R. Jayewardene issues proclamation merging Northern and Eastern Provinces.

Yugoslavia named next Chairman of NAM.

- 11 : Tamil militants kill 11 citizens in Sinhala village in Eastern Amparai district
- 12: Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan selected for the 1988 Beyond War Organisation Peace Prize
- 13: Eight police personnel and a civilian killed as suspected LTTE militants blow up Sri Lankan police patrol jeep. Sri Lankan Government releases 115 political prisoners
- 14: Five-day ceasefire by Indian Peace Keeping Force in Sri Lanka to enable participation by Tamil groups in the electoral processes for the North-East Province
- 16: Burmese Government orders all members of the military police and civil service to resign from the Burma Socialist Programme Party.
- 18: Army seizes power in Burma; pledges to hold democratic multi-party elections.

Haiti President Lt.-General Henri Namphy ousted in coup; Brig. General Prosper Avril takes over

- 19: Sweden's ruling Socialist Democrats led by Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson sweep back to power in the general elections.
- 20 : Emperor Hirohito of Japan taken critically ill.
- 21 : Military-dominated Government makes General Saw Maung Prime Minister of Burma

Israel success in launching first satellite into orbit sends shock waves in U.S.

- 24: Commander-in-Chief of Lebanese Armed Forces General Michel Aoun named new Prime Minister of Lebanon.
- 27: Rakowski named the new Polish Prime Minister by Communist Party.
- 29: U.S. space shuttle 'Discovery' carrying five astronauts blasts into space from Cape Kennedy, Florida
- 30 : Shake-up in Kremlin, Soviet President Gromyko out and top aides Yegor Ligachev and Viktor Chebrikov shifted.

OCTOBER

1: Mikhail Gorbachev emerges as the most powerful leader in Soviet Union combining offices of General Secretary of Communist Party and President of the country.

Ethnic violence in Sind Province of Pakistan, 208 persons killed

Troops and communists clash in Burma, 172 persons killed

- 4 : Libya and Chad agree to restore full diplomatic relations
- 6 : Chile's military Government concedes that Prosident General Augusto Pinochet has lost referendum on continuing his 15year rule
- 8: Iran and Iraq agree to UN proposal to break deadlock in Gulf war peace talks.
- 10 : Forty-five Sinhalese killed allegedly by LTTE men in village in northem Sn Lanka

Hundreds of Burmese civil servants arrested or sacked by Burma's rulers

- 11 : Sri _ankan Cabinet approves Bill to grant immediate citizenship to all "Stateless" people of Indian ongin
- 12 : Egyptian writer Naguib Mahfouz wins 1988 Nobel Prize for literature

New Czechoslovac Prime Minister Ladislav Adamec promises gradual reform.

Military rulers in Burma issue shoot-atsight orders against demonstrators.

17: Briton James Black and U.S research partners, Gertrude Elion and George Hitchings, share Nobel Prize for medicine.

Ugandan airliner crashes near Rome, 28 dead

- 18 : Maurice Allais of France awarded Nobel Prize in economic science
- **20 : Three Americans—Leon Lederman, Melvin Shwartz and Jack Steinberger—receive Nobel Prize for physics while three Germans—Johann Deisenhofer, Robert Hubu and Harmut Michel—share Nobel Prize for Chemistry.

26: At least 450 persons listed killed or missing as typhoon rips through Philippines and ferry with 511 passengers sinks.

NOVEMBER

- 3 : China and Bangladesh sign pact on flood control.
- 4 : Bangladesh Government bans Salman Rushdie's Satanic Verses.

Soviet Union announces suspension of its troops withdrawal from Afghanistan.

- 7: Hundreds killed in quake in China
- 8 : George Bush elected President of the United States, names James Baker Secretary of State.
- 11 : Maumoon Abdul Gayoom installed President of Maldives for a third five-year term
- 12 : Soviet cosmonauts Vladimir Titor and Musa Manorov break the 326-day record for staying in space
- 15 : PLO Charman Yasser Arafat declares a State of Independent Palestine.
- 18: Pakistan People's Party of Ms Benazir Bhutto wins most seats in Pakistan polls
- 22 : Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's Conservative Party re-elected
- 23 : U.S President Ronald Reagan names John Randolph Hubbard Ambassador to India
- 25 : Nine countries sign a convention governing mining in Antarctica
- 27 ; U.S. rejects PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's application for a visa to come to the
 - 30 : Storm kills 500 in Bangladesh

DECEMBER

- 2 : Ms Benazir Bhutto sworn in Prime Minister of Pakistan
- 4: 17-member Cabinet of Ms Bhutto sworn in Pakistan
- 7: Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev announces in UN, big cut in Soviet military forces in Eastern Europe, holds "summit" meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan and President-elect George Bush.
- 8 : About 55,000 killed in a devastating earthquake in Armenia in the Soviet Union
- 9: Varadharajaperumal of EPRLF swom in Chief Minister of North Eastern Province in Sri Lanka.
- 12 : Ishaq Khan elected President of Pakistan
- 13 : PLO Chief Yasser Arafat addressed special UN Assembly session in Geneva
- U.S. responds by offening to hold direct discussions with PLO in Tunis
- 19 : Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi confeis with Chinese leaders in Beijing
- 20 : R. Premadasa elected President of 3ri Lanka.
- 22: Pan Am jumbo jet crashes in Scotland killing all 258 aboard and 10 on ground.
- 28 : At least 32 killed in Sri Lanka violence.
- 29: Fourth SAARC summit begins in Islamabad; Pakistan Prime Minister Ms Benazir Bhutto takes over chairperson of SAARC.

For the first time in decades, the national

- anthems of India and Pakistan rent the air at Islamabad international airport to welcome formally an Indian Prime Minister on Pakistani soil.
- 30: During bilateral talks, Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan bring forth their earnest desire to work towards a new phase of relationship between the two countries.

SPORTS

JANUARY

- 1 : Pakistan wins Asia Cup junior hockey title in Karachi.
- 3 : Zeoshan Ali, Nandini Rangarajan triumph in National tennis championship.
- 16: India beats West Indies by 255 runs to square the four-Test series 1. Leg spinner Narendra Hirwani creates history by taking 16 wickets on debut

Pakistan beats Soviet Union to claim the Indira Gandhi Gold Cup in hockey.

- 21: Syed Modi and Madhumita Bisht retain National badminton titles.
- 24: Mats Wilander and Steffi Graf win the Australian Open tennis at Melbourne.
- 25: West Indies beats India to score a 6-1 win in the one-day international cricket series

FEBRUARY

3: Indian cricket captain Dilip Vengsarkar debarred for six months from all grades of cricket for violation of Board's contract.

International women's chess master Bhagyastyee Sathe is the National chess champion

- 4 : Soviet Union keeps Nehru Gold Cup football title
- 7 : Yugoslavia defeats India 3-2 Davis Cup tennis
- 12 : Indian chess grandmaster Vishwanathan Anand makes it three-in-a-row in the National 'A' chess championship
- 20 : Geot Sethi retains National billiards

MARCH

- 8: Niaz Murshed of Bangladesh wins the Kcyenco International grandmasters chess at Calcutta.
- 20: Ib Frederiksen becomes the first unseeded player to win the all England badminton title in London; Gu Jiaming of China captures the women's crown
- 22 · East Bengal retains Airlines Gold Cup football title
- 31 : Tamil Nadu cricket team wins Ranji Trophy

APRIL

- India triumphs in the three-nation tournament at Sharjah
- 21: Punjab lifts Santosh Trophy football prize for the sixth time.
- 29 : Steve Davis of England wins professional snooker title in Sheffield

MAY

- 14 : Jahangir Khan of Pakistan wins World title in squash at Amsterdam.
- 16: Punjab Police claims Bombay Gold Cup hockey title.
- 10 : China's Chen Longcan and He Zhili win men's and women's single titles in Asian

table tennis championship.

JUNE

3 : Railways retain National cricket championship for women

China retains Über Cup badminton title in Kuala Limpur

- 4 : China men capture Thomas Cup badminton title at Kuala Lumpur.
- 5 : Mats Wilander wins French Open tennis championship at Paris
- 19 : India wins Nairobi hockey championship
- 25 : Notherlands claim European football title at Munich
- 28: Mike Tyson knocks out Michael Spinks to confirm his superiority in heavyweight boxing in Atlantic City.

JULY

- 2 : Steffi Graf wins Wimbledon women's tennis crown in London.
- 4 : Stofan Edberg emerges new Wimbledon men's tennis king in London.
- 11 : Thailand's Wattana Pu Ob Orm claims Asian snooker title at Colombo

AUGUST

- 8 : Yasin Merchant wins four-nation snooker championship at Dhaka.
- 30 : Fourteen-year-old Matthew Sadler becomes the world's youngest male international chess master.

SEPTEMBER

10 : Steffi Graf completes Grand Slam in tennis by winning the U.S. Open championship at New York.

12: Mats Wilander wins the men's title at U.S. Open championship.

17: XXIV Olympic Games open in Seoul.

27: North Zone and West Zone declared joint winners of Duleep Trophy in New Delhi

OCTOBER

- 2: Seoul Olympic Games end; Soviet Union tops the medals tally with 132 medals (55 gold, 31 silver and 46 bronze).
- 5: Tamil Nadu beats Rest of India to win Irani Trophy in cricket in Madras.
- 14: Salgaccar beats Border Security Force to win the Federation Cup football tournament in New Delhi.
- 22: West Indies triumphs in three-nation cricket championship in Sharjah.
- 25: World chess champion Garry Kasparov of Soviet Union claims World Cup in Reykjavik.
- 30 : Kenjiro Shinozuka of Japan retains the Himalayan Car Rally title.

NOVEMBER

- 3: Border Security Force wins Aga Khan hockey tournament beating Rall Coach Factory of Kapurthala.
- 4 : India regains Asia Cup cricket title in Dhaka.
- 12: New Zealand all-rounder Richard Hadlee becomes the highest wicket-taker in cricket history.
- 17: P. T. Usha wins World Trophy award She was the recipient from Asia
 - 27 : Andhra Pradesh and Railways win the

men's and women's titles respectively in Senior National volleyball championship in Hissar.

30 : Soviet Union wins men's title in because Olympiad; Hungary tops in the women's section.

DECEMBER

6: India beats New Zealand to win the three Test cricket senes 2-1.

Mohun Bagan wins Rovers Cup football tournament in Bombay.

- 11: Indian Airlines wins Nehru Cup hockey championship when they beat Rail Coach Factory of Kapurthala in New Delhi
- 15: India beats New Zealand to take a winning lead in the one-day cricket series.
- 20 : Kerala women beat Manipur to become champions in the tenth Federation Cup women's football tournament at Bhadreswar
- 26: Railways dethrone Bengal in the 26th Junior National football championship in Palghat to claim the Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy Trophy.
- 28: Services and Kerala annex the men's and women's titles respectively in the 17th Senior National handball championship in Jaipur.

Border Security Force beat East Bengal to win the Durand Cup football tournament in New Delhi

29: West Indies clinches the five-Test series against Australia in Melbourne

(Continued from page 56)

Maureen Connolly, Margaret Court and Martina Navratilova. And the West German went one better than her legendary predecessors by also winning the Olympic gold medal in Seoul, where tennis returned to the agenda after an absence of 64 years.

Graf's achievements are without parallel in the history of the game and it is difficult to see anybody stopping her in the near future—unless boredom (what else can you climb after Everest?) or fatigue set in Yet her coach, former Czoch Davis Cup player Pavel Slozil, thinks that the best is still to come.

Graf's ruthless pursuit of perfection is evident to anyone who has watched her strenuous work outs on the practice courts. Even in mock games with Slozil sho hates to lose a point. Quite apart from the sizzling power of her groundstrokes, what makes Graf such a dangerous opponent is her speed. She is a permanent blur of movement and reaches balls many would concede as winners.

Despite the careful planning and guidance of her ultra-protective father, Peter Graf, the 19-year-old millionairess did begin to show signs of mental tiredness in Seoul "I wanted to escape to an island with no one to bother me," Graf confessed later. But she managed to hold on long enough to see off the looping top-spin of Sabatini and win the gold medal in straight sets in the final

Like the West German, Sabatini also pulled out of the Federation Cup to take a well-earned end-of-year break. But there is little doubt both players will be straining at the leash when the time comes to launch their 1989 campaigns. Alas, great champions all too often fail to pick the right time to quit and Evert and Navratilova stubbornly refused to accept that their glory days were behind them both fantasised about renewed triumphs in 1989

It was said to see Evert refuse to contemplate retirement After all she could blow out the 34 candles on her December birthday cake with the satisfaction of knowing she had a record 157 singles titles safely slashed away and her recont marriage to American ski champion Andy Mill seemed like the ideal time to make the break

Despite winning four titles, Evert was bitterly disappointed by her season which went off the rails when she suffered a heel injury at the Italian Open in May and then lost to 16-year-old Aranxa Sanchoz of Spain in the trird round of the French Open in Paris—a tournament she had won a record seven times

It was only slightly more credible to listen to Navratilova, who recently changed her coach for the sixth time in two years (Dallas professional Craig Kardon taking over from fellow American Tim Gullikson), talk of reclaiming her world No. 1 spot from Graf Czech-born Navratilova, now 32, won her 136th title in Filderstadt, West Germany, in October and chalked up her 43rd win against arch-rival Evert in Chicago in November to extend her lead in their 80-match series stretching over 15 years. She also triumphed in the New England championships the following month—beating Sabatini in the semi finals and promising Soviet player Natalia Zvers va in the final

Graf's remarkable run of 46 consecutive wins finally ended in New York when she was beaten by a combination of Pam Shriver's serve and-volley tennis and a severe bout of flu in the semi-finals of the Virginia Slims championships The defeat completed the West German player's historic but exhausting season for she immediately withdrew from the Federation Cup in Melbourne in order to rest.

Graf's only other defeats in 1988 were inflicted by Sabatini back in the spring---defeats which Gral later welcomed as having "taught me a lot." 18-year-old glamorous South: American, who has put on one-and-ahalf inches in height and half a stone in weight in the past year, eagerly pocketed the women's championships at the Madison Square Gardens with an impressive straight-sets victory over Shriver, it was her fourth and most important title of the year and underlined her credentials.

Banning Brain Drain Is Imperative For India's Quantum Leap Into The 21st Century

Introduction

Among the battery of personality tests. the Group Discussion Test is the most important and popular one This technique at once enables the examiner to assess the leadership levels and personality characteristics of all the candidates constituting the group and undergoing the Group Discussion Test at one and the same time Thus as many as 12 candidates can be evaluated and assessed simultaneously in about 20 to 25 minutes. In no other personality field test, so many individuals can be reliably tested within this short span of time It is obvious that if these candidates were to be individually interviewed or otherwise tested for the same purpose, it may easily take six to eight

Secondly, the candidates are tested when they are busy in action and when they expose their natural personality traits with utmost spontaneity. The nature of the test is such that no candidate can put on a mask for any length of time during the test Above all, the Group Discussion Test also enables the examiner to compare each cándidate with the rest in the group besides obtaining the matrix preferences of the participants. Thus, the individual assessment of the examiner can be crosschecked with the preferences of the candidates themselves

Rationale

Maximum advantage from this test caribe derived when the same is applied as a leaderless group task. No one will be designated or appointed officially as the leader, chairman, speaker or president for the Group Discussion exercise. The examiner will announce the subject, briefly explain the guidelines or rules and thereafter retire from the scene. He will not in any way participate, into vene or interfere with the deliberations of the group when it is engaged in the task of carrying out the discussion.

As we all know, it is not possible for any group or team consisting of two or more people to accomplish a common task or goal without the help of a leader or coordinator. In the absence of an appointed leader, those in the group with natural leadership abilities will automatically come forward to fill the vacuum. There could be competition and rivalries among those who wish to

GROUP DISCUSSION

assert themselves as loaders. The successful loader will be able to overcome all obstacles and opposition and help the group complete the discussion within the given time frame.

We are presenting to our readers the taperecorded version of a 'live' Group Discussion conducted at our Competition Success Institute. The export comments of the examiners have been incorporated at the right places to enable correct approciation of the proceedings, operation and evaluation. This group consists of eight candidates of similar age level, educational qualifications and background experience. The exercise being a friendly and informal exchange of views, every candidate has the freedom to say what he feels like, as and when he feels like The group has full liberty to form any additional rules if it so desires

The time allowed for the discussion is 25 minutes. To facilitate easy recognition and identification, the candidates have been requested to address or refer to one another by the roll or chest number allotted to each candidate. After announcing the subject and launching the group on its task the examiner has retired from the scene and the group is left to proceed with the discussion on its own.

Progress

In the presence of the examiner the candidates were a bit tense and maintained total silence. Once he has retired from the scene, the candidates feel somewhat relaxed. The silence is broken and replaced by low whicepers, asides, cross talks, and murmured conversations among the group members. However, before the whispers and asides could gain any momentum No. 4 intervenes in a hurry.

No. 4: Hello folks, I mean you all I want to request, what I mean is that I would like to say something. You see the time is very short. We must start the discussion without any waste of time. We must start with No. 1. Now No. 1, please come on, you speak After you No. 1, it will be the turn of No. 2, No. 3 and so on. Now please start No. 1.

No. 2: Hold on, hold on No. 4. What are you saying? I cannot make any head or tail of whatever you are proposing or wanting.

My first problem is the subject itself which I think is quite confusing. In my view there is some catch somewhere in it. It is better we look at it a little more closely.

No. 4: (Seems somewhat taken aback and upset. He also looks rather confused) Catch! What do you mean by catch? Anyway, let us not worry now and waste time about catches. When we discuss the subject, we may find out your catch, if any. In the meantime, I suggest each of us speak for two minutes in the first round. Thereafter, we talk later in the second round also.

No. 2: I say No. 4, what is wrong with you? Why don't you listen to what I say, I told you that I don't understand the subject. I mean it has some hidden implication. How can one talk without knowing the subject and understanging its meaning?

No. 6: (Intervening at this stage) It looks as though No. 4 has some ideas after reading the model group discussion tests and he might also have undergone some coaching Now he is attempting to establish himself as the loader. What do you say No. 7?

No. 7: (Does not answer but maintains a stoic silonce)

No. 4: Okay, okay, No. 6, I heard you So what? I only made a request to you all What is wrong with that?

No. 2: Every damn thing is wrong I told you there is some catch somewhere. The subject sounds funny. Unless we know the secret, we all will fail

No. 4: (He is totally taken aback by this direct attack from No. 2. He does not know how to proceed further. At this stage, No. 5 takes over.)

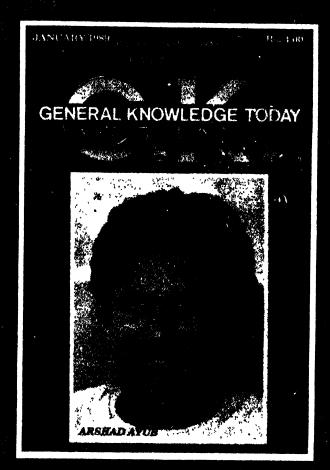
No. 5: No. 2, I take it that you feel that the subject, as given to us has some hidden meaning and that we should not accept it on its face value. Do I understand you correctly?

No. 2: (Appears relieved) Yes Sir, you are very right Sir, that is exactly what I meant when I said there was some catch somewhere. The aubject sounds phoney. Only when there are brains the question of drain will arise. Where are the brains? And there is also the question of quantum leap. We are not talking about price hike or inflation, where quantum leap can figure.

No. 5: Okay, let us examine 1 et me repeat the subject as announced by the examiner and let us all take a look at it The subject ruads. "Banning Brain Drain is Imperative for India's Quantum Leap into the 21st Century"

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No. 2: You see how can we cry a halt to the brain drain by merely banning it?

No. 5: (Smiles) Well, No. 2, you have a point there. This is what the examiner wants us to discuss. The subject is definitely controversial and it has been deliberately worded in that way so that there will be doubts and controversies You see, such controversies will provoke a very lively discussion Many may not agree with the subject as you have done But others may agree. Some may argue that brain drain is not escalating. Some may even say there are no brains and hence no drain also. But others may say that all the bright brains from our country are being drained out by foreign countries like America, England, Germany and so on. The best thing to do is to discuss the subject and allow each candidate to air his opinion. Shall we then proceed on the lines suggested by No. 4? No. 1, would you kindly take the floor and start the ball rolling?

No. 1: One moment please I am afraid you must excuse me. You soe brain drain and all that in my view is more a science subject. No. 2 already told us it has some hidden meaning. If you permit me, therefore, I would like to listen to others first before venturing to air my opinion.

No. 5: It is perfectly all right No. 1. You don't have to worry. You are welcome to speak whenever you are ready. Now we can perhaps move on to No. 2. What do you say. No. 2? Would you like to open the discussion?

No. 2: No man, I better not I still feel the subject is not all that straight. May be my fears are unfounded, but they are there. I suggest we request for volunteers and those who volunteer can be given the choice to speak first.

No. 5: Very good It is a nice idea and we shall try after checking up with No. 8 whether he has any objection to be the opening speaker. We can then proceed anti-clockwise, i.e., after 8, we can move to 7, 6, 5 and so on. In that case, No. 1 and yourself, will be speaking towards the closing stages of the first round. Let us find out from No. 8. What do you say No. 8?

No. 8: Thank you No. 5. I am always at your service. If it is okay with everybody in the group I will be only too happy to be the opening speaker.

No. 5: There you are friends! May I have your approval please?

Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 7: Yes, yes, Come on No. 8 (Others do not comment and their silence has been taken as approval. No. 8 starts the discussion by presenting his views as the opening speaker)

Comments: No. 4 takes the plunge and wants to function as the leader and coordinator. But he lacks originality, ideas and resourcefulness. Ho is a poor imitation. He has not grasped the essentials. Hence, he flops badly. He is unable to overcome the obstacles created by No. 2. As one of the candidates had pointed out he has perhaps read about the Group Discussion

proceedings without really and fully uncerstanding its intricacies. No. 2 raises the banner of revolt against No. 4 but fails to make any constructive contribution of his own. He is not sure of himself and is haunted by unnecessary doubts. He is extremely hesitant and cautious and applies the brakes all the time. He wastes the opportunity offered to him to be the opening speaker.

No. 1 is a dull and insipid candidate, devoid of ideas. He refuses to serve as the opening speaker and offers lame excuses. Another candidate who prefers to maintain silence in spite of being invited expressly to offer his comments is No. 7. The extent of participation by No. 6 is marginal but he reveals interest and follows the proceedings closely. He seems to be an intelligent and informed observer as he is able to judge No. 4 with fair accuracy.

In contrast we find No 5 to be the livewire and chief coordinator of the group. Initially, when No 4 and 1 are quite eager to take the floor, he discreetly remains in the background | as an interested and imaginative observer. When he finds that Nos 4 and 2 are at loggerheads and others in the group are unable to resolve the problem, he steps in to take over the leadership and responsibility with complete assurance and self-confidence. We find him well informed and endowed with ideas and resourcefulness. He tackles first No. 2. with tact and imagination After delity pointing out through proper clarifications that the fears of No 2 are unfounded, he gives some encouragement to No 4 and asks No. 1 to jump into action. Unfortunately No. 1 refuses to act and poses another problem. The problem becomes complex and complicated when No 2 not only refuses to start the ball rolling but suggests that the group go in for volunteers But No 5 is not dismayed or disheartened. He persists with zeal and determination. He tries with No. 8 and meets with instant success. Once again we find No. 5 carrying the group with him by seeking its approval for the final course of action decided upon by him The group fully endorses his decision. As for No. 8, we find that he is ready to accept the responsibility. At a critical stage he lends excellent support to No. 5.

No. 8: Gentlemen, the topic for our discussion, as already said by No. 5, reads as follows "Eanning Brain Drain is Imperative for India's Quantum Leap in's the 21st Century". It implies that brain drain is blocking our progress. Next, the proposition points out that the necessity has arisen to stop this brain drain. It also by silence indicates that brain drain is not beneficial to the country at all. As No. 5 correctly stated the subject is very controversial. To begin with, let us understand what is implied by the phrase 'Brain drain'. I would like to explain it in the layman's language. As you all know that many Indian doctors, engineers, scientists and other specialists

after acquiring their initial professional qualifications or degrees in India migrate to other countries, may be with the view to obtain higher qualifications. But after acquiring more qualifications, they do not return to India but prefer to stay abroad and work in other countries. Thus their services as professional experts are not directly available to our people and country. Since our Government invests huge amounts, may be as much as 5 lakhs of rupees on each individual, we suffer a great loss and get no return for our heavy investment. The presence of these top brains will certainly help our developmental efforts and growth. We can reap immense benefits in scientific. industrial technological, medical and defence areas, if they are available to us

Hence, brain drain, on the face of it, is definitely harmful Perhaps, it can be permitted to some extent since we lack possibly the facilities and the competition which is present in countries like America. Whatever contribution they make in the foreign country will ultimately be available for the entire world. If they are kept back in they may not have been able to make such significant contribution. We must accept that the facilities and scope for higher research in India are rather limited But we cannot allow brain drain to keep increasing and come to such a level where we are completely deprived of the services of specialists like doctors and engineers. Therefore, we have to find a via media I leave it to you to decide whether the time has come to put a total stop for the brain drain If so how are we going to do that?

Comments: No 8 reveals good grasp of the subject and the ability to marshal his ideas in the proper sequence or order and present it to his listeners in an interesting and effective manner. He has an open mind and his approach is flexible. He proceeds in a systematic and methodical manner indicating good organising ability. Since he ancepts responsibility readily and makes up his mind firmly he can be regarded as sound in the dynamic sphere. With his objectivity, rational arguments and friendly conduct he has succeeded in creating a favourable impact on the group Thus, socially he enjoys the ability to motivate and influence others. He is good material and rucommended for selection.

No. 7: Friends, first of all let me thank our friend No. 8 for explaining so lucidly the meaning and scope of the subject. I must also say that he has dispelled the fears that the subject is loaded or rigged. I mean that it has got some catch somewhere. No. 8 has made it clear that there is no trap. I fully agree with his views and approach. Being the second speaker, I have pleasure in seconding him wholeheartedly. My humble submission is that we should not be swayed by emotions or carried away by the views of the politicians. You see, for us foreign exchange is vital. We do not have much to

export perhaps our brains. On the other hand, we have to import a lot. You will agree that the flow of patro dollars remitted by our brothers working in West Asian and Western countries has helped us a lot. Therefore, we should accept that there are some advantages in the brain drain also You cannot say brain drain is completely harmful. As it is, there is unemployment, particularly among the educated people, in our country. More, and more people will be coming out of the universities and therefore. I feel that you should not worry. too much about this so-called brain drain. It is a political catch-word to get votes during plections

Comments: This candidate has at last broken his silance and spoken at length But he has not made any original or substantive contribution. He has merely echoed what was said by No. 8 in different words. Thus the ideas of the candidate seem limited Though he has understood the topic and the issues involved, he is unable to make meaningful personal contribution to resolve the problem successfully or help his team in gaining its goal. No doubt he enjoys the gift of the gab. in good measure and speaks fluently and confidently. But these are not adequate to impress and convince the audience. Since basic intelligence and ideas seem to be limited it is doubtful whether he can function. as an effective leader. At present he can be regarded as a borderline case on the minus side. He can be considered if he improves his performance in a positive manner during the rest of the session. In case he relapses into silence once more he is to be rejected

No. 6: Comrades, I want to be very blunt, let me say brutally frank and forthright with you, it is absolutely fantastic to say the least, for people to argue that brain drain can be advantageous. It is a capitalist argument and engineers, doctors and others who leave our country and settle down in America or other affluent countries are not real patriots. They are abandoning their parents, brothers and sisters. Nobody can run away from the motherland. They are very selfish and they want to stay abroad because they get fat income. We being in India are rotting in poverty all the more because we have wasted our money in giving them the education and training When the top scientists and technologists run away to other countries, who will serve our country? If they stay in India, their services can be hired at a high cost by the other countries who need them. Sir C V Raman, the great scientist, did not go and settle down in America. He won the Nobel Prize by working in India itself It is, therefore absolutely falsehood to tell us that broin drain has some advantages

Comments: This candidate speaks with emotion and excitement and to a certain extent indulges in suap-box oratory. Nevertheless, he displays original ideas, sincerity and succeeds in making a strong impact on his listeners. He has also shown

courage and intellectual integrity to differ with the previous two speakers and express: his differing views boldly. His grasp is good and earlier we saw that his power of observation and judgement are sound. He must get the benefit of the doubt and should be given a chance. Recommended for selection.

No. 5: Friends, the subject given for our discussion implies that brain drain has become a serious problem and has reached the stage where it should be stopped. It has not been said anywhere that brain drain was beneficial it is only an assumption by some of us It may or may not be correct. Let us assume for a moment that brain drain is inevitable I say this because the scientists, technologists, specialists and others are more interested in doing research and resolving the various problems posed by science and technology They are not so much bothered about their personal earnings and comforts. They are only concerned with the facilities available for research. They will automatically like to go to that particular place where such facilities exist for research.

Let us, therefore, examine why and how brain drain occurs and whether it is peculiar to India only. Next, we can also examine if brain drain from India constitutes the maximum and if so consider the underlying causes for the same. First, as you all know, many of our scientists, doctors, engineers and so on go abroad only for higher studies to start with They have to go abroad because we do not have enough seats available to satisfy the needs of all applicants We have also other constraints like reservations, etc. So many deserving people may not be admitted for research in our institutions. Secondly, the scope and facilities available in advanced countries are definitely superior. Therefore, it is better that our countrymen get admission in fair competition against other nationals like Pakistanis. Japanese. Australians. Englishmen, Frenchmen and so on and get admitted in America or Germany

Our friend mentioned about Dr CV. Raman What about Dr Khorana? He could not have carried out his research in India because we do not have the facilities here Arid you all know that Dr. Khorana and other great Indian scientists abroad have not forgotten their motherland. In the hour of need they will come back to our country sacrificing everything. We know we can totally depend on them. Thus you can see there are some advantages in this so-called brain drain. In fact, I would not like to call this as brain u.ain. It should be termed as brain enrichment. There are many Japanese and now many Chinese also doing research in America Like our own Indian brothers they will also return to their own countries when the occasion demands it. I do not, therefore, agree that brain drain has reached such alarming proportion to stop it altogether. Let us first increase the research facilities available in our country.

The brain drain will then automatically come

Comments : This candidate displays remarkable originality, extensive knowledge and excellent persuasive ability. With the emotional speech of No. 6, this candidate had a difficult task to convince the group of his differing views. However, he has accomplished this difficult task with astounding success. He has a positive and constructive approach. He views the problem analytically and objectively with self-confidence and optimism. He faces the challenge with courage and succeeds in producing workable solutions. We find No. 5 is the chief coordinator and leader of the group. He is able to win others to his way of thinking by his example, conduct and persuasiveness. He is easily the outstanding member in the group and selected with top ranking.

No. 4: Friends! Well, I am afraid I am rather confused on this subject. First I thought like No. 8. Then after listening to No. 6. I felt brain drain is bad. Finally, I feel No. 5. has explained it very correctly. Perhaps, it is better to have controlled brain drain. I mean the Government should decide who should be allowed to go abroad. I hope you all understand what I say. May be I am confusing you. I think we should generally agree with No. 5. That is all.

Comments: No 4 lacks originality. His perception is limited and thinking quite confused. He has not grasped the essentials of the problem. He is unable to overcome the obstacles and challenges. Rejected.

No. 3: Gentlemen, I am a supporter of No. 6. I endorse his views that brain drain is totally harmful and cannot lead to any begefits. It is sheer hypocrisy to talk of benefits from brain drain. It is not worth talking about. No patriotic Indian should tolerate brain drain. I can't imagine our brains helping foreign countries to exploit India. But that is what happens with brain drain. Let us stop it once and for all

Comments: No original and positive contribution. A rigid and withdrawn candidate He cannot prove flexible and accommodating. He lacks the ability to understand others. Narrow-minded and self-opinionated with limited ideas. Rejected

No. 2: Friends! Our friends, especially Nos 8 and 5, have taken the stand that the subject can be interpreted on its face value I hope they are right. But as I said I have my own fears and reservations. It is foolish to take risks and prove yourself a fool when you know that things are phoney. I think it is safer to refrain from making comments. You must excuse me, please.

Comments: A shallow and diffident individual who does not know his own mind. He cannot come to a firm decision. Rejected. No. 1 is also a dull, insipid, devoid of ideas. He shirks responsibility. Since he lacks both imagination and effort, he will be a burden to the team and organisation. Rejected.

Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

The Candidate

Miss Renuka Govindaswamy Naidu is a cheerful and charming young lady with the additional advantage of also enjoying a very beautiful appearance. With her abundant, long, flowing dark hair, lively and large attractive eyes, fair height, long aquiline nose, shapely contours and supple body, Miss Naidu enjoys the resemblance of a fresh, popular and youthful film actress. Though her complexion is wheatish, she has the correct make-up to show herself in the most attractive light and impress those whom she comes into contact, by her appearance and carefully chosen and wellfitting dress. Her special attractions are her livoliness remarkable charm. enthusiasm

The pleasant and cheerful smile adorning her lips, a natural round dimple appearing on her right cheek and the sparkle in her large, almond-shaped eyes enhance her beauty manifold Her light pink saree, matching blouse, elegant hair style, cultivated carriage plus her proper make-up also contribute towards her impressive and arresting personality. She automatically attracts attention and none is able to resist the temptation to feast his eyes by admiring her beauty. This exceptionally pretty and well-dressed lady candidate also enjoys a sweet and melodious voice. Her convent style pronunciation and perfect English, turn out to be her extra assets in helping her to make a strong impact on others

Although she is the only lady candidate on this day for the IAS interview and the rest are gents, she is fully confident and completely at ease in the company of the strangers who all happen to be members of the opposite sex. We find her to be a ready and a good mixer and an able conversationalist. She speaks fluently in a forceful and persuasive manner, creating a strong as well as a favourable impact on her listeners. She is the first candidate to be summoned for interview that morning and she takes it in her stride without any nervousness or apprehensions.

After taking leave of the other candidates with whom she was engaged in exchange of information, she walks up to the interview room in her attractive style with full confidence. Before getting inside the room she gently knocks on the door to confirm to the requirements of etiquette and seek permission in the formal manner. Inside the interview room, she proceeds gracefully towards the desk behind which the

Chairman and the Members of the Interview Board are seated. On approaching the seat meant for the candidate, she comes to a stop and thereafter joins her hands in the traditional 'Namaste' posture and greets the Board in a cheerful and audible voice

The Interview

Renuka: Good morning to you all, please. (There is also a Lady member in the Board. Hence the candidate preferred to greet them all jointly instead of differentiating them and repeating greetings as Good morning, Sirs and Good morning, Madam.)

Chairman: Good morning, Miss Naidu Kindly sit down and make yourself fully comfortable Please do not hositate to ask us if you need anything like water, etc

Renuka: Thank you, Sir. (She sits down on the seat meant for the candidate with minimum of inovement and without any noise. She adopts a posture which is relaxed and yot attentive. She sits erect, head up and back resting on the back rest of the chair. Her legs are crossed in front with feet pulled in She remains observant and her eyes indicate interest and enthusiasm. The smile continues to play on her lips and she looks cheerful, invigorating and lively.)

Chairman: I see from your dossiers that you have graduated from Osinania University in Hyderabad but have taken your Masters degree in Economics from the Delhi University Can you explain why you have migrated from Hyderabad to Delhi for your post-graduation?

Renuka: (Smiling) Sir, my father was a Brigadier in the Army When he was posted to the forward area, all of our family members, had to stay behind in Hyderabad itself which was his previous duty station There was no family accommodation in the forward area to which he was posted on transfer. At that stage I was already doing my graduation in the college at Hyderabad Within a couple of years my father completed his tenure in the lorward area and was transferred to Delhi. I had still one year to complete for my degree Therefore, I joined the hostel and my mother and younger brother moved over to Delhi to join my father After completing graduation I also shifted to Delhi and joined the Delhi University for my M.A.

Chairman: Didn't you have any problem in getting admission in Delhi University and also getting acclimatised to the new surroundings of Delhi?

Renuks: (Smiling again) Luckily, Sir, I had

obtained a 1st Division with 70 per cent of aggregate marks in my Degree examination. As such I had no difficulty in securing admission. As for the new surroundings, it was quite all right. I am used to such frequent changes in places as my father was getting regularly transferred from place to place throughout the country. With such service background I did not have any problem in adapting myself to the new environment.

1st Member: Which of the two Universities you like better and why?

Renuka : I find both places very interesting and congenial for studies If required to choose, my preference will be for particularly for post-graduate education. At the national capital we have not only students from all parts of India, but also from several foreign countries. This affords plenty of opportunity for the cross pollination of ideas. The library facilities in Delhi, in my view, are also better You have not only the University library, but many embassies also have their own libraries. We can get the latest books and also in sufficient copies. Another aspect of Dolhi is the atmosphere which is more free I mean you are encouraged, may be because of the foreign students, to attend to your studies on your own, think freely and express your views without inhibitions. In the South, I would say, conformity and conservatism in the academic field are still preferred Regional parties have a lot of say, I mean. interference from the politicians somewhat on the higher side in regional capitals. Those are my impressions but may be I could also be wrong or that I did not have the opportunity to see the better side.

1st member: Didn't you experience politicisation of the students population in Delhi also, for example, the Union elections, strikes, etc., have also been there in Doiln.

Renuka: Yes, Sir They were there but somehow or the other in the circle of senior students with whom I was moving, I was not affected much by these politics, elections, strikes, etc. I agree that students should get training in elections and should take part in healthy extracurricular activities but I feel studies must come first and we should not get involved in actual politics.

Comments: The Chairman has started the ball rolling with some affable, personal questions to put the candidate at ease and establish proper rapport. We find the candidate fully relaxed and extremely cooperative. She speaks fluently without inhibitions. While explaining the reasons for doing her graduation in Hyderabad and post-

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	Constitution of India	18 00		Quantitative Aptitude Touts	20 60		GIC/LIC Assistant Administrative	33 00
	Constitution of India		88	Sales & Medical Representative	18 00	1-4,5	Officers' Examination	75 00
•	(Objective Type)	14.00	89	Salesmanship	18 00	148	Indian Institute Of Technology	7.5 00
36	Linguish Conversation	18 00	90	Scholarships And Study Abroad	18.00	0	Admission Test	75 00
	Essays For Competitive Exame	18.00	-	School Essays	18 00	140	Inspectors Of Income Tax &	7500
	Essays For Juniors	18 00		Science For Competitive Exam	18 00	145	Central Excise Etc Exam	60.00
	Examination Technique	18 00		S S B. Interviews & Psycho-	117.170	152	M B.A. Entrance Exam	75 00
	Expected Essays	18 00	•••	Intelligence Tests	25 00		Mathematics For Regional Enga	/500
	Gandhlan Thought	18 00	101	Word Power	18 00	134	Colleges Entrance Examination	40.00
	General English for	10 00		Write Better English	18 00	106	Mathe For Admission 1 ast to	40.00
	Competitive Examinations	18 00		FOR CIVIL SERVICES PRELIMINA		(3)	Engg Colleges	35 00
40	General English Objective Type	18 00		EXAMINATION (110-126)	in (5.5	75 00
	Graminar For Competitive Exams	18 00	110	Botany · Zoology	30 00		Medical Colleges Admission Test	75 00
	Group Discussion	18 00		Chemistry	30 00	100	National Defence Academy/Naval	et 00
	How To Write Better	16 00		C.S.E. General Studies Question	30 00	101	Acudemy Exam.	65 00
		10.00	114	Papers Fully Solved	20 00	101	National Tulent Search	60.00
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	How To Write Correct English				35 00		Physics For J E &	50 00
	idioms & Phrases	18,00	118	Indian History	35 00	165	Physics For Admin Tests to	
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	Improve Your Word Power	18 00		Physics Political Science	35 00 35 00		Raiway Recruitment Board Exam	35 00
	Instant Vocabulary	18 00				173	State Bank Probationary	
	Interview in A Nutshell	18 00		Public Administration	25 00		Officers' Examination	75 (°C)
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	Pregnaricy	25 00		Interviewed	25 00		The Complete Public Speaker	25 00
	Fears And Phoblas	25 00		How To Say No To Alcohol	25 00		Trying To Have A Baby	25 00
. 35	How To Bring Up Your Child			Jenlousy	25 00		Why Be Afraid	25 00
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	Grodbye Backache	25 00		Making The Most Of Yourself	25 OC		Elation	25 00
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graduation in Delhi, she subtly brings out her good family background and her proficiency in studies. Tactfully, she has conveyed to the Roard that she has done extremely well in her studies. Next, the Chairman asks her to decide and choose between two alternatives His idea obviously is to test the decision making ability and reasoning ability of the candidate. We find the candidate coming out of this test with flying colours. After giving due credit to both institutions she casts her preference to Delhi and explains the reasons for her choice in a rational. logical and convincing manner. Her answer also indicates her powers of observation and assimilation. We notice there is method and organisation in her approach. Her interests are extensive. We learn that the candidate is keen to do original thinking and arrive at independent conclusions. In other words, she is enterprising, adventurous and ready to take reasonable risks Since she refers to students from abroad and other parts of India facilitating free exchange of ideas, it is apparent socially she is well-up and a good mixer. Thus, even at the preliminary and opening stage her answers give a good insight into many of her favourable personality and leadership traits.

2nd Member: The national goal and also the objective of our planning have been stated as economic growth with social justice. How do you think that India is attempting to achieve this objective?

Renuka: Sir, economic growth refers to increased production of goods and services, measured in terms of annual national income In other words, it is the increase in national wealth. This increased and growing wealth should not be concentrated in the hands of the few privileged individuals or a group or a class of people It should, on the other hand, be equitably distributed to the people at large It means the growing national income should in reality be shared by all people to the maximum extent possible. This will facilitate the narrowing of the gap between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots' As for the mechanism, our Government proposes to accomplish this objective by operating the major industries and means of production in the public sector. The Government can also fix ceiling on incomes, ownership of land and other properties. Selective and graded wealth tax, estate taxation. expenditure tax, etc. could also be employed to serve as levellers. Our Government has opted for most of these

2nd Member: How far do you think we have succeeded in promoting economic growth with justice?

Renuka: (Smiles) To be frank, Sir, I would say our economic growth since Independence has been rather moderate, if not meagre. On the other hand, there has been a tremendous explosion in our population growth. Therefore, we cannot say we have attained the goal of economic growth with social justice which we are

aiming at. We are nowhere near countries like West Germany, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore, etc. which have been constantly showing over 10 per cent annual growth rate each year. Our growth rate has averaged around 3 per cent per year

Secondly, because of the social distinctions, prevailing illiteracy, customs, ignorance, social barriers and so on, the wealth that we have been able to generate has not been equitably distributed. The beneficiaries have by and large remained the privileged few though the middle class is expanding Unfortunately, practically all our public sector enterprises have turned out to be losing propositions. They do not show profit because there is no strict accountability. The bureaucratic approach, labour disputes, induction of politics into the working of the public sector enterprises and the war between the administrators and the technocrats have all contributed jointly for the poor performance of the public sector

In general, the economic growth has mainly come about from the agricultural and private sector areas in the field of agriculture as well as private industry, there is heavy concentration of wealth Rich landlords and the monopoly industrial houses have been cornering the income The land is owned by a few. More than 70 per cent of the population is dependent on agriculture for its existence Since the owners get the lion's share, the question of even or equitable distribution does not arise. The daily wage earner hardly gets a subsistence wage, whether in the rural areas or in urban centres. To add to the woes, the efforts made to use taxation and proved lovellors have also other counterproductive It has only resulted in the accumulation and operation of black money in a big way. There are vested interests, various lobbies and corruption everywhere. In my view our experiment of combining socialism with democracy has not proved successful and hence the economic growth has been limited and also social justice has not been translated into reality

Comments The Second Member now probes the candidate in the field of the candidate's specialisation. The examiner poses some controversial questions and asks the candidate to give her views justifying the same with appropriate and convincing reasons. We find the candidate accepting the challenge with confidence and conviction. She displays commendable knowledge in the subject of her specialisation. We find that her ideas are extensive and she could aroue in great depth. Her grasp is excellent and she analyses the problem in a systematic and methodical manner. She is able to adduce very logical, rational and convincing reasons for her stand. We notice the candidate has originality and intellectual integrity. She is able to take a firm stand on any controversial issue, without hesitation, doubt or inhibition. accepts responsibilities willingly and cheerfully. Where necessary she is ready to differ, but she does so with plenty of tact and with a sweet and enchanting smile.

3rd Member: Miss Naidu, you discussed about social justice or, rather, economic growth with social justice. You also mentioned that the experiment of linking socialism to democracy has not proved successful. Do you feel that democratic socialism and economic growth with social justice are one and the same? In case they are different, which one do you think should come first?

Renuka: Well, Sir, as I could see it, we are referring to two distinct subjects—one concerns politics and the other economics. The political goal is to have democracy and socialism at one and the same time. The economic goal is to have increased economic wealth through industrialisation and other means. There is also a marriage between the economic goal and the political goal in the concept of socialism. This marriage is indicated by the concept of social justice or equitable distribution of wealth. We have seen there are various ways of achieving equitable distribution of wealth which is being generated in the country.

One way of doing this is having the major means of production in the hands of the Government In our case, it is the public sector. The other means is to resort to various methods of taxation and levellers to distribute the wealth in an equitable manner. We can also have old age insurance, unemployment insurance and other such facilities to bring about equitable distribution in the Communist countries they adopt an authoritarian approach. The Government controls not only the means of production but also the entire distribution mechanism. Where there is unbridled democracy as in the Western democracies, the Government controls neither the means of production nor interferes with the distribution. There is free enterprise and the laws of supply and demand are allowed to operate in a fair manner. Both those approaches have contributed for increased production and higher rate of economic growth They have also been able to restrict and control the population growth. Thus, greater wealth is produced and the same is available for distribution to lusser number of peccle

In India we have followed mixed economy, like we have married democracy to socialism. I have already pointed out how public bector has turned out to be a white elephant. Our controls, licencing, permits and other restrictive measures to manage distribution have only resulted in corruption and black microy. Thus, we do not have enough wealth to distribute and with population explaign the numbers to share are too large. Therefore, we have not been able to achieve the goal of social justice as well as the economic growth so far to the desired extent.

3rd Member : Is it your view that democratic socialism is an unworkable proposition?

Renuka: Lam sorry, Sir, I would not like to put it that way. I would say that democratic socialism can succeed in countries where the copulation is well educated and the size of the population is manageable and where there is already adoquate industrial development. For instance, in countries like England, Franco and even Japan democratic socialism can succeed but in our case we have several unfavourable factors. Duspite all the handicaps, we have still been able to make impressive progress Perhaps, we would have made greater progress particularly in the field of economic growth if we have not opted for democratic socialism. We could have thought of socialism after we have achieved the desired level of economic growth

Comments: The Member has posed a very difficult and complex question to the candidate It calls for an involved answer. doep knowledge, wide range of ideas and sound analytical ability. We find the candidate remarkable displaying ımagınatıon, resourcefulness understanding. She has broken down the problem into bits and clarified the issues with ease, eloquence and simplicity Throughout, the candidate has displayed tremendous will powor, stamina and selfconfidence. She has carefully avoided the trap set by the member. Thanks to her excellent perception and analytical mind, she is able to make the very difficult problem appear as extremely simple. Thus, the candidate is practical minded and result oriented. She has the patience and perseverance to go to the root of the problem and find a workable solution

4th Member: In what way you think the American global interests are served by its massive arms aid to Pakistan?

Renuka: The U.S. Administration is concerned with Russian occupation of Afahanistan They feel that after consolidating in Afghanistan, the Russians might venture into Pakistan and also into Iran Earlier, when the Shah of Iran was in power, America was controlling that country Now Iran is lost to the United Status. They do not want to lose Pakistan. also. The was of Iran as well as the reversals and a second American Plak tan, has, therefore, become a prest your issue with the United States In addition, Pakistan is also used as a bridge or conduit to take democratic America to communist China America wants to link Pakistan and China so that both together can block further Russian advance into South-East Asia For this purpose, America is ready to provide massive arms aid to Pakistan, it is a price they have to pay to make Pakistan too the American line

Comments: This candidate reveals commendable knowledge in international She studied current matters has

full international developments perspective and presents her views in a rational, logical and convincing manner. Her grasp and understanding of complex issues are remarkable. She is able to think and plan. with loresight and imagination. Her approach is objective and analytical. She does not allow her views to be coloured or influenced by her personal prejudices or emotional involvement. She can be relied on to look ahead and plan effectively to cope with future developments

5th Member: Would you consider the regional parties increasingly voted to power in the States as an impediment for national integration, unity and faster economic growth?

Renuks: No, Sir, I feel there could be healthy competition when we have different parties in power at different States Each government can show imagination and efficiency in promoting the welfare of the people. There need not necessarily be any confrontation with the Centre so long the democratic norms and conventions are followed and the national interests are kept in view. In America, for instance, the Republican President is in power as head of the Federal government, but in the constituent States, there are several democratic governments. Despite Republicans and Democrats ruling in different States, America as a whole is making very good progress and has emerged as the most powerful country in the world India also, in a similar manner, can make rapid progress, provided all our political parties realise their responsibilities and show good understanding. Nothing should be done by any one which goes against national interests. There should be perfect harmonisation of regional interests with national interests

6th Member: What are your views regarding the transfer of High Court judges from one State to another?

Renuka: I feel it will contribute to India's unity and enrich our judicial structure. But such transfers should not affect the independence of the judiciary. Even before Independence and also soon after Independence the judges were being transferred from one State to another. mostly at their own requests. This has not in any way affected the independence of the judiciary inter-State transfer of judges should not be used as a weapon of punishment or victimisation for making judges to conform. This matter has also heeri examined by the Supreme Court and according to the different judgements, the tollowing calle should be followed in effecting transfer of judges

- (a) The power to transfer the judges cannot be exercised for any extraneous purpose or in any vindictive spirit
- (b) The transfer may be effected in rare and special cases without the consent of the judge concerned in public interest.
- (c) The Chief Justice of India is only one of the authorities to be consulted and he

stands on par with the other consultative agencies.

(d) The consultation must be an effective one The sponsoring authority should place all the facts before the respective consultative agencies.

Comments: The candidate is well-versed with the current national and international events. She is able to express mature views and substantiate her arguments by proper rationale and logic. She is tree and frank and speaks out her mind boldly without any inhibitions. At the same time, she is not rigid, obstinate or self-opinionated. She is merit-oriented.

Concluding Comments

A cheerful, pleasant and very charming candidate. Miss Naidu is keen, alert. enthusiastic and lively. She proves to be quick on the uptake and her general awareness is sound She displays commendable will-power, motivating ability and dynamism. With her resolute, clear-cut approach and positive attitude she succeeds in creating a strong and favourable impact on others. She is goaloriented, knows what she wants and how to get it. Her preparations are thorough, work methodical and system well organised. Her self-confidence is backed by sustained efforts and she is quite adventurous and enterprising. She uses her resources and imagination to advantage and finds workable solutions to complex problems in a realistic manner Selected and specially recommended

How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests

ANSWERS

2 (c) 3 (d) 1 (b) 4 (a) 5 6 (b) 7 (d) 8 (a) (c) 11 (b) 9 (C) 10. (d) 12 (c) 13 (a) 14 (c) 15 (b) 16 (c) 19 (a) 17 (a) 18 (d) 20 (6) 21 (c) 22 (8) 23. (d) 24. (c) 25 (b) 26 (a) 27. (c) 28 (d) 29 (b) 30 31. (c) 32 (a) (b) 33 (d) 34 (a) 35 (b) 36 (d) 37 (c) 38 39. (a) 40 (b) (c) 41 42 (b) 43. (d) 44 (d) (c) 46. (b) (d) 45 47 48 (a) (a) 49 (b) 50 (c) 51. (d) 52. (a) 53 54 55 56. (d) (c) (a) (b) 57 (c) 58 (d) 59. (b) 60. (b) 62. (a) 63 (b) 64 (d) 61 (c) 65 (b) 66. (c) 67. (d) 68. (c) 70 (c) (b) 72 (c) 69. (d) 71 75 73. (a) 74. (c) **(b)** 76. (d) 77 (b) 78 (c) 79 (d) 80. (b) 81. (c) 84. (c) 82 83 (d) (c) 85. (a) 86. (b) 87 (c) 88. (d) 89. (b) 90 (c) 91 (b) 92. (d) 95 (b)

94 (a)

93. (c)

Latest In General Knowledge

Abbreviations

ALH: Advanced Light Helicopter

CAG: Comptroller and Auditor General of India

GATT: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

GHC: Gorkha Hill Council

ICAO : International Civil Aviation Organisation

OECD: Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development

SAARC : South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

SLFP: Sri Lankan Freedom Party

UNTAG: United Nations Transition Assistance Group

WFP: World Food Programme

Anniversaries, Days, Etc.

Year of SAARC Girl Child: The Foreign Ministers of the seven-member South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) decided in Islamabad on December 28, 1988 to observe 1990 as "the year of the SAARC girl child"

Kisan Divas: The 87th birth anniversary of the former Prime Minister and Kisan leader, Chaudhary Charan Singh, on December 23, 1988 was observed as Kisan Divas (Farmers' Day)

Vivekananda's 125th Birth Anniversery:
The week-long celebrations of the 125th birth anniversary of the 19th century thinker and reformer, Swami Vivekananda, began on December 17, 1988

Human Rights Day: The Human Rights Day was observed on December 10, 1988. Forty years ago, on this day the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted and proclaimed by the United Nations General Assenibly

Appointments

Sri Lankan President: Ranasinghe Premadasa, Sri Lanka's Prime Minister, who had won the presidential election, was on January 2, 1989 sworn in as President of the island nation. He has succeeded Mr. J. R. Jayewardene

SAARC Chairperson: Ms Benazir Bhutto, Prime Minister of Pakistan, was on December 29, 1988 elected chairperson of the seven-nation South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) for 1989. She took over from King Birendra of Nepal.

Algerian President: The Algerian President, Mr. Chadli Bendjedid, was on December 23, 1988 re-elected for another five-year term in the presidential election

Vanuatu Premier: The Vanuatu President, Mr. George Sokomanu, has on December 18, 1988 appointed the Opposition leader, Mr. Barak Sope, as the Prime Minister of the country. He has succeeded Mr. Walter Lini.

Pakistan President: Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan was on December 13, 1988 sworn in as President of Pakistan for the next five years. He became acting President after General Zia ul-Haq died in a plane crash.

North Korean Premier: Mr. Yon Hyong Muk, a Politburo member and Secretary of the Korean Workers (Communist) Party has succeeded Mr. Li Gun Mo as the Prime Minister of North Korea on December 12, 1988.

South Korean Premier: The South Korean President, Mr Roh Tae Woo, has on December 5, 1988 appointed Mr Kang



Kang Young Hoon

Young Hoon, a National Assembly member of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, as the Printe Minister of the country. He has replaced Mr. Lee Hyun Jae

Swiss President: The Federal Assembly on December 7, 1988 appointed the Economics Minister, Mr. Jean Pascai Delamurz, as President of Switzerland for 1989. He has replaced Mr. Otto Stich, whose one year term of office expired at the end of December.

Venezuela President: Mr Carlos Andres Perez won Venezuela's presidential election on December 4, 1988 and became the first person to be twice elected Head of State in this oil-nch nation's 30-year democracy

Supreme Court Judges: The President has approved the appointment of five Judges to the Supreme Court. They are Mr Subbiah Ratnavel Pandian, Judge of Madras High Court, Dr. Thamarappalli Kochu Thommen, Judge of Kerala High Court, Mr Aziz Mushabber Ahmadi, Judge of Gujarat High Court, Mr. Khagendra Nath Saikia,

retired Chief Justice of Guwahati High Court, and Mr Kuldip Singh, Additional Solicitor-General of India

Deputy Chief of Army Staff: Lt. Gen. R. N Mahajan has been appointed as Deputy Chief of the Army Staff at the Army Headquarters

Education and Employment

Phenomenal increase in enrolment of girls: There has been a phenomenal increase in the enrolment of girls in schools since 1978. The increase, according to the fifth National Educational Survey conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), was more than 130 per cent at the higher secondary stage, 74 per cent at the secondary stage, 64 per cent at the upper primary stage and 36 per cent at the primary stage.

Expeditions

Indo-U.S. rafting expedition: The weeklong Indo-U.S. Chenab white-water rafting expedition, led by Mr. Ken Warren of the U.S., ended on December 17, 1988 at its destination—Ramban town, situated on the right-bank of the Chenab, about 100 km from Jammu City on the Jammu-Srinagar National Highway.

This first successful Indo U.S. whitewater rafting expedition was flagged off on December 11 from Hasti village, situated on the right bank of the nver, 12 km from Kishtwar town of the Jammu region

Honours and Awards

Sahitya Akademi Awards: Twenty-two authors have been given the Sahitya Akademi awards for 1988. The award carries a copper plaque and a che que for Rs 25,000.

In English, The Golden Gate written by Vikram Seth has bagged the award while in Assamese it has gone to the author Lakshminandan Bora for his novel Fatal Bhairabi. Some of the other recipients are Kashmin novelist. Ghulam Nabi. Gauhar, Gujarati writer Bhagwati Kumar Sharma, Bengali novelist Rampada Choudhary and Malavalam writer C. Hadhakrishnan.

This year's awards have been given for eight novels, five works of poetry, three short stones, three autobiographies, one travelogue and one literary criticism

R. D. Birla Award: The prestigious R. D. Birla national award of Rs. 1 lakh for 1988-89 has gone to Dr. Obaid Siddiqi, Senior

Test Of Reasoning

Assistant Administrative Officers' (Class I) Examination, September 1988 Conducted by Life Insurance Corporation of India

Directions: Questions 31-35 are based on the following information:

From amongst six boys A, B, C, D, E and F and five girls P, Q, R, S and T, a team of six is to be selected under the following conditions

A and D have to be together

Bicannot be teamed with E.

C and Q have to be together

Dicannot go with P

C cannot go with S

B and R have to be together

S and T have to be together

Q. 31. If four members including E have to be boys, the members other than E are

(1) ABCQR (2) ACDFQ (3) ADFST (4) BCFQR

Q. 32. If including P the team has three girls, the other members are

(1) BCFQR (2) ADBST (3) ADEST (4) BFRST

Q. 33. If four members have to be girls, the members of the team are

(1) BCPQRS (2) BCPQRT (3) BFPRST (4) BCQRST

Q. 34. If there be five boys in the team, the lone girl member is

(1) P (2) Q (3) R (4) S

Q. 35. If the team including C consists of four boys, the members of the team other than C are

(1) BEFRQ (2) DEFAQ (3) ADEPQ (4) ABDQR

Directions: Questions 36-40 are based on the following data for an examination:

on the following data to all ox	A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Candidates appeared	10500
Passed in all the five subjects	5685
Passed in three subjects only	1498
Passed in two subjects only	1250
Passed in one subject only	835
Failed in English only	78
Failed in Maths only	275
Failed in Physics only	149
Failed in Chemistry only	147
Failed in Biology only	221

Q. 36. How many candidates failed in all the subjects?

(1) 362 (2) 2867 (3) 3317 (4) 4315

Q. 37. How many candidates failed because of having failed in four or less subjects?

(1) 2368 (2) 3618 (3) 4453 (4) 4815

Q. 38. How many candidates passed at least in four subjects?

(1) 870 (2) 1705 (3) 5685 (4) 6555

Q. 39. If 167 candidates passed in English only and 2557 failed in Γ/iglish, how many candidates failed even after having passed in English and one or more other subjects?

(1) 2091 (2) 2258 (3) 3508 (4) 4378

Q. 40. If 1002 candidates failed in Mathematics, how many candidates failed because of having failed in Maths but not in Maths only?

(1) 695 (2) 727 (3) 1002 (4) 1277

Directions: Questions 41-45 are based on the following statements:

Of the six men of literature A, B, C, D, E and F being considered here, two belonged to the 17th century, three to the 19th and one to the 20th century. Four were recognised as great poets, three as great novelists and three as great dramatists. One contributed to Bengali literature, two to Hindi, two to Marathi and one to Tamil The 20th century writer wrote poetry only and contributed to Marathi literature and the other Marathi writer contributed to poetry. novel and drama. One Hindi water and the only Tamil writer belonged to the 19th century The former contributed to poetry and novel while the latter to novel and drama The Bengali writer belonged to the 17th century and contributed to poetry only. A belonged to the 20th century, B wrote drama only, C contributed to Marathi literature, D was a Hindi poet and novelist and belonged to the 19th century, E also belonged to the 19th century and F contributed to poetry only

Q. 41. To which language did B contribute?

(1) Bengali (2) Hindi (3) Marathi (4) Tamil

Q. 42. Among these who was the Tamil writer?

(1) A (2) B (3) E (4) F

Q. 43. To which branch of literature did A contribute?

(1) Poetry (2) Novel (3) Drama (4) All the three

Q. 44. Among these who was the Bengali writer?

(1) A (2) B (3) E (4) F

Q. 45. To which branch of literature did C contribute?

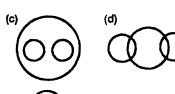
(1) Poetry (2) Drama (3) Novel (4) All the three

Directions: Of the four alternatives in each of the following questions 48-55 three alternatives are such that the three words in each a. 2 related among themselves in one of the five ways represented by (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) below while none of these relationships is applicable to the remaining alternative. That is your answer.









Q. 46. (1) army, general, colonel (2) man typist, peon (3) painter, scholar, table (4) boy, student, player

Q. 47. (1) hen, dog, cat (2) animal, dog, cat (3) tiger, animal, carnivorous (4) bed, ward, nurse

Q. 48. (1) atmosphere, air, oxygen (2) boy, girl, student (3) body, ear, mouth (4) man, worker, garden

Q. 49. (1) animal, mammal, cow (2) colour, cloth, merchant (3) colour, red, blue (4) male, horse, mare

Q. 50. (1) body, hand, finger (2) mammal, nurse, woman (3) cereal, wheat, rice (4) actor, businessman, athlete

Q. 51. (1) bed, ward, hospital (2) boy, girl, player (3) book, page, paragraph (4) copper, brass iron

Q. 52. (1) mineral, iron, copper (2) dean, painter, singer (3) seed, leaf, root (4) piston engine, wheel

Q. 53. (1) director, engineer, musician-(2) apple, mango, orange (3) fruit, mango, grass (4) oxygen, air, water

Q. 54. (1) pictures, newspapers, paper (2) army, doctor, engineer (3) periodical, weekly, book (4) mineral, copper, wood

Q. 55. (1) star, moon, mars (2) nurse, doctor, woman (3) professor, scholar, politician (4) swimmer, carpenter, singer

Directions: In each of the following questions a statement is given followed by two assumptions I and II which may or may not underlie the statement. Mark your answer as

(1) if both I and II underlie the statement,

(2) if I underlies and II does not,

(3) if I does not underlie and II does and

(4) if both I and II do not underlie

Q. 56. Statement: All existing inequalities can be reduced, if not utterly eradicated, by action of governments or by revolutionary change of government.

Assumptions: I. Inequality is a manmade phenomenon.

II. No person would voluntarily part with what he possesses.

Q. 57. Statement: Equality of income throughout a community is the essential condition for maximising the total utility which the total income available could

order on the members of that community.

Assumptions: I, If extra income were taken from the rich and en to the poor, the total utility experienced by the community d increase.

Equal pay for equal work.

Q. 58. Statement: If we cannot be sure of the independent existence of objects, we cannot be sure of the existence of other neople's bodies, still less of their minds.

Assumptions: I. Mind and body are independent of each other

- If There is no reality beyond what can be experienced through sens**es**.
- Q. 59. Statement: Neither Fascism nor Communism has any chance of succeeding in America.

Assumptions: I. American people are strongly in favour of preserving the rights of the individual.

- II. Americans have so far not suffered any pangs of poverty or
- Q. 60. Statement: Who rises from the prayer a better man, his prayer is answered.

Assumptions: 1. Prayer makes a man more humane.

Il Prayer atones all of our misdeeds.

ANSWERS

- \$1. (3): (1) is not correct because A and D have to be together. (2) is not correct because it contains 5 boys including E (4) is not correct because B cannot be teamed with E.
- 32. (1). (2) and (3) are not correct because D cannot go with P (4) is not correct because it contains 4 girls including P
- 33. (3). (1) and (4) are not correct because C cannot go with S (2) is not correct because S and I have to be together.
- 34. (2) The boys may be ABCDF or ACDEF since B and E cannot be together. C occurs in both. Since C and Q have to be together, the answer must be (2)
- 35. (4). (1) is not correct because B cannot be teamed with E (2) is not correct because it contains 5 boys (3) is not correct hecause D cannot go with P
- $36. (1) \cdot 10500 (5685 + 1498 + 1250 + 835 + 78 + 275 + 149 + 147)$

= 10500 - 10138 = 362

37. (3) 835 + 1250 + 1498 + 78 + 275 + 149 + 147 + 221 = 4453

38 (4) . 5685 + 78 + 275 + 149 + 147 + 221 = 6555

9. (1) candidates who failed = 10500 - 5685 = 4815 2 ess candidates who failed in English = 4815 - 2557 = 2258

Less candidates who passed in English only = 2258 - 167 = 2091

40. (2) 41. (2) 42. (3) 43. (1) 44. (4) **45**. (4)

46. (3) 48. (4) 49. (2) 47. (1) 51. (4) **50**. (4)

53. (2) 52. (3) 54. (1) **55.** (1) **56.** (1) **57.** (1)

58. (4) **59**. (2) 60. (4)

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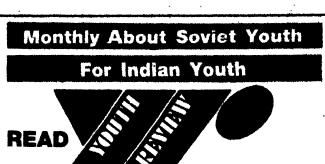
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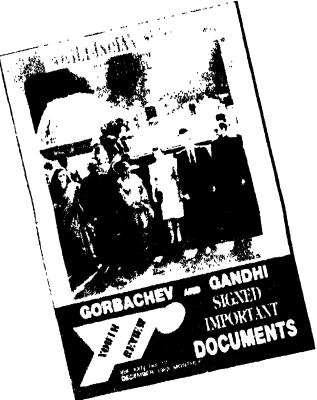
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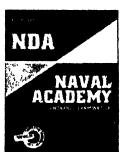
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COMPETITION SUCCESS REVIEW, FEBRUARY 1985

Sports Round-Up

BADMINTON

SAARC Championship: India savoured the taste of a twin title triumph in an international badminton meet for the first time in recent memory. The men's and women's sides claimed the team prizes in the inaugural SAARC championship in Hyderabad on December 15, 1988.

Starved of a win since Prakash Padukone bagged the All-England crown in 1980, India put paid to the aspirations of the Sri Lankan outfits in both sections, winning by identical 3-0 margins without dropping a game.

Sri Lanka finished runners-up in both sections, while Nepal took the third spot Pakistan were ahead of Bangladesh in the men's section, while Bangladesh finished fourth in the women's round robin.

In the individual events, 22-year-old Seema Bhandari emerged from the shadows of national champion Madhumita Bisht to snatch the women's singles crown, with a hard-earned 12-11, 4-11, 11-6 verdict.

Vimal Kumar overcame a late fightback by Harjeet Singh for a 15-3, 17-14 win which gave him the men's crown.

BALL BADMINTON

National Sub-Junior Ball Badminton Championship: Defending champion Kerala claimed the girls title in the eighth National sub-junior ball badminton championship for the fifth time, with a 29-20, 29-13 victory over Karnataka in the final in Bangalore on December 26, 1988

BASKETBALL

Senior National Basketball Championship: Railways earned a grand double retaining the men's title defeating strong contenders Services 69-59 in an exciting final in the 39th Senior National basketball championship in Jamshedpur on January 1, 1989.

Railway women team retained the trophy outplaying Kerala, a day earlier.

Railways have won the Todd Memorial Cup, the symbol of supremacy in men's basketball, thrice out of six appearances in the final so far Last year's runners-up Services, who had won the championship on 28 occasions, finished second this year also.

BRIDGE

Holkar Trophy: Jaggy Shivdasani and Jimmy Mehta, both from Bombay, ended their engagements in a blaze of glory having annexed the Holkar Trophy in the master pairs event with 582.6 points on the concluding day of the National bridge championship in New Delhi on December 10, 1988.

CHESS

National Chess Championship: Nasir Wajih was crowned champion at the first under 25 National chess championship, which concluded in Patna on December 29, 1988

Nasır's eight-point relegated International Master and top seed Dibyendu Barua to third position while National 'B' champion and second seed Sudhakar Babu clinched the second place

CRICKET

Australia-West Indies Tests: Australia capitulated in the face of flawless bowling and fielding performance by the West Indies in Melbourne on December 29, 1988 to lose the third Test by 265 runs and with it the five-Test series.

Australia have already lost the first two Tests by nine wickets and 169 runs respectively

The home side's third heavy defeat means West Indies have won seven out of



Malcolm Marshal

their last eight Tests in England and Australia, all in emphatic fashion

In this Test, West Indies fast bowler Malcolm Marshal became the ninth bowler in Test cricket history to take 300 wickets. He reached the landmark when he had Australia's David Boon Ibw on the fifth and final day at the Melbourne Cricket Ground

india-New Zealand One-Day Internationals: The fifth and final one day international cricket match between India and New Zealand was abandoned in Jammu on December 19, 1988 following steady drizzle and unplayable conditions

India, however, won the Charminar Challenge series. The Kiwis were no match for the home team. The string of Indian wins began in Visakhapatnam. This spree continued in Cuttack, Indore and Baroda.

Hard-hitter Ajay Sharma headed the batting averages while K Srikkarith topped the bowling averages in the one-day series

Ajay Sharma aggregated 107 runs in four innings, remaining unbeaten on four occasions for an average of 107.00 Srikkanth took 11 wickets for an average of 7.90

Mark Greatbatch led the batting averages for the New Zealand toam with 49.66 and spinner Evan Gray got the top position in bowling by claiming three wickets for an average of 16.66

India-New Zealand Tests: India boat New Zealand by 10 wickets in the third and final cricket. Test to win the series 2-1 in Hydorabad on December 6, 1988.

India had won at Bangalore but New Zealand levelled the series 1.1 in Bombay

The win holped India regain the Anthony D'Mellow Trophy, which New Zoaland won at home in 1981

India now have won 12 of the 28 Tests against New Zealand since the first battle was fought way back in November 1953 in India New Zealand have won five while 11 have been drawn

Hard hitting Indian opener K. Srikkanth and off spinner Arshad Ayub topped the batting and bowling averages, respectively, in the three Test cricket senes.

Srikkanth aggregated 240 runs in 6 innings (twice not out) for an average of 60 00 per innings while Ayub claimed 21 wickets giving away 287 runs for an average 13 66 runs each

For New Zealanu ace seamer Richard Hadlee took 18 wickets giving away 252 runs at an average of 14 00

Mark Greatbatch lod the batting averages for the visiting team with 39.20 while skipper John Wright aggregated 228 runs, the highest by a batsman in the series.

FOOTBALL

Senior National Women's Soccer Championship : Holders West Bongal retained the National women's football title at the Moin-ul Haq Studium in Patha on December 31, 1988 edging out plucky challengers Munipur 3 2 in the tip breaker

The teams were level 1.1 at the scheduled close of play West Bengal shot into the lead in the 28th minute with a booutiful goal by international Chaitali Kar off a lob from international Shukla Dutta

Durand Cup: Border Security Force won the Durand Cup football tournament when they beat East Berigal Club (Calcutta) 3-2 in the final in New Delhi on Dec. 28, 1988.

Junior National Football Championship: Last year's runners up Railways, finding their best form in the 26th Junior National football championship, steamed past holders West Bengal by a solitary goal scored in the ninth minute of extra time by Hiralal Das and claimed the glittering Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy Trophy in Palghat on Docember 25, 1988 and earned a sweet revenge for their defeat last year

The Railways had earlier shared the trophy with West Bengal way back in 1981-82 at Agartala and this was only their third entry into the final

Federation Cup: Kerala defeated Manipur 4-2 in a tie breaker to become the champion in the tenth Federation Cup women's football tournament at Bhadreswar on December 20 1988

Asia Cup. Saudi Arabia bagged the Asian Cup football title boating favourites South Korea 4-3 in a penalty shoot out in Doha on December 18, 1988. The tie breaker was applied as both teams failed to score despite 30 minutes extra time.

Rovers Cup: Mohun Bagan regained the Rovers Cup football trophy when they defeated arch-rivals East Bengal by a solitary second half penalty goal in Bombay on December 6, 1988

Subroto Cup: Madhyamgram High School of West Bengal annexed their fifth Subroto Cup soccer title thrashing Rama Krishna Mission High School, Along (Arunachal Pradesh) 4-0 in a one-sidod final at the Ambedkar Stadium in New Delhi on Docember 6, 1988

GOLF

World Cup Golf Competition: Ben Crenshaw sar's a four foot downhill put on the last green to secure a one stroke victory for the United States in the World Cup golf competition in Melbourne on December 11, 1988

HOCKEY

Nehru Cup: Indian Airlines regained the Jawaharlal Nehru Cup dufeating Rail Coach Factory, Kapurthala, 5.1 at the Shivaji Stadium in New Delhi on Dec. 11, 1988

For the Airlines, who lost only once (against Border Security Force) in the final, this was the seventh title and they have won outright for the fifth time. They were

joint winners once in 1968 with All India.

TABLE TENNIS

National and Inter-State Junior Table Tennis Championship: Madhya Pradesh's Rinku Gupta and Bengal's Mantoo Ghosh cornered glory at the expense of Tamil Nadu's B. Bhubneshwari while Arup Baasak (Bengal) and Anupam Kanwar (Assam) picked up the junior and sub-junior boys titles in the 50th Junior National table tennis championship at the Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium in New Delhi on Dec 14, 1988

TENNIS

National Tennis Championship: Top seed Zeeshan Ali demolished Enrico Piporno 6-2, 6-2, 6-1 in just 79 minutes to win the men's title for the third year in succession in the National tennis championship at the DLTA Centre Court in New Delhi on Dec 31, 1988.



Zeeshan Alı

Peggy Zaman of Tamil Nadu, playing only for second time in senior nationals, won the women's title beating top seed Nandini Krishnan from Maharashtra 6-2, 6-2

Zeeshan Ali inaugurated New Year in a style making it a grand double when in partnership with Mark Ferreira retained the doubles title putting it across Chetan Desai and Mayur Vasant in straight sets 6-2, 6-1 on January 1, 1989

Peggy Zaman also added another title to her kitty as she partnered Nandin Krishnan to win the women's doubles outplaying Sohini Kuman and Nasreen Shujat Ali 6-1, 6-1

East India Tennis Championship: Nandan Bal won the men's singles title in the East India tennis championship outplaying last two years' national champion and favourite. Zeeshan: Ali 6-3, 5-7, 6-2 in Calcutta on December 25, 1988. This was Zeeshan's first loss to Nandan Bal in three years.

The women's title went to Nandini Krishnan who drubbed Sohini Kuman 6-2, 6 1 in an one sided affair.

Sub-Junior National Tennis Championship: Top seed Anirban Barua of Assam and pint-sized Arati Ponnappa of Kamataka won the respective singles titles of the Sub-Junior National tennis championship for boys and girls (under-12) in the finals in



Feggy Zaman

Hyderabad on December 25, 1988

Anirban Barua, with a powerful first serve and aggressive play, won the title defeating S Panja of Bengal 6.2.6.2 in 55 minutes

Maharashtra retained the Inter-State team championship for boys and girls

Davis Cup: The West German team brought home the Davis Cup to a triumphant welcome, crowning the nation's remarkable rise to the top of the tennis world that began with Boris Becker's Wimbledon title in 1985

They beat defending champions Sweden 4-1 in the final on December 18, 1988

The stunning victory over Sweden in the Davis Cup final gave West Germany the

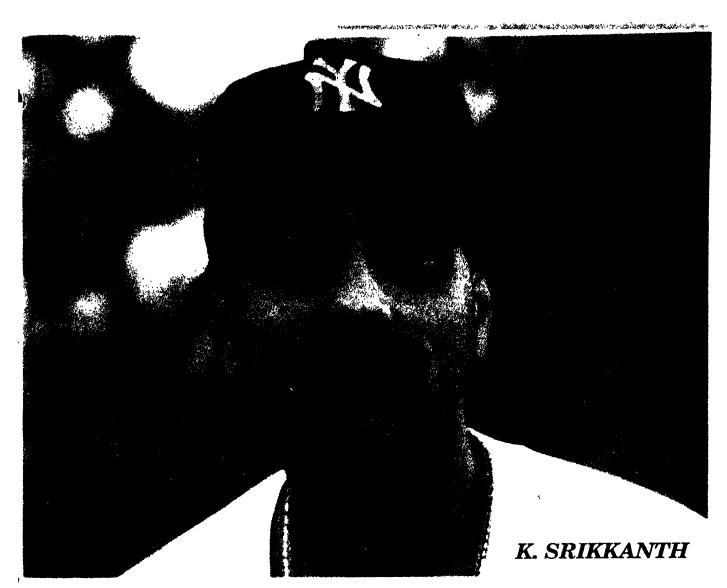


Bons Becker

most coveted team title and made 1988 milestone year for West German tennis

Masters Tennis Championship: Bons Becker beat Ivan Lendl in a fifth-set tiebreaker to win the Masters tennis championship in New York on Dec 5, 1988

The match ended on the longest rally of the four hours 42 minutes match when a Becker backhand rolled over the net tape and fell on Lendi's side to give the West German a 5-7, 7-6 (7-5), 3-6, 6-2, 7-6 (7-5) victory



competition Success review



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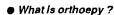
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Know Your Facts



-V Geetha, Alleppey (Kerala)

It is the study of correct pronunciation

 What is the prescribed age for the retirement of the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts?

- B G Gupta, Tinsukia (Assam)

A Judge of the Supreme Court holds office till the age of 65, while that of a High Court rotires at the age of 62

What are isobars ?

--Subir Ranjan Das, Hooghly (W.B.)

They are imaginary lines on the map which connect places of qual atmospheric pressures

• Why do clouds form?

- M. Ravi Mehbubhagar (A.P.)

A cloud is made up of tiny droplets of water or ice. When a cloud fams, the invisible water vapour in the air condenses into visible dioplets of water.

All air contains water vapour. Warm air can hold more water vapours than cold air. If the air cools down, it cannot hold so much water vapour and it turns into tiny droplets of water. You can see this happen when the hot steam from a kettle cools down in your kitchen. A lot of the water vapour turns into a cloud of water droplets.

Air cools down when it rises because the higher in the atmosphere it goes, the cooler it gets. The air rises and cools, and the water vapour condenses into droplets to form clouds. Towering clouds more than ten kilometres high can form in less than an hour on a very hot day. Clouds also form when warm, moist air rises over a layer of cold air.

• Where was Chr:st born?

—Tamanna Naz, Aliquib (U.P.)

According to the Bible, Jesus Christ was born in a lowly stable in Rethlehem around Christmas time

But how did this happen? In those days, a royal decree was sued by the Roman Emperor, Caesar Augustus for a census of his higdom. Town criers, in each and every village, shouted aloud the ders that each individual must register his name in his home town. So Joseph, the foster father of Jesus, set off from Nazareth, with Mary. They travelled, mostly on foot, all the way to Bethlehem Mary was heavy with child. Like them, hundreds of people were going some to be registered and all the little inns everywhere were full up. There was a set no room available for them to stay for the night. Until finally, after being refused accommodation, they trudged their way to a manger. There, Mary gave birth to the infant Jesus and wrapped him in swaddling clothes to protect him from the cold.

The church of the Nativity now stands on the site believed to be that where the stable once stood

Who was Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan?

-Narendra Sharma, Jodhpur (Flajasthan)

He was the foster-brother of Akbar the Great and his biographer great Hindi writer who praised the valour of Rana Pratap

• What per cent of the world's population does India contain at present?

Ravindra Jain, Khatauli (U.P.)

About 15 per cent

What is the new name for Dutch East Indies ?

--- Suresh Babu P. N., Bhadrachalam

, Indonesia

♦ What causes hiccups and what is the best way to obtain relief?

--Raj Kamal Misra, Bareilly (UP)

Hiccups are sudden, involuntary contractions of the diaphragmathough the exact cause of these spasms is unknown many doctors believe the condition results from disruptions in the normal

pattern of breathing that may occur while a person is laughing or coughing. Hiccups may also be caused by emotional disturbances or disorders of the chest or abdomen. Normally, hiccups last two to tive minutes, but some chronic cases persist for months and even years.

There is no fool proof method for rolleving hiccups. In mild cases folk remedies such as drinking a glass of water without stopping for breath, sucking on a bitter lemon, breathing into a paper bag and eating a spoonful of sugar have proved effective because they break the spasms affecting the diaphragm. For chronic cases, doctors prescribe a number of tranquilluing drugs such as chlorophromazine that have fast acting calming agents that may also eliminate the spasms.

• Which is the largest airport?

M. Muthulingam, Nagercoil (Famil Nadu)

King Khalid International Airport outside Riyadh in Saudi Arabia is the largest airport in the world. Opened in November, 1983, it covers an area of 221 square kilometres. It also has the world's largest control tower, 74 notres in height.

The Haj Terminal at the King Abdul Aziz Airport near Jeddah is the world's largest roofed structure covering 1.5 square kilometres.

The world's largest airport terminal is Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport, Georgia in U.S.A. Opened in September 1980, it has a floor space covering 50.50 acres. It has 139 gates handling nearly 50 million passengers a year but has a capacity for 75 million.

• What makes living things grow?

Dilip Kumar Sinha, Dhanbad (Bihar)

All living things grow by increasing the number of their cells. Cells grow to their full size and then divide

When a cell divides, everything in it divides. Most importantly, the nucleus divides and each chromosome is duplicated.

Usually, the chromosomes of a cell are not visible. Put as the cell begins to divide, its chromosomes appear as long, thin threads in the nucleus. Then the chromosomes begin to shorten. As they do so, they split into two chromotids, which remain joined at one point. Meanwhile, a cell organelle known as the centrosome divides and begins to form a spindle outside the nucleus.

At this stage, the outer membrane of the nucleus breaks down. The chromosomes are lined up on a central 'plate' and become attached to the threads of the spindle. Then the chromatids separate and move towards opposite ends of the cell. I wo new nuclear membranes form and the rest of the cell divides.

• Which is the largest town in the world?

- P. G. Nautiyal, Manauir (U.P.)

The largest town in area is Mount (sa in Queensland (Australia). The area administered by the City Council is 40.978 signale kilometre.

What is the number of hairs on the nead of a person and what is the growth rate?

Navneet Lal Asati, Jabalpur (M.P.)

An average of about 100 000 hairs is considered to be a normal head of hair. Of course, this varies from person to person, some having a few thousand more and some a few thousand less. It has been found that redheads generally have the thickest strands of hair, but the least in number as compared to a prunette and a blonde who usually has the largest number of hairs but the finest, quality wise.

Hair grows at the rate of about half an inch per month. The life of the hair is divided into three sections, the growing stage, the resting period and the fall (when it gets separated from the root). People who are lucky enough to have a fast growth rate with a long resting period are those who can grow their hair long whilst those with a slow growth rate and short resting period never can. These traits are hereditary and there is nothing you can do to change it.



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Want a nice, sunny photograph of your kids outdoors? Make sure you click them in the right light

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Objective General Knowledge

Combined Defence Services Examination, October 1988

- Q. 1. The most important divinity in the Rig Veda is
 - (a) Agni (b) Marut (c) Varuna (d) Indra
- Q. 2. Which one of the following is the most effective carrier for communications?
- (a) Cables (b) Microwaves (c) Optical fibres (d) Radiowaves
- Q. 3. The fictional character whose centenary was celebrated by Britain in 1987, is
- (a) Sherlock Holmes (b) David Copperfield (c) Sydney Cotton (d) James Bond
- Q. 4. lodised salt is useful for menbecause it
- (a) Improves digestion (b) Increases resistance to diseases (c) Controls the thyroid gland (d) Slows down ageing process
 - Q. 5. Consider the figure below



The area marked L-L represents

(a) Lagoon (b) Lake (c) Levees (d) Loess

- Q. 6. Who among the following, proved the spherical shape of the earth during his first voyage around the world?
- (a) Captain Cook (b) Ferdinand Magellan (c) Vasco da Gama (d) Columbus
- Q. 7. Disease caused by the actual contact with the sick person, is called
- (a) Infectious disease (b) Contagious disease (c) Congenital disease (d) Degenerative disease
- Q. 8. Stainless steel is an alloy of the following three elements
 - 1 Chromium, 2 Carbon, 3 Iron
- Arrange these three elements in the order of their percentage in the alloy
 - (a) 1, 2, 3 (b) 3, 2, 1 (c) 3, 1, 2 (d) 2, 3, 1
- Q. 9. Which of the following is India's first nuclear propelled submanne inducted into the Indian Navy in January 1988?
- (a) INS Godavari (b) INS Chakra (c) INS Jalakanya (d) INS Virat
- Q. 10. Arrange the following four planets according to their increasing distance from the Sun:
- 1. Venus, 2. Mars, 3 Earth, 4. Mercury
- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 4, 1, 3, 2 (c) 2, 3, 4, 1 J(d) 2, 4, 3, 1
- Q. 11. Which of the following is not true for nuclear fusion and nuclear fission?
- 1. Nuclear fission leading to explosion of A-bomb depends on critical size; 2. Nuclear fusion leading to explosion of H-bomb depends on critical size; 3. Nuclear fission requires a temperature of millions of

Happy News! CSR publishes latest Objective General Knowledge Papers every month

degrees Celsius; 4 Nuclear fusion requires a temperature of millions of degrees Celsius

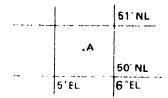
- (a) 1, 3 (b) 2, 3 (c) 4, 2 (d) 4, 1
- Q. 12. The smallest of all human cells are
- (a) Nerve cells (b) WBCs (c) Epithelial cells (d) RBCs
- Q. 13. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
 - Author
- Text
- (a) Patanjali Mahabhashya
- (b) Kalidasa Setubandha
- (c) Ashvaghosa Malavikagnimitra
- (d) Pravarasena -- Buddhacharita
- Q. 14. The five permanent members of the UN Security Council are
- (a) West Germany, China, U.S.S.R., U.K. and U.S.A. (b) China, France, U.S.S.R., U.K. and U.S.A. (c) Japan, West Germany, U.S.S.R., U.K. and U.S.A. (d) Canada, China, France, U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.
- Q. 15. During a solar eclipse, which of the following represents the relative position of the Sun, Moon and Earth correctly?
- (a) The Sun in between the Earth and the Moon (b) The Earth in between the Sun and the Moon (c) The Moon in between the Sun and the Earth (d) The Sun, Moon and Earth are not in a straight line
- Q. 16. Who is the author of "The Great Depression of 1990"?
- (a) Ravi Batra (b) R K Narayan (c) M V Kamath (d) Khushwant Singh
- Q. 17. When the atomic source of radiations are placed in a magnetic field, a line in an emission spectrum splits up into closely packed lines. This is called
- (a) Zeeman effect (b) Stark effect (c) Sommerfeld effect (d) Bohr effect
- Q. 18. On the day of the summer solstice in the northern hemisphere, the length of day-time on the Antarctic Circle is
- (a) 12 hours (b) 24 hours (c) Zero hour (d) 6 hours
- Q. 19. Daughter cells formed as a result of meiosis are not similar to that of parent because
- (a) Meiosis is completed in two sequences (b) Meiosis takes place in reproductive cells (c) During meiosis crossing-over takes place and the chromosomal number is reduced to half (d) During meiosis chromosomal aberrations take place

- Q. 20. The following four foreigners visited India at one time or the other.
- 1. Fa-hien, 2. I-tsing, 3. Megasthenes, 4. Hiuen Tsang

The chronological order of their visit is

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 3, 1, 4, 2 (c) 3, 1, 2, 4 (d) 3, 2, 1, 4
- Q. 21. Which of the following are true regarding a radio telescope?
- 1. It has convex lenses of glass, 2. It has stretched parallel wires, 3. It has computers attached to it, 4. It can study the surface of the distant planets.
- (a) 1, 3 and 4 (b) 1 and 4 (c) 3 and 4 (d) 2 and 3
 - Q. 22. Eurasia includes
- (a) Cyprus, Turkey and U.S.S.R. (b) Syria, Cyprus and Turkey (c) Romania, Bulgaria and Lebanon (d) Lebanon, Syria and U.S.S.R
- Q. 23. Which of the following are true regarding liquid crystals?
- 1. They are used in calculators, 2. They are used in digital watches, 3. They are used in the memory of computers, 4. They are smetic crystals.
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 3 and 4 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 4

Directions: Questions 24 and 25 are based on the figure given below.



- Q. 24. The correct form of giving geographical location of point A on the figure is
- (a) 50° N latitude, 5° E longitude (b) 50¹/₂° N latitude, 5¹/₂° E longitude (c) 50° 30° N latitude, 5° 30° E longitude (d) 50 6° N latitude, 5 5° E longitude
 - Q. 25. The point A lies in
- (a) West Germany (b) Belgium (c) Denmark (d) Spain
- Q. 26. Which of the following is correctly matched?
- (a) Andhra Pradesh—Tobacco (b)
 Orissa—Cotton (c) Assam—Rubber (d)
 Gujarat—Coconut
- Q. 27. New varieties of plants can be obtained by
- (a) Selection followed by hybridisation (b) Selection followed by mutation (c) Hybridisation followed by selection (d) Grafting followed by hybridisation
- Q. 28. Who among the following was not a Saka ruler?

- (a) Ruciradaman (b) Menander (c) Sodasa (d) Nahapana
- Q. 29. Two coils have a combined resistance of 12 Ω , when combined in senes and 5/3 Ω , when connected in parallel Their respective resistances are
- (a) 5, 7 ohms (b) 10, 2 ohms (c) 6, 6 ohms (d) 4, 8 ohms
- Q. 30. India's first Surface-to-Surface Missile (SSM) successfully tested in February 1988, is called
 - (a) Akash (b) Prithvi (c) Trishul (d) Nag
- Q. 31. The molecular formula of Phosphorus is
 - (a) P₁ (b) P₃ (c) P₂ (d) P₄
 - Q. 32. Marble is a
- (a) Plutonic rock (b) Volcanic rock (c) Metamorphic rock (d) Sedimentary rock
- Q. 33. Which one of the following represents the correct sequence during the course of development of a vertebrate embryo?
- (a) Morula-Egg-Zygote-Blastula-Gastrula
 (b) Blastula-Morula-Zygote-Gastrula-Egg
 (c) Egg-Zygote-Morula-Blastula Gastrula
 (d) Egg Zygote-Gastrula-Blastula-Morula
- Q. 34. Which of the following statements is true of the Gandhara School of Art?
- (a) It was an indigenous school of art (b) It was an offshoot of the Greek Art (c) It was a form of Ashokan art (d) It was Greek in technique and Indian in theme
- Q. 35. In 1988, the Indian film industry celebrated its
- (a) Golden jubilee (b) Diamond jubilee (c) Platinum jubilee (d) Centenary
 - Q. 36. The Rathas of Mahabalipuram are
- (a) Rock-cut temples (b) Structural temples (c) Rock-cut caves (d) Chariots in stone
- Q. 37. The Last Emperor, which won 9 Oscar Awards in 1988, was filmed in
- (a) Japan (b) Philippines (c) China (d) India
- Q. 38. Most of the active volcanoes in the world are found around
- (a) Atlantic ocean (b) Pacific ocean (c) Arctic ocean (d) Indian ocean
- Q. 30. Charaka Samhita is an ancient Indian compilation on
- (a) Modicine (b) Architecture (c) Astronomy (d) Agriculture
- Q. 40. Oscar Arias Sanchez, the winner of Nobel Prize for Peace is the President of
- (a) Nicaragua (b) Guatemala (c) Venezuela (d) Costa Rica
- Q. 41. Which one of the following is always found in free state in nature?
 - (a) Gold (b) Silver (c) Sodium (d) Copper
- Q. 42. The black cotton soils in India are otherwise called
 - (a) Terai (b) Bangar (c) Khader (d) Regur
- Q. 43. The following four religious teachers of India preached their ideas at one time or the other
- 1 Ramanuja, 2 Shankaracharya, 3 Chaitanya, 4 Guru Nanak

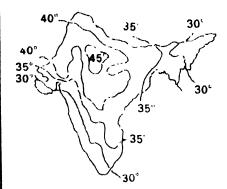
The chronological order in which they preached is

(a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 1, 2, 4, 3 (c) 2, 1, 3, 4 (d) 2, 1, 4, 3

- Q. 44. The Chairman of the Africa Fund is
- (a) Saudi Arabia (b) Nigeria (c) India (d) United Kingdom
- Q. 45. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

Hills Hill Station

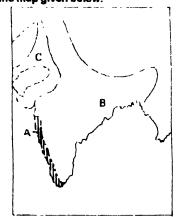
- (a) Kumaon Garhwal --- Raniket
- (b) Aravalli Hills Dodabetta (c) Nilgiri Hills — Pachmarhi
- (d) Mahadeo Hills --- Abu
- Q. 46. The greatest ruler of the Chalukya dynasty, Pulakesin II, defeated
- (a) Samudragupta (b) Chandragupta II (c) Harshavardhana (d) Dharmapala
- Q. 47. The special programme launched in 1986-87, to exploit fully the groundwater in high rainfall areas was under
- (a) National Watershed Development Programme (b) Jaladarshan (c) Jaladhara (d) Jalasagar
- Q. 48. Consider the sketch-map given below.



With the help of the above sketch-map showing annual average temperature of India (by isotherm), identify the most suitable place where maximum solar energy will be available.

- (a) Ambala (b) Jhansı (c) Pune (d) Cuttack
- Q. 49. Which one of the following rulers established a permanent standing army during Sultanate period?
- (a) Balban (b) Alauddin Khilji (c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq (d) Firoz Tughlaq
- Q. 50. Dr Marcel Roche, the 1987 Kalinga Prize winner, belongs to
- (a) U.S.A. (b) Poland (c) Costa Rica (d) Venezuela

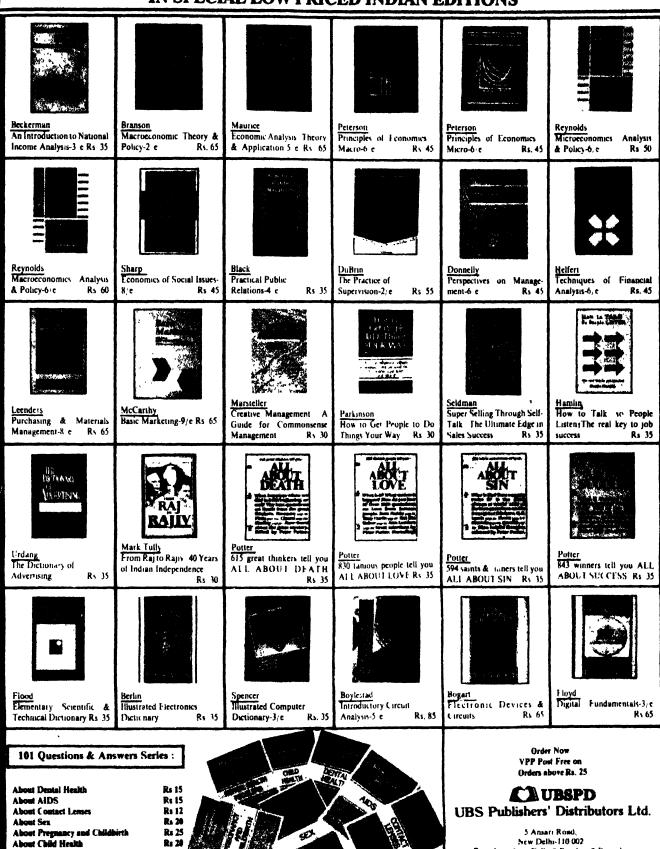
Directions: Questions 51 to 53 are based on the map given below.



- Q. 51. What type of forests are found in the region marked A?
- (a) Monsoon forests (b) Tropical rain forests (c) Deciduous forests (d) Thorn and scrub forests
- Q. 52. Which is the main tree of the forest marked B?
- (a) Sandalwood (b) Sundari (c) Mahogany (d) Rosewood
- Q. 53. The amount of annual rainfall in the region marked C is
- (a) 50 to 100 cm (b) Less than 50 cm (c) 100 to 200 cm (d) More than 200 cm
- Q. 54. Mansabdari system was introduced by
- (a) Babar (b) Akbar (c) Shahjehan (d) Aurangzeb
- Q. 55. The best feature film award in the 35th National Film Awards was won by a film produced in
- (a) Assamese (b) Bengali (c) Kannada (d) Malayalam
- Q. 56. Which of the following sequences represents correctly the different atmospheric layers from the earth's surface?
- (a) Stratosphere, troposphere, tropopause, ionosphere, troposphere, troposphere, troposphere, troposphere, troposphere, troposphere, tropopause, stratosphere, troposphere, troposphere, troposphere, troposphere, troposphere, troposphere, troposphere, tropopause
- Q. 57. Which of the following statements are true regarding Alauddin Khilji?
- He attempted to control markets, 2
 Peasants in the doab, under his reign were
 expected to pay land revenue in kind at
 rates fixed by the State, 3. He transferred
 the capital.
- (a) 1 and 3 (b) 1 and 2 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3
- Q. 58. Democratic nominee for the ensuing Presidential election in the U.S.A. is
- (a) Kim Philby (b) Michael Dukakıs (c) Steven Martindale (d) George Bush
- Q. 59. Bagasse, a bye-product of sugar manufacturing industry, is used for the production of
- (a) Paper (b) Alcohol (c) Confectioneries (d) Glass
- Q. 60. The Bahmani kingdom was founded during the reign of
- (a) Muhammad bir Tughlaq (b) Ghiasuddin Tughlaq (c) Bahlol Lodi (d) Balban
- Q. 61. Amnesty International is a movement for
- (a) Achieving international solidarity (b)
 Securing human rights (c) Rehabilitation of refugees in different countries (d) Liberation of Palestine
- Q. 62. What is the correct sequence of the following economies, since the earliest times of human civilisation?
- Sedentary agriculture, 2. Commercial agriculture, 3 Food and gathering,
 Plantation agriculture
- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1, 2, 4 and 3 (c) 3, 1, 2 and 4 (d) 3, 4, 2 and 1
- Q. 63. Taken currency introduced by

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Muhammad bir. Tughlag was

- (a) Brass (b) Copper (c) Paper (d) Silver
- Q. 64. What is the correct sequence for the launching of rockets/satellites by India?
- 1 Indian Remote Sensing Satollite, 2 Bhaskara 2, 3 Aryabhatta 4 Rohini Satellite (RS One)
- (a) 2, 4, 3, 1 (b) 1, 2, 4, 3 (c) 3, 4, 2, 1 (d) 1, 3, 4, 2
- Q. 65. Which one of the following conditions provails in the Thar desert?
- (a) Humid (b) Cold (c) Semi And (d) And
- Q. 66. Humayun Nama was written by
- (a) Babur (b) Humayun (c) Khanzada Begum (d) Gulbadan Begum
- Q. 67. What additional force does a ball in air experience as it moves horizontally with a uniform velocity?
- (a) Drag force which retards forward motion (b) An upward lift force (c) A downward force (d) A sidewise force which swerves the ball
- Q. 68. The Mascot of the 24th Olympics is a
- (a) Dancing lion (b) Dancing elephant (c) Dancing tigor (d) Dancing peaceck
- Q. 69. Among the following which arrangement gives materials in decreasing order of electrical conductivity?
- (a) Copper, aluminium, magnesium, silver
 (b) Copper, silver, aluminium, magnesium
 (c) Silver, copper, aluminium, magnesium
 (d) Silver, aluminium, magnesium, copper
- Q. 70. Which of the following forms the major items of export from India?
- (a) Iron ore, pearls mineral oil (b) Iron and steel, engineering goods, non ferrous metals (c) Gems and jewellery, tea, iron ore (d) Paper, chemicals, jute goods
- Q. 71. Which one of the following plants is partial root parasite?
- (a) Loranthus (b) Cuscuta (c) Orchid (d) Sandalwood tree
- Q. 72. Nicolo Conti, the traveller who visited the Vijayanagar kingdom in 1420 AD, was
- (a) An Italian (b) A Greek (c) A Russian (d) A Frenchman
- Q. 73. Which one of the following was the main issue on which Gandhiji disapproved Constitutal Award of Ramsay MacDonald?
- (a) Religion based representation (b) Neglect of Adivasis (c) Over representation of Europeans (d) Separation of depressed classes
- Q. 74. The function of a carburettor in a petrol engine in a car is to supply
- (a) Fine droplets of petrol only (b) A mixture of petrol and air (c) Clean air only (d) A mixture of petrol and lubricating oil
- Q. 75. The National Development Council gets its administrative support from
- (a) Administrative Reforms Commission (b) Planning Commission (c) Sarkana Commission (d) Finance Commission
- Q. 76. Which of the following aqueous solutions will decolorise addition of potassium permanganate?
 - (a) Sodium sulpnite (b) Ferrous sulphate

- (c) Sodium nitrate (d) Potassium sulphate
- Q. 77. The old name of the country Ghana was
- (a) Abyssinia (b) Tanganiyaka (c) Congo (d) Gold Coast
- Q. 78. Haploid plants have successfully contributed to revolutionise agricultural resources by crop improvement. The plants so produced are haploids but by colchicine treatment, there is an induction of diploidy. It is of significance hecause the plants so obtained are
- (a) hydrophytes (b) homozygous (c) heterogeneous (d) homologous
- Q. 79. Who among the following initiated the idea of Pakistan first?
- (a) Rehamat Alı (b) İqbal (c) Salımulla (d) Jınnah
- Q. 80. The word 'misl' is associated with
- (a) Marathas (b) Sikhs (c) Mughals (d) Mongols
- Q. 81. Who among the following, has been awarded the Dada Saheb Phalke award for 1987?
- (a) Shabana Azmı (b) Raj Kapoor (c) Ramanand Sagar (d) Satyajit Ray
- Q. 82. Garos, Khasis and Jaintias are the hill tribes of which of the following States?
- (a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Orissa (c) Meghalaya (d) Tripura
- Q. 83. In the map given below the shaded areas show the regions under Maratha rule



The areas marked X and Y represent

- (a) Raigarh and Kothapur (b) Bijapur and Satara (c) Bellary and Tanjore (d) Vellore and Bengalore
- Q. 84. The Raja Chelliah Committee on tixation recommended among other things
- (a) The abolition of expenditure tax (b) The incorporation of the concept of expenditure tax in the existing structure of income tax (c) The restructuring of profit tax (d) The abolition of capital gains tax
- Q 85. Universal recipient blood group in blood transfusion belongs to
- (a) A blood group (b) B blood group (c) AB blood group (d) O blood group
- Q. 86. The British Government took the control of India from the East India Company in
 - (a) 1833 (b) 1857 (c) 1858 (d) 1906
 - Q. 87. Consider

- A wave equation which gives the displacement along the y direction is given by
- y = 10⁻⁴ sin (60t + 2x) where x and y are in metres and t is time in seconds. It represents a wave
- 1. Travelling with a velocity of 60 m/s in the negative x direction, 2. Of wavelength π metres, 3. Of amplitude 10^{-4} metre travelling along the negative x direction

Which of the above are correct? Choose the answer from the codes given below

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 3
- Q. 88. West Indies won the one-day Cricket series against India in January 1988 with a margin of
 - (a) 6-1 (b) 7-0 (c) 5-2 (d) 4-3
- Q. 89. The Subsidiary Alliance was introduced in India by
- (a) Warren Hastings (b) Lord Cornwallis (c) Lord Wellesley (d) Lord Dalhousie
- Q. 90. Treatment of malaria by inoculations is out of question because
- (a) Plasmodium does not produce antibodies in human blood (b) Plasmodium produces very minute antibodies in the human blood (c) Plasmodium produces antitoxins in very small number (d) None of the above

(To be continued)

ANSWERS

1. (c)	2 (b)	3. (a)	4 (c)
5 (c)	6 (b)	7 (b)	8 (c)
- 1-7	1,77	,	
9 (b)	10 (b)	11 (b)	12 (d)
13 (a)	14 (b)	15 (c)	16 (a)
17 (a)	18. (c)	19 (c)	20 (b)
21 (c)	22 (a)	23 (d)	24 (c)
25 (b)	26 (a)	27 (a)	28 (b)
29 (b)	30 (b)	31. (d)	32 (c)
33 (c)	34 (d)	35 (c)	36 (a)
37 (c)	38 (b)	39 (a)	40 (d)
41 (a)	42 (d)	`43 (c)	44 (c)
45 (a)	46 (c)	47. (a)	48 (b)
49 (b)	50 (d)	51 (d)	52 (b)
53 (a)	54 (b)	55 (a)	56. (c)
57 (b)	58 (b)	59 (a)	60 (a)
61 (b)	62 (c)	63 (b)	64 (c)
65 (d)	66 (d)	67 (c)	68 (c)
69 (c)	70 (c)	71 (d)	72 (a)
73 (a)	74 (b)	75 (b)	76 (b)
77 (d)	78 (b)	79 (b)	80 (b)
81 (b)	82 (c)	83 (c)	84 (b)
85 (d)	86 (c)	87 (c)	
	\-,	37 (C)	88 (a)
89 (c)	90 (a)		

Every time one man expresses an idea, he finds ten men who thought of it before --but they only thought.

Should Participation In Sports Be Made Compulsory In Schools?

FIRST PRIZE



S. Shiva Shankar

The suggestion about making sports compulsory in schools has an immediate appeal. This suggestion has even more impact considering India's dismal performance in the XXIV Olympiad held recently at Seoul. Countries and Republics which are one-tenth or even one-hundredth of the size of India have secured a medal or two whoreas a vast country like India had to depend on a sole participant or a single game to win a modal and that too without By result This state of affairs calls for a chhartic introspection. As usual the sportspersons would complain about the lack of equipments and facilities and the authorities would complain about the paucity of funds Very soon the whole episode would fade into oblivion until a further debacle.

The point that should be borne in mind is that in sports as a matter of fact in any other discipline, talent must be identified and picked up at a very early stage so that intensive training can be given over a long period and schools should be the first obvious starting point. The idea can also be extended to opening Governmentsponsored sports universities where our star sportsmen and women could be trained under professional guidance. But when analysed in the background of the prevalent realities, the proposal to make sports compulsory looks distinctly impractical. We must remember that sports facilities in tality are available only to a select number of elitist schools. Most of the schools in India, particularly in the rural area, do not have the basic ingredients for teaching and practising sports. When implements for basic educational courses are lacking and a

CONTEST ESSAYS

large number of schools do not have even sufficient number of blackboards and dusters, it is unrealistic to suggest that sports be made compulsory. Where are the grounds, the gymnasia, the equipment and last but not the least, competent sports instructors? According to a recent statistics, sixty per cent of schools in India do not have playgrounds it is also not desirable to have an unmarked, uncared for field alongside the schools where neither Soccer nor Cricket could be practised by the students without dangers of physical injury.

It has been accepted the world over that budding sportsmen should be provided with proper nutrition, proper coaching and proper sports goar in most of the cases, the school authorities would not be having the necessary funds. Most of the guardians would be reluctant to part with a substantial part of their limited income for the purchase of things which to them would be regarded as items of luxury. It is unfortunate but true that most of the parents in the lower or middle income group consider that education for their children is the only step to a more secure future in terms of jobs Sports activities are considered to be affecting the studies of their wards and are seldom encouraged at home as a result Moreover, the career of a sportsman in India, unless he is able to reach the higher rungs of the ladder remains uncertain Therefore the suggestion of making sports a compulsory item in the curriculum for school children without ensuring availability of funds and facilities, without ensuring proper nutrition, without bringing about a distinct change in the prevalent psychology of the parents and the social structure would be like putting a cart before the horse

SECOND PRIZE

In his later life Gandhiji developed two deep regrets about his school days. One was his famous inability to improve his handwriting and the other was his lack of participation in sports and gymnastics. This led him to ponder in his autobiography with a deep sense of shame that, "Today I know that physical training should have as much place in the curriculum as mental training."

In the present context, how often have we heard voices from all directions protesting against the mental strain on our



Khushmand Wadia

children produced by loads of books heavier than themselves? Yet even after four decades of 'relative independence' our system of education which is meant to produce the leaders and achievers of tomorrow has not progressed much beyond the 3 R's Speaking objectively, it is a fact that Indian students who go abroad are academically better placed than their foreign counterparts. But mere text-book education will only churn out graduate automoions in the end If our current system of education is coupled with a training in physical education then it would be the closest we can hope to get to a perfect system

A playground is witness to an entire gamut of life's emotions all at one time like courage, self-discipline, friendship, spirit of unity, cooperation and understanding as well as healthy rivalry, a taste of victory and also defeat. Games are as important for the child who studies in a municipality school as for the child who lives in a bungalow because games develop character. The students are trained in self-discipline. They learn to obey the rules of the game. A team spirit is never more prominent than on the playground. A healthy competition develops among the teams which is the essence of life Games also teach a child to cope with defeat and appreciate the finer points of the opposite side. In the course of the game qualities of versatility and hardiness are nurtured along with traits of leadership and fine understanding of human nature

There is another slant to this argument too it is true that some children are not destined by nature to be sportsmen. Those who are physically handicapped and those (Continued on page 90)

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Test Of English Language

Auditors'/Junior Accountants'/Upper Division Clerks' Exam., April 1988

Directions: in questions 1 to 5, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If there is no error, your answer is (d).

- Q. 1. Many a person (a) / have lost their life and property (b) / in the riots. (c)
- Q. 2. Walking along the road, (a) / a brick fell from a house, (b) / knocked me unconscious. (c)
- Q. 3. The father both carried (a) / his son and daughter (b) / from the burning house. (c)
- Q. 4. The old man felled (a) / some of the trees in the garden (b) / with hardly no effort at all. (c)
- Q. 5. Although he worked for the Company (a) / for even ten years (b) / he was never given an increase in salary. (c)

Directions: In questions 6 to 10, five groups of four words each are given. In each group one word is mis-spelt. Find the mis-spelt word.

- Q. 6. (a) embarassment (b) harassment (c) commitment (d) predicament
- Q. 7. (a) grieve (b) besiege (c) recieve (d) deceive
- Q. 8. (a) mileage (b) previlege (c) lineage (d) gauge
- Q. 9. (a) mutiny (b) ceremony (c) matrimony (d) tyrany
- Q. 10. (a) ancient (b) magnificient (c) beneficent (d) adolescent
- **BDirections: In questions 11 to 15, four liternatives are given for the word in litalics in the sentence. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the word in Italics.
- Q. 11. He has always been an elusive customer.
- (a) clever (b) trustworthy (c) quarrelsome (d) unreliable
- Q. 12. His singing enthralled the entire audience.
- (a) disappointed (b) captivated (c) entertained (d) surprised
- **Q. 13.** Some of the members of the Board included in highly scurrilous talk at the meeting.
- (a) superficial (b) objectionable (c) superfluous (d) abusive
- **Q. 14.** In spite of arguments, it was difficult to break his obduracy.
- (a) opinion (b) decision (c) stubbomness (d) prejudice
- Q. 15. Decay is an immut ble factor of traman life.
- (a) unchangeable (b) important (c) awful (d) unique

Directions: In questions 16 to 20, choose the word opposite in meaning to the word in Italics in the sentence.

- Q. 16. The members of the Board were impressed by the candidate's *urbane* behaviour.
- (a) rude (b) rural (c) indifferent (d) negative
- Q. 17. I was surprised at his stiff and unhelpful attitude.

 (a) polite (b) soft (c) sympathetic
- (d) supple

 Q. 18. He was deeply depressed at the
- news of his failure.
 (a) satisfied (b) elated (c) impressed
- (d) affected
 Q. 19. Countries with abundant resources should help others still struggling for a decent standard of living.
- (a) poor (b) limited (c) enough (d) deficient
- Q. 20. The boss commended him for his good work
- (a) disliked (b) questioned (c) admonished (d) suspended

Directions: In questions 21 to 25, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative out of the four.

- C. 21. And why did the police suspect you? It just does not make any to
- (a) point (b) reason (c) sense (d) truth
- Q. 22. It is not the right to ask, for my help; I am far too busy even to listen to you
- (a) opportunity (b) situation (c) circumstance (d) moment
- Q. 23. The office clock is not as as it should be; it is usually five minutes fast
 - (a) accurate (b) certain (c) strict (d) true
- Q. 24. I have often why he went to live abroad
- (a) thought (b) wondered (c) surprised (d) puzzled
 - Q. 25. Mr. and Mrs. Sharma are always with each other about money.
- (a) discussing (b) shouting (c) arguing (d) speaking

Directions: In questions 26 to 30, the first and the last parts of each sentence are numbered 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

- Q. 26. 1, It is very necessary that technical education
- P: but should also turn him into a useful citizen

Q: and pride in the country:

R: with interest in life

S: should not merely make a machine of a man

6. this is the real aim of education.

(a) SPRQ (b) PSQR (c) RQPS (d) QRSP

Q. 27. 1. There is a continuous demand

- P: in the art of settling their disputes
- Q: for destructive purposes and world organisations
 - R: are formed to train humanity
 - S: to ban the application of science
 - 6. by peaceful negotiations.
 - (a) PSOR (b) OSRP (c) SORP (d) RPSO
- Q. 28. 1. Democracy is a perfect system,
- P: provided its machinery lubricated
 - Q: national-minded individuals, who
 - R: and put in the hands of
- S: devotedly and with a dedicated spirit
- work for the maximum good of the largest number of people.
 - (a) SQRP (b) PRQS (c) RPSQ (d) QSPR
- Q. 29. 1. The superstitions are so deeply
- P: among us cannot rid ourselves
- Q: or expectation of good fortune,
- R: of them: fear of misfortune
- S: that even the most rational
- makes us believe the supor stitions.
 - (a) QRSP (b) RSQP (c) PQRS (d) SPRQ
- Q. 30, 1. The press should help to

P: who govern their fate and shape

- Q: the masses and those
- R: a healthy understanding between
- S: the destiny of the nation;
- 6, it should reflect public reaction to the issues concerning thom.

(a) QRPS (b) PQRS (c) SPRQ (d) RQPS

Directions: In the following passage some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given against each number (31-40) below the passage.

To live in a glass house and to throw. (31)... at other people outside is an ...(32) of great ...(33).... The people outside are to ...(34)... with stones and smash the glass house into pieces ... (35)... a man attacks others, he must form a ...(36)... idea of his own strength and ... (37)... If his own position is ...38..., no purpose will be served by his ...(39)... an attack upon others. Only when a man is fully ...(40)... of his unassalable.

position, should he provoke, hit or attack others.

- Q. 31. (a) bricks (b) peddles (c) stones (d) mud
- Q. 32. (a) occasion (b) incident (c) act (d) action
- Q, 33. (a) common sense (b) folly (c) cruelty (d) pity
- Q. 34. (a) retaliate (b) resent (c) respond (d) reverberate
 - Q. 35. (a) As (b) When (c) Before (d) If
- Q. 36. (a) simple (b) direct (c) rough (d) correct
- Q. 37. (a) resources (b) weakness (c) intelligence (d) wisdom
- Q. 38. (a) strong (b) weak (c) satisfactory (d) doubtful
- Q. 39. (a) correidering (b) launching (c) forming (d) doing
- Q. 40. (a) familiar (b) ignorant (c) conscious (d) convinced

Directions: In questions 41 to 50, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions out of the four alternatives.

Passage I

Something is radically wrong with the entire structure of human relationships that makes man delight in killing man, whether it be in the name of civilisation or religion or anything else. Two wrongs do not make a right, hatred must beget hatred. It is this fundamental truth that women have got to bring home to the people in their respective countries. No peace treaties can avail that have revenge as their basis and self-righteous arrogance and hypocrisy in the so-called victors. But women are the natural preservers of life.

- Q. 41. Which of the following expresses most accurately the idea contained in the opening sentence of the
- (a) Man destroying another man is a painful practice (b) A social structure that permits people to kill each other for religious reasons is inherently rotten (c) It is strange that one religion encourages its followers to kill the followers of another religion (d) It is fundamentally wrong on man's part to derive pleasure out of killing others for any motive whatsoever
- Q. 42. The expression . "Two wrongs do not make a right", means that
- (a) a wrong action in retaliation does not mend matters (b) hatred destroys the person who perpetrates it (c) a tit for tat policy aggravates hatred (d) even repeated assertions of a wrong statement do not make it not
- Q. 43. Which of the following statements is not implied in the passage?
- (a) It is human tendency to kill others not professing the same religion (b) It is the duty of women to foster peace and harmony amongst their countrymen (c) Peace treaties among nations based on national pride and conceit of the victorious tend to

- establish peace in the world (d) If you hate someone, that fellow is bound to respond with the same feeling
- Q. 44. Which of the following is opposite in meaning to the word 'preserver' used in the passage?
- (a) enemy (b) destroyer (c) rival (d) belligerent
- Q. 45. Which one of the following would sum up most suitably the central idea of the passage?
- (a) The role of women in the world of hatred and violence (b) Man's Instinct of destroying others (c) Hatred leads to further hatred (d) The significance of peace treaties

Passage II

A book is written, not to multiply the voice merely, not to carry it merely, but to perpetuate it. The author has something to say which he perceives to be true and useful or helpfully beautiful. So far he knows no one has said it; so far as he knows no one else can say it He is bound to say it clearly and melodiously if he may; clearly at all events. In the sum of his iife he finds this to be the thing or group of things, manifest to him; this, the piece of true knowledge, or sight, which his share of sunshine and earth has permitted him to selze That is a book.

- Q. 46. The opening sentence of the passage implies that the aim of writing a book is to
- (a) repeat the message it contains (b) enable the author to express his ideas in writing (c) preserve from extinction the message it contains (d) propagate the ideology of the author
- Q. 47. According to the writer, a person is impelled to write a book, because
- (a) he wishes to satisfy his ego (b) he has something nice and pleasing to say (c) he is capable of expressing whatever he wants to say (d) he has discovered something unique, true and good which he must convey distinctly and musically
- Q. 48. Which of the following statements is not implied in the passage?
- (a) A writer is motivated to write a book if he discerns a great truth (b) An author of a book generally gathers some common truths and gives them a popular and pleasing expression (c) A great writer is convinced that whatever he says is not an echo or imitation of what others have said (d) An eminent writer's missage is conveyed through plain, unambiguous language
- Q. 49. Which of the following is opposite in meaning to the word 'manifest' given in the passage?
 - (a) unclear (b) dark (c) pure (d) hard
- Q. 50. Which of the following would be the most suitable title for the passage?
- (a) The contribution of an author (b) Books—the source of true knowledge (c) The aim of writing a book (d) Writers and their books

ANSWERS

1. (b): Has lost his life and property.

Note: In such sentences, the verb should normally agree with the noun nearest to it. e.g. "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen" (Thomas Gray).

2. (c): "Knocking me unconscious" or "and knocked me unconscious".

Note: "While" should properly be written at the beginning of the sentence. But it may also be omitted (as it has been done in the given sentence) as understood.

3. (a): The father carried both.

Note: The location of "both" in such a sentence is significant. The sentence should correctly read: "The father carried both, his son and his daughter, from the burning house." The commas in this sentence, are important. Study the following sentences.

(1) The father and the mother both carried the son and the daughter from the burning house. (2) Both the parents carried the son and the daughter from the burning house. (3) The father carried both (of) his children from the burning house. (4) The father both carried his son and his daughter from the burning house, as well as put out the fire.

4. (c): "with hardly uny effort at all"

5. (b): "for over ten years" or "for ten years"

6. (a) : embarrassment

7. (c) : receive

8. (b) : privilege

9. (d): tyranny 10. (b): magnificent

11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (d) 14. (c)

15. (a) 16. (a)

17. (c): Note: While normally the opposite of "stiff" would be "pliable" or even "supple", in the context of the sentence, "stiff" stands for "unsympathetic".

18. (b)	19. (b)	20. (c)	21. (c)
22. (d)	23. (a)	24. (b)	25. (c)
26 . (a)	27. (c)	28. (b)	29. (d)
30 . (d)	31. (c)	32. (c)	33. (d)
34. (a)	35. (c)	36. (c)	37. (b)
38. (b)	39. (a)	40. (d)	41. (d)
42. (a)	43. (c)	44. (b)	45. (a)
46. (네)	47. (d)	48. (b)	49. (a)
50 . (b)			

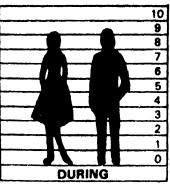
(Continued from page 87)

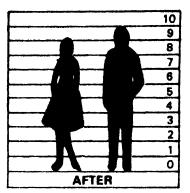
with other weaknesses may not be able to cope with this additional burden on their solves in such a case it is only logical and humane that special consideration should be provided for them and they should be exempted from excessively strenuous sports.

The recent trends in the Olympics show the extent to which people are willing to go to achieve personal and national honour What is required to win is not a shot of steroids before a momentous game but a lifetime of training and a culture of physical excellence. An all pervading and dedicated outlook made the Greeks the champions at Mt. Olympus; and it would be a rewarding policy to catch our children when they are young and give them the gift of a healthy mind in a healthy body.

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Word Power



OBJECTIVE TYPE

Against each key word are given five suggested meanings. Choose the word or phrase which is opposite in meaning to the key word.

- (1) **Earthly—A:** mundane. B: sordid. C: spiritual. D: not refined. E: groveling.
- (2) **Ebb—A:** wane. B: recede. C: abate. D: increase. E: infamous.
- (3) Eccentrio—A: normal. B: deviating from normal practice. C: peculiar. D: abnormal. E: bankrupt.
- (4) Ecstasy—A: rapture. B: beautitude. C: exaltation. D: oily. E: misery.
- (5) **Eerle—A:** weird. B: frightened. C: cheerful. D: timidity. E: canny.
- (6) **Egotism**—A: selfishness. B: humility. C: exaggeration. D: cynicism. E: positive.
- (7) Elevation—A: exattation. B: loftiness. C: angular. D: depression. E: controversial.
- (8) Elongate—A: to draw out. B: lengthen. C: to keep aloof. D: average. E: shorten.
- (9) Elude—A: pursue. B: escape C: mock. D: disguised. E: quicken.
- (10) Embellish—A: garnish. B: disfigure. C: adorn. B: disfigure. C: adorn.
- (11) Ephemeral—A: sensuous. B: passing. C: popular. D: distasteful. E: permanent.
- (12) Equanimity—A: agitation. B: stirring. C: volume.D: identity. E: luster.
- (13) Equivocal—A: mistaken. B: quaint. C: azure. D: clear. E: universal.
- (14) Erudite—A: professional. B: stately. C. short. D: unknown. E: ignorant.
 - Esteem—A: veneration. B: revere C. mighty D: militant. E: disdain.

- (16) Eternal—A: permanent. B: perpetual. C: transitory. D: active. E: binding.
- (17) Eulogistic—A: pretty. B: critical. C: brief. D: stern.
- (18) Euphonlous—A: strident. B: lethargic. C: literary. D: significant. E: musical.
- (19) Evitable—A: unavoidable. B: eatable. C: half-baked. D: crisp. E: mutilated.
- (20) Exalt—A: ennoble. B: glorify. C: extol. D: depreciate. E: simplify.
- (21) Exasperate—A: annoy. B: please. C: vex. D: belittle. E: tarnish.
- (22) Exculpate—A: accuse. B: prevail. C: acquit. D: ravish. E: accumulate.
- (23) Execrable—A: innumerable. B: philosophic. C: physical. D: excellent. E: meditative.
- (24) Exhilarate—A: gladden. B: invigorate. C: shabby. D: inspiring. E: depress.
- (25) Exhume—A: decipher. B: dig. C: integrate. D: admit. E. inter.
- (26) Exonerate—A: vindicate. B: exculpate. C: disburden. D: blame. E: distinguish.
- (27) Expedient—A: disadvantageous, B: contrivance. C: profitable. D: tremulous. E: sensitive.
- (28) Extemporaneous—A: rehearsed, B: hybrid. C: humiliating D: statesmanlike, E: picturesque.
- (29) Extol—A: celebrate. B: eulogise. C: overestimate D' erect. E: disparage.
- (30) Extrinsic—A: reputable. B: inherent. C: swift. D. ambitious E: cursory.

ANSWERS

		ANSWEIIS	
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10)	C: spintual D: increase. A: normal. E: misery. E: canny. B. humility. D: depression. E: shorten. A: pursue. B. disfigure.	(11) Erpermanent (12) Aragitation (13) D clear (14) Erignorant (15) Erdisdain (16) Critransitory (17) B. critical (18) Arstrident. (19) Arunavoidable. (20) D. depreciate	(21) B please (22) A accuse (23) D excellent (24) E. depress (25) E inter (26) D blame (27) A disadvantageous (28) A rehearsed (29) E disparage. (30) B inherent

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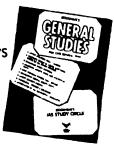
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Letters

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Rajiv Bansai, IAS

PM's CHINA VISIT

"Don't trust one who has deceived you One will deceive you again, ..!" This old maxim holds much weightage these days too This has the direct link with the PM's recent China tour because, all know, he is negotiating with a country which had stabbed us in the back in 1962 and rapaciously usurped our thousands square km of land That Chinese aggression may well be known as the most classic betrayal of the modern world. We, therefore, not only have to regain our previous lost land but also have to convince the Chinese that we are a pro-eminent power in South Asia which they are reluctant to accept. All I want to say is that our sagacious PM should counter the Chinese authorities adroitly and audaciously because they are notorious for their ping-pong diplomacy Conciliatory approach, no doubt, should be maintained but at the same time, obduracy in certain cases should also be displayed as far as boundary dispute is concerned. We are not to be swayed away by the ever-smiling Chinese We are to make the Chinese believe that we are not that vulnerable Indians of 1962. Our defence force is now imprognable and we are ready to fight till the last drop of our blood to save our motherland from foreign invaders

Undoubtedly, we want peace, harmony and brotherhood which is quite conspicuous in our recent commendable actions in Maldives and in Sri Lanka some time back. But do we want peace at the expense of our motherland which is all in all for us? Certainly not.

In a nutshell, the PM's visit to China is doubtlessly a historic one, but there is no room for euphona. All we can display is a wary optimism.

Gaya

Uday Shankar Srivastav

DOWRY

The suicide of the four girls in Kerala. recently, is shocking just as the suicides of the three Kanpur sisters was shocking. But is "being shocked" enough? Even the magnitude of these shocks wears off as the number of such incidents increases

The need arises to realise that these episodes aren't something happening somewhere to someone else but are taking place everyday within our own homes A number of girls are committing mental suicide everyday as they accept the humiliation meted out to them, however small and inconsequential the humiliation may seem

The fault lies in the way the girls and boys are brought up in their homes. Girls are still being brainwashed into believing that they are inferior and must unquestioningly conform to their subservient role. What is even more distressing is that even educated girls are hesitant to put their foot down and give in easily to the marriage. plans that their parents have for them. Of what use is her education if it doesn't even enable her to decide the course of her own life? Of what use is her "reasoning power", which has been honed and developed through the years of education, if she cannot reason with her parents and make them recognise the right to take her own decisions?

This evil has to be battled on an individual level, within each individual family. The attitudes of the men as they are growing up must be moulded towards giving equal respect and dignity to their sisters. How many mothers ask their sons to prepare meals for the family? If this continues to be the attitude, men will grow up feeling superior to their sisters and will continue to mete out humiliating treatment to the women they meet in the course of their

And the girls will continue to commit suicide Kurnool P. Siveram Presad

The assumption of power by Mrs. Benazir Bhutto in Pakistan culminated the eleven years long ruthless, dictatorial rule by Gen Zia who had suppressed democratic movements with an iron hand. Benazir is intelligent, well-educated, civilised and shrewd and would certainly make every effort to take Pakistan on the long road of development and prosperity. democratically elected government headed by Mrs. Bhutto seems to be less aggressive than the military regime and it would like to remove the irritants which have needlessly vitiated the relations between India and Pakistan in the past.

BENAZIR AND INDIA

Benezir's cancellation of the Ziasponsored proposal for a 'no-war-pact' and her affirmation to 'Shimla Agreement' reveals that she has a realistic outlook towards the solution of the bilateral problems. If all the pending issues are resolved bilaterally without external interference, the people on both sides of the border would be able to live without rancour and the all-too-frequent suspicions Instead of sabre rattling. animosity, jealousy and misunderstanding there would be cooperation, friendship and amicable relationship between the two neighbours

Vani Vihar (Orissa)

Ganeswar Jena

DISTORTED PRINCIPLES

The procrastinated diagnosis of the doctor comes too late.

Which he mercilessly rationalises as the patient's fate

Loss of lives that suddon collapse of a building does render,

is due to engineers' inadvertent supervision and pander

The lawyer may fight the case although he knows his client is false,

Just for the sake of riches and a loud applause

The use of take medicines may aggravate the patient's pain,

But that does not move the chemist as far as he has money gain.

The ministers on whose shoulders lies the responsibility of nation,

Are just busy sorting out their own acrimonious relations

such Amongst prevailing situations precancus,

Moments of happiness can only be vicarious

Jodhpur

Miss Prema Mehta

Edited and Published by Surendra Kumar Sachdeva for Competition Review Pvt. Ltd., 604, Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra. Place, New Delhi-110008 and printed by him at Rajeshwan Photosetters (Pvt.) Ltd., 2/12 East Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi-110026. Sales Director, Vijay Lakshmi, Business Manager, Devendra Jhanjee, Public Relations Manager, Nirmala Raturi, Tel. 5712698, 5718495 Bombay Office: 34-A, 2nd floor, 160, Dr. D. N. Road, Bombay-400001. Regional Advertising Business Promoter: S.N. Kamat. Tel. 233990

Persons And Places In News

PERSONS



Ranasinghe Premadasa: The United National Party candidate and Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, who won the presidential election defeating his nearest Opposition SLFP rival, Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike by a margin of over three lakh votes in a triangular contest, was on January 2, 1989 sworn in as President of the island nation at the sacred Sri Dalada Maligawa temple of Kandy The 64 year old new President had boycotted the official ceremony when the Sri Lankan President, Mr Jayewardene, and the Indian Prime 🖥nister Mr Rajiv Gandhi, had signed the Indo Sn Lankan accord in July last year. He admitted later that he did it deliberately bocause Mr Gandhi had "insulted Sri Lanka" by airdropping relief supplies over the Jaffna peninsula Within the Sri Lankan rabinet he insisted on a national referendum before the accord was signed and even urged that it be postponed

Dr. Nagendra Singh: Eminent jurist and tormer President of the International Court of Justico died following cardiac arrest at the Hague on December 11, 1988 at the age of 74. A recipient of the Padma Vibhushan in 1973, he had held several senior positions in the Government and was a member of the Constituent Assembly. He was a sitting judge in the International Court of Justice. Until February, 1988, he had been the President of the Court.

Jainendra Kumar: Well known writer, philosopher and Sahitya Akademi award winner died on December 24 1988 at the age of 83 He took part in the non-cooperation movement, had written 40 books including 10 novels and an equal number of story collections. He was once described by his contemporary Premchand as India's Maxim Gorky.

Surjit Singh Barnala: The former Punjab

Chief Minister resigned as President of the Akalı Dal (L) and accepted the punishment pronounced by the Sikh high pnests, setting in motion the process of his exoneration by the Sikh Panth Passing a religious "sentence" on Mr Barnala, the high priests at the Akal Takht in Amritsar ordered him to sweep the floor, clean shoes and wash utensils at any of the religious places for seven days. He was also asked to conduct five "akhand paths" (non stop recital of the holy book for 48 hours) and wear a plaque around his neck reading "I am guilty and should be pardoned" till such ntuals were gone through, as a precondition for his being accepted back in the religious fold Mr Barnala was earlier excommunicated in February 1987 for defying the directive of Prof Darshan Singh, the then acting Jathodar of the Akal Takht, when the chief of the temporal seat had asked all the Akalı factions to unite under the UAD banner Mr Barnala was formally exonerated and re admitted into the "Sikh Panth" by the Akai Takht Jathedar, Prof Darshan Singh, at the Golden Temple complex on December 25, 1988 on completion of the 20 day "religious punishment

Ghulam Ishaq Khan: The acting President of Pakistan was on December 12, 1988 elected President of the country as a consensus candidate of two main political parties. He secured 78 per cent of the votes against the 20 per cent votes polled by his main rival Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, chief of the Pakistan Democratic Party. He was



swom in on December 13 as Pakistan's seventh President for a five year term. It was after a lapse of more than 15 years that the National Assembly, the Senate and the four Provincial Assemblies went to the polls to elect a new Head of State. The last election in Pakistan was held in August 1973 soon after the promulgation of the new Constitution that year.

Subhas Ghising: The President of the Gorkhaland National Liberation Front (GNLF) was on December 26, 1988 swom in



as the Chairman of the Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council The Vice President of the GNLF, Mr B G Gurung, was sworn in as Vice Chairman of the Council Soon after the oath taking a group of GNLF supporters set fire to the car of the party's Kalimpong unit's chief, Mr C K Pradhan and his men shouted anti Ghising slogans Mr Pradhan had lost to Mr Gurung by 10 votes in the election for Vice Chairmanship In the elections to the Council the GNLF bagged 26 of the total 28 seats in the December 13 poll

Malcolm Marshall: The Wost Indies fast bowler became the ninth bowler in Test cricket history to take 300 wickets. He reached the landmark when he had Australia's David Boon Ibw on the final day of the third lest at Melbourne Cricket Ground in December 1988. The other bowlers to have taken 300 Test wickets as on December 29, 1908 are Richard Hadlee of New Zealand (391). Ian Botham of England (373). Dennis Lilee of Australia (355). Imran Khan of Pakistan (334). Kapil Dev of India (329). Bob Willis of England (325). Lance Gibbs of Wes. Indies (309) and Fred Trueman of England (307).

Prof Federico Mayor . The Director General of the UNESCO was on a four day visit to Iridia iri December 1988. This was his first visit to this country since he took over as Director General in November 1987.

Umashankar Joshi : Noted Gujarati litterateur and poet died at the Tata Memorial Hospital in Bombay following a lung disease on December 19, 1988 at the age of 78. He was awarded the Bharatiya Jnanpith Award in 1968 for his Gujarati poetic collection titled Nishith (night) He was the Vice Chancellor of Gujarat University and former Chairman of the All India Sahitya Academy and the Gujarat

Sahitya Parishad Following imposition of the emergency in June 1975, he became a vehement critic of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and championed the cause of Jayaprakash Narayan

Ka Naa Subramanlam: Eminent Tamil when and Sahitya Akademi award winner died following a cardiac arrest on December 16, 1988 at the age of 77. A versatile and gifted writer, he wrote both in English and Tamil and had published over 70 books which include poetry, fiction and literary criticism.

Vangaveeti Mohan Ranga Rao : A Congress (I) MLA and strongman of Vijayawada was brutally murdered in Vijayawada on December 26, 1988. In the unprecedented violence, which spread like a hurricane through large parts of coastal Andhra Pradesh and beyond in the aftermath of the brutal slaying of the MLA, more than 30 persons were killed following orgy of arson unleashed by his supporters. He had been on protest fast since December 22 demanding protection against those threatening to kill him. Mr Ranga Rao was reported to be the prime accused in a case involving the murder last March in Vijayawada of Mr. Deveneni Murali, a Telugu Desam Party MLA, and five others At that time Mr. Ranga Rao went underground for 45 days and later gave himself up to the court The followers of the slain TDP MLA may have been wanting to avenge his death.

Florence Griffith-Joyner: The exceptional woman track and field athlete from the United States, who won three gold medals



at the Secul Olympics, was named "Athlete of the Year" in a Tass (Soviet official news agency) poll on December 27, 1988. Kristin Otto of the German Democratic Republic who won six Olympic swimming gold medals, was runner-up and the world's top rated tennis player. Steffi. Graf. of West Germany took the third place.

Maumoon Abdul Gayoom: The President of Maldives was on a two-day visit to India in December 1988. This was his first visit to any foreign country after the attempted coup in his country by mercenaries on November 30. The Indian commando forces had folled an attempt by mercenaries to



overthrow the democratically elected Government of President Gaycom. He began his third term in office on November 11, 1988. The mercenaries who made an abortive bid on the present regime in November received no significant backing from the local population. It was a confident Mr Gayoom who came to India to thank the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, personally for India's prompt support during the crisis He declared that his Government was in a position to tackle the problem of security on its own without the permanent presence of Indian or other forces India too was appreciative of the self-confidence, for "Operation Cactus" may not be a success the next time around.

PLACES

Vanuatu: A republic located in South-West Pacific Ocean, which comprises 12 main and about 50 small islands, with Fiji 800 km to the east and New Caledonia 400 km to the south-west, was in the news in December 1988 The country's Parliament moved on December 20, 1988 to dismiss the President, Mr. George Sokomanu, who was earlier placed under house arrest after leading an unsuccessful attempt to fire the Prime Minister, Mr. Walter Lini, and his Cabinet Mr. Lini had refused to step down calling the President's action illegal and unconstitutional, when Mr. Barak Sope was sworn in as Prime Minister on December 18 by the President while dispute raged over who governs this troubled Pacific nation. Mr. Sope was arrested after being sworn in as Prime Minsiter Mr Sokomanu had acted illegally and unconstitutionally when he dissolved the Parliament and appointed an interim Government, the Supreme Court had ruled ater on December 22 Mr. Lini won the latest round in Vanuatu's year-long political brawl and Mr. Sope and Mr. Sokomanu were put in jail.

Armenia: The Caucasian Soviet Republic was in the news when it lay in ruins following a devastating earthquake. Over 1,00,000 people are believed to have been killed though of the estimates put the toll- at asour 50,000, Republicant Spitak, a town with a population of 50,000, "does not exist."

any more." The other affected cities are Leninakan, Kirobakan, Apitak, Stepanavan, Amasiya, Yereyan and Guguar.

Governor's Island: The cragy little island off New York Harbour was the venue of the summit where the two Super Power leaders, Mr. Ronald Reagan and Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, met to review arms control negotiations, Afghanistan and other issues on December 7, 1988.

Charminar: The 400-year-old historic landmark of Hyderabad, the city of minarets and palaces, is likely to be re-opened for the public some time after March 1989, after a gap of over two years. The imposing Qutubshahi monument, had been closed for public in November 1986, following suicide by a family of five from its first floor.

Lockerble: The Scottish town was in the news when the New York-bound Pan Am Boeing 747 crashed here on December 21,



1988 sending up a towering fireball, setting houses and cars ablaze and strewing wreckage over a 15-km radius. In what has been described as Britain's worst air disaster, 273 persons were killed.

Xian: The capital city of Shaanxi province, located in China's famed Yellow : river valley and one of the cradles of ancient Chinese culture, was one of the sightseeing places visited by the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, on December 22, 1988 during his visit to China. Xian is a great treasury of cultural relics, provides a historic evidence of ancient Sino-Indian relations dating back to a period before Christ when Buddhism flourished in India Shaanxi was the origin of the ancient silk route to India and it was also a place from where the message of Buddha travolled all across China Though geographically Shaanxi is located in north-west China, for all practical purposes it has acted as any important centre of Chinese thought and culture. Xian, called Changan in ancient times, served as capital for 12 dynasties and was witness also to the overthrow of the Ming dynasty and the establishment of Beijing as national capital





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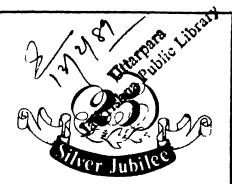
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-Andrew Carnegie

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-John Stuart Mill

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From Editor With Greetings

ALL IS POSSIBLE TO HIM THAT BELIEVETH

Dear Friend,

'Man is the nature of his faith, what his faith is, that verily he is says Geeta. It is by our beliefs, religious or secular, that we generally live and act. Therefore, believe first that you will succeed and believe it firmly and unwaveringly. You will then do, automatically and subconsciously, what is necessary to bring about success. Confidence in yourself, confidence that you can and will succeed, is the key to your success in any undertaking. Thought is supreme. What we can conceive and believe, we can definitely achieve. We become like that on which our hearts are fixed. Persistence with resolute faith and dogged determination will guarantee your success. 'Life's battles do not always go to the stronger or faster man. But, sooner or later, the man who wins, is the man who thinks he can.'

As Emerson said, 'Life consists in what a man is thinking all day.' When we think of and believe in success, we unconsciously create the climate in which success becomes probable. If we think failure, we set the stage for it. As one is the product of one's thinking, if we suturate our minds with the idea of success, success will automatically come to us. If you have faith in yourself, others will repose faith in you. Hence your personal concept of yourself goes a long way in determining not only your actions and behaviour, but also of those with whom you come into contact. Your thoughts, thus, rule your life. 'As a man thinketh in his heart, so is he'. You make or mar your success by your thoughts first. You and you alone are responsible for what you are now and what you will be in the future. If you think yourself weak, weak you will be. If you think yourself strong you will be strong. Thus, whatever you think and believe, that you will be. Pray, give wings to your thoughts. Let them lift you up to the top, to great heights of herowsm, courage, service and success. The pessimist sees the difficulty in every opportunity and lets them slip by. The optimist sees the opportunities in every difficulty and makes full use of them to crown himself with success and glory. Kites rise against and not with the wind.

All the strength and power you need for success are, therefore, within you. A great achievement starts with an idea, grows with one's thoughts, takes shape with concrete efforts and attains fulfilment through faith and perseverance. In a nutshell, the ultimate accomplishment is the result of positive thinking, planned action and a stout heart to meet and overcome all obstacles and challenges. To achieve great things we have to be bold, take risks and make sacrifices. Those who play safe, do the minimum of work and prefer to follow the beaten path can never become leaders and achievers of merit and distinction. Fortune is a temptatious woman who favours the bold and brave and not the weak or meek. She submits to the strong but tramples over the timid. She willingly yields to the audacious and adventurous but despises the hesitants and doubters. He who cautiously creeps often slips but he who dares the hero's march surely wins.

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Yours sincerely, Surendra Kumar Sachdeva

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India Today

The year 1989 is going to be crucial for India—politically, socially and economically The turbulence that the country saw in the years just gone by may appear to be over. But the impact it left on its people will be felt now. The impact is in almost all spheres. It may, in the opinion of several thinkers and social scientists, prove far more serious than imagined because the causes of the turbulence, like the controversy over the Bofors gun deal and the Deorala sati episode, are still active and not much seems to have been done to tackle them.

Low Credibility

An indication of the crucial time India is going to face this year is an all-time low credibility of the Congress (I) leadership The credibility was never so low as after the debacle of the party in the Tamil Nadu Assembly elections held on January 21, 1989. The crushing defeat that the party suffered at the hands of DMK led by Mr. K. Karunanidhi was not expected though it was generally believed that it would not be able to make it to the Assembly. That the Congress (I) has suffered the worst reverse in the State even after about a dozen visits of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to it is something that the party will find it difficult to recover from for a long time

DMK with its alliance with the Janata Dal and CPM, etc., won a total of 170 seats in an Assembly of 234 seats. It was a grand come-back into power for Mr. Karunanidhi He had remained in political wilderness for more than 13 years but had never lost hopes. He kept his base intact though he could not dislodge Mr. M. G. Ramachandran from power as long as he was alive. While Mr. Karunanidhi had a well-organised party, MGR had charisma for the people. Both Ms. Jayalalitha and Mrs Janaki Ramachandran who tried to get into power each by claiming to be the rightful claimant to the throne left vacant by MGR licked a humiliating defeat While Ms Jayalalitha could capture only 27 seats, Mrs. Janaki Ramachandran could get only one seat! The Congress succeeded in bagging only 26.

The Congress (I) 'eadership has tried to neutralise the effect of its debacte in Tamil Nadu by projecting too much the victory their party secured in the Nagaland and Mizoram Assembly elections. It won 32 seats out of 60 seats in Nagaland and 32 out of 40 in Mizoram. By claiming that they have not only retained Nagaland but snatched Mizoram from Mr. Laldenga's MNF, they have tried to establish that the loss in Tamil Nadu has been more than made up. There is no harm in the Congress (I)

leadership trying to boost its morale by profusely quoting the victory in these two north-eastern States. But the fact remains that the loss in Tamil Nadu is far more

COVER STORY

serious and it cannot be set aside by marginal victories in these two States which are politically not considered important for power equations at the Centre While Tamil Nadu has a population of five crores these States together have about 13 lakhs people How can there be a comparison between the two?

What is significant to note here is that the victory of the Congress (I) in the two States does not truly belong to it. As the poll analysts have said, the victory is of regionalism in Nagaland and Mizoram as it was in Tamil Nadu It is true that those who formed the government in these States after the election fought under the banner of the Congress (I) But the fact is that they have not been in the Congress (I) for long. They joined it recently to fulfil their political ambitions. They are not in the party by conviction For example, Mr. S C. Jamir, now Chief Minister of Nagaland, was with the Nagaland Nationalist Organisation in 1972 and with the United Democratic Front in 1977-both parties opposed to the Congress He toppled his own UDF government in 1980 and later joined the Congress (I) in 1982 Similarly, Mr. Lalthanhawla, Chief Minister of Mizoram was a close associate of Mr Laldenga He deserted him because of personal differences and rivalry and joined the Congress (I) in 1972. He worked against Brig T Sailo of the People's Conference who was then Chief Minister of Mizoram He was made CM in 1984 but resigned in 1986 to enable Mr Laldenga to become CM following an accord of the Centre with MNF

The political situation in other parts of the country too is not very encouraging. It is most depressing in States like Madhya Pradesh where Mr. Arjun Singh, alroady a target of attack by his own party leaders like Mr. Madhavrao Scindia and Mr. Motilal Vora, had to quit the seat of CM following a damaging High Court verdict in the Churhat Lottery Case. Bihar saw scenes of the worst kind of politicking with the State Governor, Mr. G. N. Singh, and the Assembly Speaker, Mr. S. C. Jha, locked in a battle with Chief Minister Bhagwat Jha Azad.

Powerful Opposition

The Janata Dal has emerged as the most powerful opposition party under the

leadership of Mr V P Singh. It was a painful affair for it to be born. It got a shot in the arm by contesting 10 seats in Tamil Nadu in alliance with DMK and winning four of them. It is, however, being dogged by controversies Mr H N Bahuguna who could not join Janata Dal on his terms has set up a 7 party National campaign committee, including CPI and CPM, which will not be in the interest of the Dal In such a situation, Mr V P Singh has not only to prove the credibility of his Dal but also convince the people that it can be an alternative to the Congress (I) at the Centre. The task is not easy for him when he has rivals like Mr. Chandrashekhar in his party who may pull the rug from under his feet whenever they get an opportunity

Jammu and Kashmir has slowly come under greater influence of secessionist torces. These forces have been organising anti-national demonstrations in the valley That they succeeded in doing so on the Republic Day is a matter of great concern The State Government, under Dr. Faroog Abdullah, seems to be failing to control these forces which get encouragement from pro-Pakistani groups like People's League, Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front. Muslim Students' Federation and Islamic Students' League There were communal clashes some weeks before January 26 in which these groups cortainly had a hand Army had to be called out to deal with the situation in Udhampur These developments do not augur well for the country and domand the attention of all those who value India's freedom towards the steps that ought to be taken to curb anti-national elements in the State Such an attention is also needed towards Punjab where 3,000 persons were killed in terronst violence in

Socially Weak

Socially India remains where it was throughout last year, if not in a worse situation. There are organisations like Vishwa Hindu Parishad and Muslim League which continue to foment communal violence over issues like the Babri Masjid and Ramjanambhoomi. Both the Hindu and Muslim fundamentalists who aggravate tension on such issues are more interested in solving disputes like the one over a piece of building than working for social and economic uplift of poor Hindus and Muslims. Caste and community considerations thus continue to influence social relations and political activitios.

The problems of the farmers in western U. P are acquiring a class character The Bahujan Samaj Party led by Mr. Kanshi Ram

is out to exploit the class feelings of backwards against upper castes. That the BSP has a hold over these classos was proved in the Allahabad Lok Sabha election in which Mi. V. P. Singh was the victor. The Janata Dal itself now announces more and more programmes which are aimed more at pampering the socially backward classes.

Social crimes are on the increase and the wamen continue to be the victims of prejudiced views perpetuated for ages. It was shocking to learn recently that evils like dowry not only continue to harass poor families but can now even force young girls in the towns of UP and Kerala to commit suicide by hanging themselves because their parents cannot afford to arrange dowry for their marriage. No revolt takes place when the stories of such suicides are carned by the newspapers. Not even when a Doordarshan programme done by Ms Nalini Singh roveals that dowry expected by IAS trainees today is as much as 75 lakhs! That educated boys too expect dowry was demonstrably proved by Ms Singh when she interviewed for the programme such boys from a city close to Delhil

Economic Problems

The economy of the country continues to be under control of inflationary conditions caused mostly by unproductive expenditures by the government, expenditures that hardly improve the lot of the common people If the aconomy has not shattered today the main reason, as revealed by Reserve Bank report on currency and finance for 1987-88, is the good performance on agricultural and industrial fronts Because of the sharp recovery in foodgrain production and upturn in industrial sector backed by improved availability of agricultural raw materials, the national income may make a nine per cent growth in the current financial year. But it goes without saying that this growth is not the result of any planned effort but of factors like good weather

That the economy is not in the best of conditions is proved by the fact that the budget deficit has been going up every year It was Rs 6,08 ' croro in 1987-88 In the following year it officially went up to Rs. 7,484 crore Several economists like Mr. Jay Dubashi fear that the actual deficit would go up to Rs 10,000 crore. This will happen because not only the Government but almost all public sector undertakings spend more money than they earn. These undertakings, excluding those in oil sector, have incurred a loss of Rs 2,500 crore! The cumulative losses of State electricity undertakings today stand at Rs 13,000 crore! No wonder, neither the Contral nor State government has any money in its kitty and all the time both keep on borrowing it. In such a situation the Steel Authority of India (SAIL) has drawn up a huge plan costing about Rs 10,000 crore to "modernise" itself. But where will the money come from? The SAIL authorities say, "Of course, from the Japanese and German companies which are always willing to oblige India with loans." Yes, and thereby bring India more tightly in their trap

The pressure on the balance of paymonts of India continues to increase Foreign exchange reserves during April to December 1988 declined by Rs. 1,052 crore as against Rs 528 crore in the same period of 1987 The scheduled repayment obligations to IMF and debt service obligations on external assistance and commercial borrowings would be higher. As for the balance of payments the coming months are expected to witness further deterioration in the current account deficit. both in absolute terms and in relation to GDP The RBI report rightly says: "It is necessary that the deficit is reduced in absolute terms so as to ease the pressure on external finance. In this context, export would play a crucial role in containing the current account deficit *

There is hardly any relief for the common people from rising prices of essential commodities The prices of items like coal, rice and milk continue to rise making the life of an average family miserable. The index of wholesale prices that was fortunately declining for housewives suddenly went up by two points by January 7 this year, particularly because of the rise in coal prices by 137 per cent This rise in wholesale price index is bound to go up for 7 point with rise in prices of steel and other items. An idea of how the common man is victim of irrational price rises is available from the fact that while between 1958 and 1973, the increase in prices of coal, steel, oil, electricity, cement, non-ferrous metal was only 5.8 per cent a year, it went up to 11 4 per cent in the 15 years that followed An eminent economist, Mr Asoka Mitra writing in the Times of India on February 1. 1989 asks why the private trade is being permitted to build up stock. He fears it is because the trade "could hold the nation at ransom when the next drought arrives." "How is it that the claimed order of increase in foodgrains (40 million tonnes) is having no impact on prices which are, in fact, at least 10 per cent higher than what they were last year)", he quenes.

Films

Delhi was the venue of the 12th international Film Festival from January 10 to 24 While the absence of the competition section from it made the festival less important, Shabana Azmi's protest on the very day of its inauguration against the brutal murder of Saldar Hashmi of the Jan Natya Manch near Delhi brought it the attention it would have otherwise never got. The Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Mr H.K.L. Bhagat, did try to rebut Ms Azmi's charges by saying the

•festival should not be politicised but the actress emerged more popular because of her taking up a genuine cause.

Great directors like John Schlesinger and Adoor Gopalakrishnan met and discussed their works during the festival. Films like Madam Sousaztka and Patty Hearst drew a large number of cinema lovers. There were 300 journalists from all over India to cover the event for their publications. There were press conferences and seminars galore. Participation of directors and actors from countries like the Soviet Union and China lent the festival a truly international character. It, however, has become a routine event confined to film makers, film critics and film lovers. It does not make any impact on the common people who find their daily existence more difficult to maintain with the passage of time.

Cricket

Bespectacled, orthodox leg-spinner, Narendra Hirwani alongwith off-spinner Arshad Ayub has brought back to the Indian cricket the hopes of return to the golden era of Bedi-Prasanna Chandrashekhar In the Test-series against New Zealand Hirwani captured 20 wickets, just one less than of Arshad Ayub's 21

Mohinder Amarnath made news in the cricket world by calling the members of the national selection committee "a bunch of jokers". He made this remark when he was not selected for the first Test against New Zealand late last year Action was taken against him by the Board of Control for Cricket in India which fined him Rs. 20,000 on January 29. It was expected that he would be selected for the Indian team for take coming. West Indies tour after the imposition of fine which he is not against paying. But this hope did not materialise when the team was announced on January 31. He does not figure in it.

Dilip Vengsarkar has been appointed captain of the Indian team for the forthcoming tour of West Indies. This will be Vengsarkar's first assignment as skipper on a full Test tour abroad. He has been in Indian team on the two previous visits to the West Indies in 1976 and 1983. In six Tests as India's captain, the elegant Bombay batsman has won two Tests, lust two and drawn the rest. After Gavaskar, he is the second Indian to play 100 Test matches.

Television

If 1987-88 was the year of Ramayana on the Doordarshan, 1988-89 may prove to be the year of Mahabharata B R Chopra's epic serial is proving more popular than Ramanand Sagar's Ramayana. With both serials running simultaneously the viewers have definitely shown their preference to Mahabharata. Statistics show that this serial is earning more revenue to Doordarshan than did Ramayana.

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Politics Of Poverty

Mr. Hari Jaisingh Editor, Indian Express, Bombay

The contradictions and contrasts in Indian society are nowhere as sharp and numerous as in the economic field. There are poverty, zero poverty, sub-zero poverty, rich, vulgarly rich, upper middle class, lower middle class, and new middle class lines. Shades of poverty and riches exist, co exist and flourish, side by side, making India an unigma wrapped in a poverty riddle.

India started off with its freedom with minus zero advantage. Hungry mouths Famished mothers. Pot-bollied children A question mark written on each and every face while the Tricolour was unfurled over the historic Red Fort, the symbol of the supremacy in India. The only silver lining on an otherwise gloomy horizon was hope—hope that freedom would usher in a better tomorrow. After over 41 years of freedom, this hope still survives amidst manifold problems of poverty and development.

Gunnar Myrdal, author of the monumental work Asian Drama, has propounded his theory on impediments to development According to him, India's "soft state" policy after Independence inhibited its leadership from going to the root of the problems Consequently, the much needed basic changes in the institutional structure of society rumained unattended The structuro" of "inegalitarian society continued to grow and consolidate itself. In due course, this created a "long gap" between "verbalisation" (or enactment of laws) and implementation of policies of reforms. It is sad to note that the leadership at all levels sided with those who opposed real economic and social change. Even "decentralisation" of power in the rural sectors did not produce the desired results If anything, it has led to concentration of power in the hands of "petty plutocracy"

The Indian situation is extraordinarily complex. Its economy cannot be analysed in the light of classical sophisticated theories and "planned" in terms of the "conceptual apparatus" of a Keynes or a Leontief For too much of it is outside the organised sector and hence a never ending search for a growth model applicable to poverty-stricken Indian conditions construct such a model is not an easy task The attempts made so far have not yielded the desired results. Nor have studies in developmental economies offered any effective options for a forward thrust Today, planners are caught in the numbers game of "below" and "above" poverty line while political masters continue to renew their vows to abolish it What is not fully realised is that, with the addition of one This article has been excerpted from the forthcoming book "India Between Dream and Reality" published by Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd. Mr. Hari Jaisingh has had a distinguished journalistic career spread over a span of twenty-five years working in senior capacities with the Ananda Bazar Patrika Group, the Tribune, The National Heraid and The Indian Express.

Mr. Hari Jaisingh has studied the developments in India from as many angles as possible. He has peeped into the past, studied the current trends and discussed some basic expectations of the people from the system. The author makes an honest attempt to identify problem areas, analyse them objectively and throw up options by way of solutions, wherever available. An excellent book.

Australia to the population pool every year and the declining purchasing power of the rupee (now at 9 47 paise in terms of 1948 as the base year), more and more people are being pushed below the poverty line year after year. All developmental efforts are thus more or less neutralised. The poor remain poor or become poorer and join the growing ranks of the poorest of the poor. This is a battling phenomenon, aided and abetted by politicians' bluffs, jugglery of planners and cold blooded indifference of administrators to the key question of poverty and development.

Ever since Independence, the planners have been pursuing the triple objectives of growth, social justice and self-reliance. According to one estimate a sustained growth rate of 7 to 10 per cent per annum could have helped to tackle and finally eradicate poverty. But the growth rate, by and large, has remained around 3.5 per cont, which the late Prof. Rai Kristina used to laughingly call the "Hindu rate of growth". Although in recent years there has been an improvement in the growth rate to 4 per cent and higher, it is just not enough to make an appreciable difference in the quality of life There are sev ral reasons for this state of affairs, which require separate detailed treatment. The basic fact, however, is that "soft approach" to poverty and development has made India, as Myrdal put it, "a soft state" 'A soft state' run by muddleheaded politicians and bureaucrats cannot expected to eradicate poverty successfully.

Economists point out that poverty.

derided as the "politics of the numbers game", has always remained "a fertile area" of controversy and confusion, within and outside the government. Amidst many projections and counter-projections, differences persist among planners and economists on how to define poverty, how to determine it, and how to measure it.

Western yardsticks cannot be applied to Indian conditions in measuring poverty. Western perspectives are different. So are their responses. The below poverty line yardstick in the West could put to shame even the respectable middle class families in India.

The poverty line at present is placed at Rs 107 and Rs 122 per capita per month in the rural and urban areas respectively at 1984-85 prices A 1979 task force for identifying the poor defined poverty line as the per capita monthly expenditure of Rs. 49 09 in the rural and Rs 56 64 in the urban areas, at 1973-74 prices, corresponding to the per capita daily calorie requirement of 2,400 in the rural areas and 2,100 in the urban areas as spelt out by India's Planning Commission The poverty line covers expenditure on food and nonfood essential items. Those whose expenditure falls below these "cut off" levels are taken to be below the poverty line

A pragmatic yardstick for measuring the level of poverty could be the "pulse rate" since pulses are the main source of protein for the poor in India According to the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), "the best and the direct way to attack poverty is to increase the production- and thereby consumption -of key nutritive items." But going by absolute figures the production of pulses has stagnated in India since 1961, as net availability of pulses was '1 14 million tonnes in 1961 and 11.34 million tonnes in 1986. Keeping in view the fact that over this 25-year period the population rose by nearly 70 per cent (from 439 million to 758 million) the net per capita daily availability of pulses has declined by nearly 40 per cent, from 69 grams to 40.6 grams against the per capita daily norm of 47 grams and 80 grams, as recommended by the ICMR and FAO respectively. Much more telling, as L.C. Jain points out, is the fact that while the wholesale price index of pulses during this period moved up from 100 to 447, the intake of pulses has been "all the more severe" for the poor, to whom, as Mahatma Gandhi said, "God appears in the form of food".

In a paper presented at a national conference in January 1987, B.S. Minhas, who led a team of researchers from the

Indian Statistical Institute, estimated the percentage of people below poverty line at 43 2 in 1983-84 against the Planning Commission's figure of 37 2 per cent With the galloping inflation and population, growing at the current rate, the upward swing of the poverty line is but natural and intractable. To give an idea of the ascending curve of rural poverty, the number of people living below poverty line rose from 182 million in 1957-58 to 221 million in 1973-74, as the wages per person per annum of the agricultural labour at constant prices declined from Rs. 552 in 1960-61 to Rs 285 in 1975-76 It is, however, not my intention to get lost in the jugglery of statistics. Official statistics tend to conceal more than they reveal Poverty is a fact of life and governmental efforts can only veil its stark naked face

Poverty might have been made in heaven by the incident of someone's birth in a given family. But it is sustained by man's own follies, beyond the levels of caste or class Indian poverty has in-built characteristics drawing sustenance from attitudes toward life and religion. From that angle, rural poverty differs from urban poverty. Rural poverty has to be understood "in terms of the shortage of land and of the life-supporting materials yielded by the land, rather than in the standard economic terms of monetary income".

A typical villager in India is simpleminded, rooted in traditions, superstitions, class and caste distinctions, and religious taboos. He lives frugally and pursues his vocation diligently to keep body and soul together. His desire to excel is limited by his circumstances, surroundings, birth and caste labels. He accepts whatever he receives as the Almighty's gift. The nonfulfilment of his desire too is accepted as a part of God's scheme of things. Some of these old attitudes might be changing but the basic compulsions remain unchanged.

The Indian situation in regard to poverty, backwardness and deprivation has to be viewed against the backdrop of the caste system, rural stratification, lcpsided priorities, erozion of core-values of the Hindu religion, and minority pulls. Moreover, the Indian society at all levels today is undergoing a host of changes and interreactions. Things are no longer static. The socio economic structure is in a state of flux and ferment which, though bordering on dynamism, is in the grip of no-changers This is not peculiar to india. Every developing society is exposed to two opposite sets of forces-one promoting change and the other wedded to the status quo. There are also stimulants fostering change and change-inhibiting developments obstructing it through social, economic, religious and political barriers

There are wheels within wheels Poverty and stagnation in some areas and abundance and rapid progress in others. This has understandably precipitated a crisis of confidence among all those

concerned with development of human resource and social justice Irrational influences of religion, region, caste and kinship apart, the planning strategy during the second plan in India, formulated by P.C. Mahalanobis under the direction of Jawaharlal Nehru has, over a period of time, become the plaything of vested interests, corruption. bigotry and infrastructural support Priorities are blatantly wrong Even a "sociological perspective" in rural development seems to be missing Small wonder that the philosophy of first things first, that is, Antyodaya-the principle of addressing the last person first-appears to be standing on its head

The continued emphasis by the government on developmental inputs in the urban areas, higher growth of population in the rural areas, recurring input-output costs on assets created, transfer of rural wealth to the urban areas and persisting inflation have aggravated the pangs of poverty

Ironically, the voluminous "statistics of misery" no longer shock the wielders of power and holders of exalted positions infused with their own grab mentality, they have ceased to become "guardians of rationality". No wonder, persistence of unemployment and underemployment, increasing numbers in absolute poverty, and the growing inequality in income and assets distribution exist though higher proportions of national income are being invested and there are respectable rates of growth of GNP.

The key to development in a predominantly rural economy such as India's can be found only in villages. Once this is acknowledged it can become fairly easy to identify problems and evolve a strategy to tackle them. At the same time, it is necessary to remember that there is nothing like an "all-India strategy". Problems vary from region to region and from area to area within a region, as also from district to district in a State and even from village to village in the same district All that has to be attempted is to evolve a broad frame and approach, allowing growth to be generated from every single village and district as units. This should not only make growth and development more stable but also more participative in nature It could further help check corruption and make democracy more meaningful at the grassroots.

There are other social advantages as well in a participative development strategy. It can loosen the stranglehold of caste and class and release fresh forces of awareness and growth. Though such participative development strategy is favoured by official agencies, it has not been given a sense of direction. Even when it is attempted it is sabotaged by the vested interests.

I do not advocate a rigid institutionalised approach to participation. Nor do I support unspecified, unlimited role of voluntary agencies, though I agree that their qualitative and specialised participation can be an asset My concept of participation in development, as often analysed by other eminent thinkers, is simply put, namely, decentralisation—functional, administrative and financial

Nourish the roots to improve the quality of the Republic I am not indulging in mere rhetoric. The suggestion is based on a firsthand survey of the existing rural roalities The present policy of sanctioning grants, subsidies, free services and "development" projects administered from the top downwards, is "rogressive", because it stunts initiative, self-dependence and sense of responsibility. It encourages what is known as "Ma-Bap-ism" Writes an analyst "This system favours the growth of a few ruthlessly egoistic individuals who seize any advantage open to them, without concern for others-the very people who are blocking rural progress

Political interference has worsened the situation MPs, MLAs, netas (political agents) and their financial supporters seem to be playing havoc with the system and inducing officials to serve their interests Any number of instances can be cited to prove that honest and responsible officers are given "punishings" postings or are asked to vacate their positions for nominees of political and allied vested interests. This has gueered the pitch of administration at all levels. The political need to present a glowing picture of national progress encourages project officers to make reports of thoir success, irrespective of conditions on the ground." This has widened the credibility gap between official "fiction" and ground realities. The projects show "results" on paper, not on the ground Take any reforestation drive "Netas and influential village men who see advantages. in reforestation are more likely to plant commercial species of times than species which support local agriculture or ether local needs '

Such organised "loot" or brigandage can only be checked by involving the community actively in description of programmes. There are other in issues too. such as the inditterence of burnablinary at the lower level development ellerts. There are "deliberate built in obstacles in the bureaucracy that make participation in development "a mockery and virtually impossible from within" For the development of human resources essential for this sort of participation, which we would like to encourage, "has low priority and the lower one goes in the delivery system, the more of a non-issue it becomes"

Active participation at the grassroots has to be an integral part of the development strategy which is often not fully grasped by urban trained whiz kids. This, however, has to be the key element in India's fight against poverty and for strengthening the economic roots of democracy. Any other approach will not only be counterproductive but also self-

defeating it is seen that, despite high sounding, impressive, old or new 20-point programmes, actual benefits elude the real poor in the first place, the existing system is insensitive or unimaginative. Secondly, its operational overheads consume a substantial portion Οí anti-poverty allocations. Thirdly, a sizeable infiltration of the well-to-do occurs in the target poverty group, blunting the thrust of the programme A Tamil Nadu study showed that up to 25 por cent of the beneficiaries were above the income ceilings suggested under the basic eliaibility criterion

Such problems have been faced by other countries as well. A study conducted for the South Korean economy states "The design of anti-poverty policies is quite difficult, not just conceptually, but also in terms of implementation. Many types of intervention. have adverse effects, even though we selected only those policies that, on a priority ground, would be expected to benefit the poor we find that most antipoverty policies eventually help the rich and middle income groups more than they help the poor This is so when (as in Indian experiments) the rich are taxed quite progressively to finance the programmes, the programmes are designed so that their initial impact is quite specific in favouring the lower income groups, and there is no graft, corruption, diversion, or stupidity in their execution "

A clean chit, however, cannot be given to the implementation of the Indian antipoverty programmes because illegal leakages go along with graft and faulty administration of funds. Indian dilemmas are indeed acute. Since the entire administration structure is hierarchical, the only official contact with villages is through the netas (local political agents), Patwaris, and panchayat officers, who, over the years, have tended to become "corrupt and "tneffic-ont Moreover. administrative ignorance of actual village conditions is "often abyomal". This is intensified by the communication gaps between "the illiterate villager" and the highly educated official. This leaves the field epen to junior officials and clerks who often freely exploit the poor and treat, them with disdain." I do not mean to suggest that all junior officials and clerks are a terror or are bad men. But where the system of accountability virtually collapses, it becomes far easier to exploit the poor and other deprived sections of society

It is these attitudes that create psychological barriers. By organising populist schemes like 'loan melas' politicians try to overcome these obstaclos. But who benefits from such gimmicks? Not the real poor but the petty netas and other 'operators' in villages. The poor either remain poor or become poorer.

Anti-poverty programmes should not be thrown into the whirlpool of politics. It is a constitutional obligation for us all and must be honoured. There are 60 million

households that come below the poverty line And the poor too have votes which are "valuable and decisive" Naturally, every major political party ought to be committed to eradication of poverty. The main challenge lies in evolving the right strategy, putting it into practice and taking speedy and correct follow-up action.

Growth with social justice—this is our goal And the route to this growth with social justice need not be via controls, restrictions on production and bureaucratic intervention. The problem of poverty has to be tackled "frontally by focusing on productive employment opportunities and other social and economic amenities for the rural and the urban poor" It is necessary for this purpose to change "investment prioritios and policies as well as bring about institutional reforms and create an infrastructural back-up".

The main problem in the anti-poverty drive is one of evolving the right strategy options. Two major choices are available First, wage and employment oriented programmes like the **Employment** Guarantoc Scheme (EGS) in operation in Maharashtra or IRDP or NREP (Some real good work has been done under the IRDP.) The second strategy is to fight poverty by building assets or skills Nilakantha Rath and a few other experts favour the first strategy and want all resources and organisational skills to be directed towards creating massive employment opportunities in the rural areas.

The strategy is challenged by M L Dantwala who argues that the employment and income augmenting schemes would perpetuate the poor's dependence on employers (public and private), and, by implication, on their benevolence. Dantwala asks

It is being suggested that the poor should not aspire to be producers in their own right or dream of owning an asset, even a housesite, a cow or a goat, a fish pond, a *charkha* or a loom? Should we also not bother to upgrade his skills? Is this the future we have chalked out for the poor?

In the welter of such arguments and counter-arguments, what is generally lost sight of are the severe limitations of "the socio-political and administrative organisational milieu" in which anti-poverty programmes operate in the countryside. The overall performance Ωf those programmes has been dismal cooperative movement has been a story of mixed succ ss In the complex Indian conditions, only a multi-pronged attack on rural poverty can be effective. Equally vital is a larger perspective. It would be wrong to opt for a single strategy which would rologate millions of the poor to "the status of mere wage earners" A more enlightened approach would be to help the poor "to become producers in their own right so that they could generate their assets and upgrade their skills". Such an approach would be closer to the Gandhian strategy of creating self-sufficient village republics. In the long run, it is unwise to subsidise poverty and make the poor dependent on doles or work for wages. For emergency situations like drought or flood this is all right. But equally vital for the quality of citizens and democracy is the need to cultivate self-respect and put stakes on initiative and self-promotion among the rural poor

That the present strategy has failed to click is borne out by the latest findings of a sub-committee of the parliamentary consultative committee appointed by the Union Ministry of Labour The panel has candidly admitted that the anti-poverty programme has made "no major impact" on the living conditions of the agricultural poor because the sum allocated is too meagre to meet the requirements. In Raipur district alone, whereas 7.14 crore mandays of work was required to provide 100 days of employment to 7.14 lakh persons, the funds made available under the NREP/RLEGP plan work in 1986-87 were enough to generate employment to the tune of 1 36 crore mandays. The committee pointed out that wages are "as low as Rs 3 per day for agricultural labourers in some parts of the country and in unirrigated areas work is available only for 60 to 70 days in the year".

It also found that in general the progress in land reforms "has been poor", that it is wages of women "are generally lower" than those of men, and that "social security arrangements" are "inadequate".

A higher growth rate with a human "face" or humanism-this is what is needed. Simultaneously each household below the poverty line will have to be assisted through an appropriate package of "technologies, services and asset transfer programme" But the key element has to be active participation of the poor in the development process in improving their own lot. This is a complex exercise But it ought to be appreciated at all levels that it is "the wellbeing of the poorest strata of society that gives any development effort its basic rationale and should therefore constitute its basic thrust. The job is no doubt difficult since the poorest sections in India belong to a varied spectrum-landless labour, small and marginal farmers, rural artisans scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and socially and economically backward classes

Help the poor to help the economy—this is not a political slogan but an urgent necessity. The luxurios of rockets, weaponry and five-star extravaganzes cannot co-exist with slums and abject, inhuman living conditions. Indian planners, economists and political leaders have to address themselves afresh to the everpresent, challenging problems of poverty and development. For, while Indian leaders talk of the 21st century computer-based India, they must give serious thought to about 60 million households who struggle for their very survival in the country.

IAS Toppers Talk To You: Mr. APURVA CHANDRA

Do Not Lose Hope, Persistence Pays

In this exclusive series of interviews with IAS Toppers we published in our July 1988 issue an interview with and an article from Mr. Prashant who topped the list of successful candi-In our August Issue an interview with the Topper among women Miss Renu Bhagat was published. Mr. Rajan Shukla, who stood second in the overall merit list was featured in our September issue. An interview with and an article from Mr. Narendra Kumar, Topper among SC/ST candidates was published in our October Issue. In the January 1989 issue we published an interview with Mr. Pradipta Kumar Mohapatra. who stood third in the overall merit list. This month we publish an exclusive interview with Mr. Apurva Chandra.

Q. What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination?

- A. I would attribute my success in the Civil Services to persistence and a wish to prove myself in the current context, success in the Civil Services is considered as the only yardstick of your ability.
- Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career?
- **A.** The wide variety of experience and the important role played in policy formulation and implementation

Q. How your parents/family contributed to your success?

- A. The family contributed by insisting right from my childhood that the Civil Services is the best career possible in India and later restraining me from going to U.S.A to pursue higher studies
- Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other service/career would you have gone in/opted for?
- A. In such a rigorous selection procedure, I would not have been the least surprised if I was not selected
- I was already working in the Indian Railway Service of Engineers which is a very fine service.
- Q. How do you visualise your success?
- A. Nothing more than the fall of a dice which did not favour me in 1986 but turned my way in 1987.
- Q. When did you begin your preparations seriously for this examination?
- A. To be frank! began senous preparations for my first attempt in 1986 in January that year Being confident of success and



Competition Success Review has been extremely useful because of its wide overview of current events and publishing of accounts of interview of successful candidates.

--- Apurva Chandra

blissfully unaware of the vagaries of the exam in my first attempt, I began preparations for the 1987 exam only after the results of 1986 exam were announced

- Q. What were your optionals at the Civil Services Examination?
 - A. Civil Engineering and Physics
- Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects?
- A. Civil Engineering is my own subject and Physics is the purest science and the most enjoyable subject to study
- Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers?
- A. English and Hindi require no preparation. For General Studies a thorough

study of the newspapers throughout the year (in fact the habit should be developed over several years) and a final concentrated study of some books and topics during the final month is of great help

- Q. Which magazines and books have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?
- A. I studied the Times of India and The Hindustan Times daily for one to two hours. Some relevant articles in India Today should be kept and referred to.

The NCERT books are very useful for the History and Constitution part of General Studies. The important Government policies should be read in original from government.

COMPETITION SUCCESS REVIEW, MARCH 1989

publications

- Q. Which books dld you study for your other papers?
- A. There are several standard books for Civil Engineering and Physics like 1 Hydraulius and Fluid Mechanics by Modi and Seth 2 Perceptives of Modern Physics Beiser, 3 Nuclear Physics Koplan
- Q. How did you prepare for your interview?
- A. I took no leave from my service to prepare for the interview Daily I spent about three hours on the newspapers and magazines. I read a book on India's foreign policy. Modern India for India's freedom struggle and some brushing up of data on my hobbies.
- Q. How did Competition Success Review help you in your preparation for the interview?
- A. With its regular feature 'IAS Topper Talks To You' it gives an idea of what to expect in the interview
- Q. What is your opinion about Competition Success Review?

BIO-DATA

Name: APURVA CHANDRA

Educational Qualifications: B Tech. (Civil Engg.), M Tech. (Structural Engg.).

School: Delhi Public School, Mathura Road, Delhi

University: Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi

Awards, Gold Medals, Scholarships won:

- 1. Institute silver medal for topping in B Tech
 - 2 Several awards from LLT
- 3 Fellowship from Cornell University, U.S.A.

Earlier Selections: 1 Indian Civil Services - 1986

ervices - 1986 - 2 Indian Engineering Services – 1986 - Experience: - 1 - Indian - Railway - Traffic

ervice - 2. Indian Bailway Service of Engineers

- **A.** It has n wide coverage but it should give more incurve articles on the current topics.
- Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation between a selective intensive study and wide extensive study?
- A. It depends on a person's capability to cope with it. Wide extrinsive study in the beginning with selective intensive study later should be the best policy.
- Q. Is this pattern of the examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any other improvement?
- A. I feel that this selection procedure is totally absurd. There is no logic of a very intensive test in two optionals which are not related to the type of job you are expected to perform later.

I think that the best should be confined to General Studies only. The IPS should have a separate selection and special qualifications should be prescribed

My Personality Test Mr. Apurva Chandra



I was sure that I would receive the call for personality test. I began preparations about 15 days before the date of the interview Apart from a thorough study of the newspapers and magazines during that fortnight, I looked up some important articles appearing in magazines in the past one year and some newspaper cuttings on important happenings. I read one book on relations between nations to face questions on foreign affairs and the chapters on Freedom struggle from 'Modern India'. The chapters on UP, Delhi and Bombay (where I was posted at the time) from 'India-A travel survival kit' and a book on Rules and Regulations of Badminton and Tennis with dimensions, weights, etc.

On the day of the interview I dressed in a shirt and trousers with a tie. In the reception half of UPSC I met friends from my service and we spent our time sharing experiences. I was second on the list and I did not have to wait long. I entered the interview room with an uncaring attitude. If one is worried about the result then one tends to become nervous. I wished the members and was asked to take my seat.

The interview began on a very pleasant note. I had been interviewed by the Chairman in my first attempt in 1986 exam. He recognised me as I took my seat and

asked me about my rank and service from the previous exam, how I had spent the year and the services I was competing for this year

The first member (a lady) started with my interest in wildlife (my hobby) We had a long talk on the wildlife parks I had visited and their special features. Next I was asked about the difference between Astronomy (my hobby) and Astrology After this I was asked that since both Astronomy and Astrology are predictive like any science, why is Astrology not a science My reply was that Astrology is based on the false premise that the motions of stars and planets have an effect on human life while Astronomy is based on the scientifically proved Newton's law. The next question was more ticklish. I was asked that since according to Newton's laws all bodies interact, how can I say that stars have no effect on human lives. My reply was that Newton's laws predict a gravitational interaction only and it cannot be scientifically extended to the effect on human lives

The next member asked me questions on creep and fatique, design of a cantilever bridge for creep, quarks, Panchayati Raj and the oil production and consumption figures of India, the measures taken by Railways to conserve oil

The next member again questioned me on my interest in wildlife. We had a talk ranging from the wildlife parks of Africa to procedure of counting tigers in the wild and the need for conservation. I was also asked the dimensions of a Badminton and Tennis court.

The next member asked me about Kanhen caves and Elephanta in Bombay, the important features I had noticed, the date of construction etc. The discussion veered to the reasons for decline of Buddhism.

Finally the Chair:nan asked me why we supported Palestine rather than Israel, about Golda Meir and our relations with Palustan as they developed from Independence

I left the interview room that I had done quite well and the Board was quite impressed

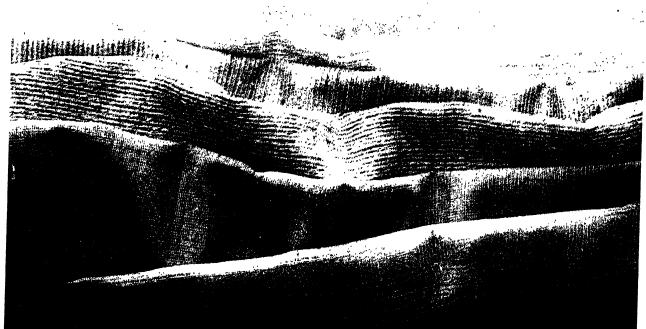
depending on the needs of the services for example the revenue and accounts services

- Q. Do you think that the lowering of the age limit from 28 to 26 years from 1986 Examination onwards, will affect brilliant and highly educated youth of India?
- A No, I do not think so It is only at a younger age you can test brilliance, later on it is more of donkey labour.
- Q. With the decrease in age limit, do you feel that there should be no restriction on

the number of attempts?

- A. No, this is again an incentive to donkey labour
- Q. How do you think Competition Success Review could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations?
- A. With more incisive articles and opinions on current affairs
- Q. What is your advice to the readers of Competition Success Review?
 - A. Do not lose hope, persistence pays.







If you like being watched.

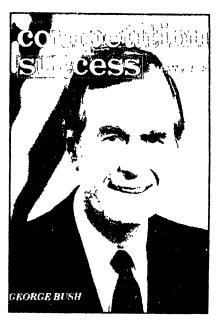
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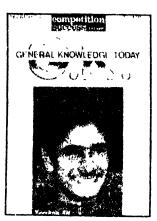
—Clarence Day



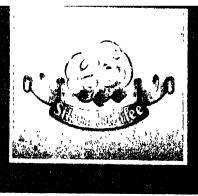
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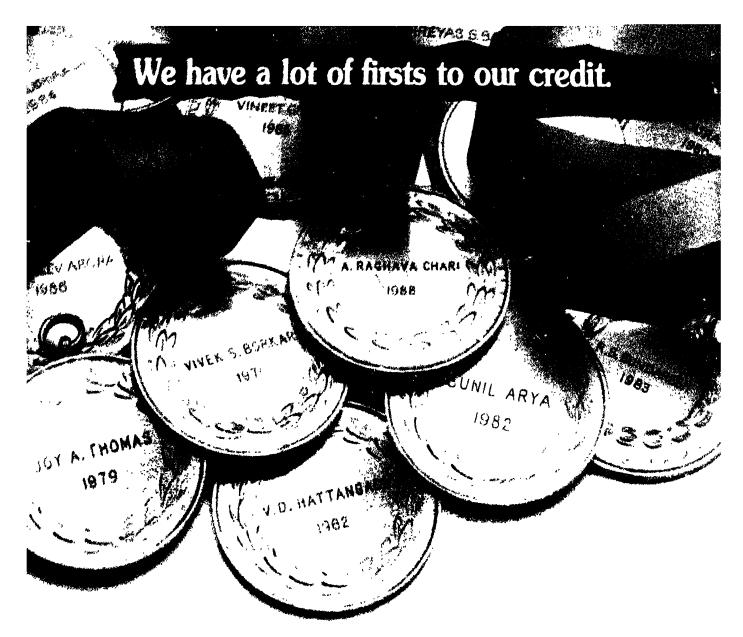
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INDIA



The three-day visit to India of French President, Mr. Francois Mitterrand, in February 1989 has been significant and will boost bilateral relations between the two countries, particularly economic exchanges which had, in recent years, lapsed into a state of inertia

Mr Mitterrand said in Bombay on February 3, 1989 that as a result of high-level discussions that he had, bilateral understanding between France and India had been further strengthened and procise areas of collaboration have been identified and a package of terms covering technological and financial arrangements was under discussion

India and France have signed throe agreements in areas of science and technology that cover a wide field ranging from the production of viral human vaccines to cooperation in the sectors of biotechnology and biomedicine. The three agreements were indicative of the major thrust that France is giving to cooperation with India in the broad spectrum of science and technology. All the three agreements envisage a transfer of technology by either side if assessed to be of mutual interest to both contracting parties.

France has offered to assist India in setting up two nuclear power stations as part of the on going dialogue on science and technology between the two countries. The French President said that exports from both the sides were working out the details of the proposal Mr Mitterrand said that during his meetings with the President, Mr R. Venkataraman, and the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, they had identified possible areas of cooperation and collaboration in various spheres of development

The year-long Festival of France in India, on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the French revolution, took off amidst a riot of colours and hi-tech fantasy preceded by a call from the French President and the Indian Prime Minister for pursuit of modernity and development without delinking from traditional values and cultural heritage Unprecedented crowds covered every inch of available space, along the three-km stretch, from Marine Drive to Chowpatty in Bombay where the spectacular futuristic inaugural show "The Encounter, was staged employing latest techniques like last beams, computerlaunched fireworks, water screen and giant image projections with synthesis of India and French classical dance and music The human element in the show, comprising 100-odd French and Indian artistes, was in the form of a beautifully choreographed dance.

Mr Mitterrand conferred upon the noted film director, Satyajit Ray, his country's highest civilian award, Commander of the Legion d'Honour in Calcutta on February 2, 1989 At a guttering ceremony at the Belvedere Gardens in Alipore, the French President hailed Mr Ray's contribution towards appreciation of India's rich culture and heritage through the medium of cinema by imbibing the spirit of stalwarts like Rabindranath Tagore, Bibhuti Bhushan Bandopadhyaya and Tara Chattopadhyaya. His creative genius found prompt recognition the world over since Mr. Ray was a sensitive "realist".

India-Vietnam ties

India and Vietnam have pressed for continuation of dialogue to find a negotiated political settlement of the Kampuchean issue ensuring sovereignty, independence and non-aligned status for Kampuchea. In a joint statement issued at the end of a weeklong friendly state visit of Mr Nguyen Van Linh, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam to India on January 30, 1989, the two countries firmly upheld the nights of the Kampuchean people to freely determine their destiny and to exist without fear of the return of the genocidal practices of the Pol Pot regime

In a joint statement, Vietnam pointed out out that India had a worthy role to play in resolving the Kampuchean problem and turning South East Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. The two sides welcomed the Jakarta informal meeting process, the initiative taken within the framework of the non-aligned movement, the dialogue in Paris and bilateral discussions between vanous countries on the Kampuchean question. They noted that the January 7 announcement regarding the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea by September in the context of a negotiated political solution had lent impetus to the process of restoring peace and stability in the region

India and Vietnam have strongly advocated that developing nations pool their resources in science, technology and manpower so that they can ensure their own growth and development in the coming

years. The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, and Mr. Linh, who was the chief guest at this year's Republic Day celebrations, agreed that developing countries need to husband and consolidate their major human resource, particularly in the fields of science and technology, and meet the challenge of growth This, they felt, becomes particularly crucial towards the end of the century The poorer countries can no longer afford to depend on the developed countries whose priorities have now shifted from the political colonisations of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries to a whole-minded pursuit of absolute economic domination.



Mr. Nguyen Van Linh

On the Palestinian issue, the two countries emphasised that without a just and comprehensive settlement of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, there could be no durable peace in the region. They renewed their call for the early convening of the UN sponsored international conference on West Asia with the participation of all concerned parties including the PLO.

The visit of Mr. Linh to India is yet another milestone in the relations between the two countries. It is indicative of the importance New Delhi attaches to this South East Asian country. The ties with Vietnam go back over many years, with India serving as Chairman of the Control Commission that was asked to supervise the implementation of a peace plan for the three Indo-China states drawn up in 1954. The present relationship dates, however, from 1969 when India sent its then Foreign Minister, Mr. Dinesh Singh, to attend the funeral of the legendary leader, Ho Chi Minh.

India extended diplomatic recognition to Vietnam in 1972 a step from which it had held back partly because of the neutrality it was expected to observe vis-a-vis Hanoi and Saigon Recognition followed, it should be noted, the 1971 war with Pakistan in which the U.S., South Vietnam's principal backer, had chosen to tilt against India, and the India Soviet treaty of the same year.

India welcomed with great enthusiasm unification of Vietnam following the American withdrawal of 1975. Three years later when Sino-Vietnamese differences became public, Indian interests in Vietnam acquired new significance. High level exchanges have taken place between the two countries. These include Mr. Gandhi's visit to Vietnam in 1985 and 1988, the visits by the Vietnamese Army Chief a year earlier and his counterpart, General K. Sundarji's visit last year.

Indo Vietnamese economic ties got systemised in 1982 with the setting up of the Indo-Vietnamese commission set up to coordinate Indian support for Vietnam's long-term development and industrialisation plans. The present Rs. 100-million credit for Vietnam is the seventh government-to-government credit offered to that country India has also assisted Vietnam in the field of dairy farming, oil exploration, textiles and other related fields. An accord was signed between the two countries last year for cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Change of guard in M.P.

After the Madhya Pradesh High Court ordered that an independent agency inquire into the affairs of the Churhat Children's Welfare Society, manned by the relatives of the Chief Minister, Mr. Arjun Singh, and the manner in which the profits derived from the lottery run by the society were utilised, the continuance of Mr. Arjun Singh in office had become totally untenable. The Congress (I) High Command, therefore, decided that Mr. Arjun Singh should resign from the Chief Ministership.

Following the resignation of Mr Arjun Singh, a nine member Ministry headed by Mr Motilal Vora as Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, who was brought back from the Centre, was sworn in on January 25, 1989. The Governor, Mr K M Chandy, administered the oath of office and secrecy to Mr Vora and his Council of Ministers.

Mr Vora who became Chief Minister for the second time in less than one year, was elected leader of the Congress (I) Legislature Party after two days of deliberations by party observers His resignation from the Union Cabinet was accepted

The Churhat Children's Welfare Society, founded, manned and registered by the relatives of Mr Arjun Singh exactly seven years ago, had come as a most severe setback in the political life of Mr Arjun Singh, once number two in the Congress

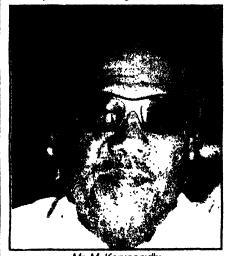
hierarchy. The Madhya Pradesh High Court on January 20 held that the exemption given to the society was illegal and asked the government to order an inquiry into the "irregularities" in organising the lottery by the society It also ordered an inquiry into the sources used for funding the palatial private building of Mr Arjun Singh as the petitioner, Mr. Kailash Joshi, a BJP leader, had tried to link the two.

The High Court also quashed the April 10, 1987 order of the Collector, Sidhi, condoning the defaults and the exemption granted to the society by the Chief Minister and the State Cabinet in May last year The society, of which Mr. Ajay Singh, son of Mr Arjun Singh, is the Secretary, had allegedly earned crores of rupees through the conduct of 12 draws of the lottery in 1983 and 1984.

Contrary to Mr. Arjun Singh's assertion that he had nothing to do with the Churhat society or the lotteries held by it, the registration of the society in January 1982 on the very day the application was filed, the hefty donations that started pouring in, the unusual despatch shown by the Collector of Sidhi in clearing the lottery proposal as a "private" one and the tax exemption given to it "without application of mind," all these present a familiar picture of the misuse of power to benefit a venture floated by a five-member governing body, four of whom happened to be the Chief Minister's relatives. Against the licence to conduct just one lottery, the society organised 12, violating every provision under the Lotteries Act to such an extent that the two-judge bench was compelled to order a probe "not only to clean the stables but also to maintain the rule of law."

DMK back to power in T.N.

The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) President, Mr M Karunanidhi, was sworn in Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for the third time at a glittening function in Madras on January 27, 1989 Along with him, 16 other



Mr. M Karunanidhi
Ministers of his Cabinet were also swom in by the Governor, Dr. P. C Alexander.

Occupying the Chief Minister's chair in Fort St. George from which he was evicted 13 years ago under the Emergency, Mr. Karunanidhi found to his dismay "an empty treasury and an empty granary" He accused his predecessor government of following a "scorched earth policy", but nevertheless promised to redeem all promises made in the DMK election manifesto.

An astute politician and able administrator, the "Kalaignar", as he is affectionately called by one and all, Mr Karunanidhi is back in the saddle as Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu exactly 13 years after his previous Government was dismissed Weathering the many storms of the intervening decade, he led his DMK party to a resounding victory in the elections on January 21 to the 234-member Legislative Assembly

Since making his electoral debut in 1957, the 65-year-old Mr. Farunanidhi has won all the elections he contested and remained a prominent member of the Assembly continuously from 1957 until resigning his membership of the House in August 1983 in protest against the killings of Tamils in Sri Lanka. He did not contest the 1984 Assembly elections but became a member of the Legislative Council in April 1984, the House itself was abolished two years later.

In a great comeback to power, the DMK scored a resounding victory capturing 148 of the 232 seats for which elections were held. Rising like a Phoenix, the DMK avenged its successive electoral defeats in 1977, 1980 and 1984 with the party's tally short of just nine soats to secure a two-thirds majority on its own in a House of 234 merabers. However, the DMK-led front made it to two-thirds with a tally of 170 seats in the elections considered as the first major trial of strength between the National Front of which the DMK is a constituent DMK's allies, the CPI(M) secured 15, Janata 4 and Muslim League (Lateef) 3.

In contrast, the Congress which contested the largest number of seats was relogated to the third position with just 26 seats. The elections in two constituencies were countermanded following the death of two independent candidates in the absence of their chansmatic leader, Mr. M. G Ramachandran, and with monolythic All-India Anna DMK having split, the AIADMK (Javalalitha), whose leader, actress-turnedpolitician Jayalalitha, contested the poll on the plank that she is the true heir of the late Chief Minister, Mr Ramachandran, got only 27 seats, contesting 198 However, the party had the consolation of being number two in the new Assembly and thus qualified to be the main opposition.

The Janaki faction of the AlADMK, which had 94 members in the dissolved Assembly, was routed, getting a lone seat. Its candidate, the controversial Assembly Speaker, Mr. P. H. Pandian, who made legislature history with his landmark rulings, scraped through by a slender margin of 700.

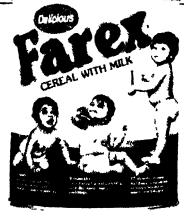


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votes after trailing in the first few rounds of counting. The AIADMK (JR) contosted as many as 177 soats and lost all but one of them. Its candidates were battered in many constituencies, losing their deposits.

The severest shock for the party was the defeat of Mrs. Janaki Ramachandran in the rural Andipatty from where her late husband, Mr. Ramachandran, won by an overwhelming majority of 32,000 votes in 1984. She also contested the poll on the plank of re-establishing MGR rule.

The AlADMK (JR) front's ally, the Tamizhaga Munnetra Munnani, founded by actor Shivaji Ganesan was wiped out in the poll The party contested 49 seats and lost all of them Ganesan who was heavily favoured to win in Thiruvaivaru, lost by a margin of over 10,609 votes

Most of the MPs and members of the dissolved Assembly were sidelined. Only three of the 14 MPs were successful and as many as 140 former MLAs lost the race.

The DMK would emerge as the principal winner in the elections to the Tamil Nadu Assembly was never seriously in doubt. The main issue of political speculation was confined to the question whether the Congress or the Jayalalitha group would emerge as the second With the 30 per cent DMK vote remaining undisturbed and the anti-DMK vote splintered into four formations, the multiplier effect of the pro-Karunanidhi vote was bound to increase tremendously.

Lalthanhawla is Mizoram CM

A nine-member Ministry headed by Mr Lalthanhawla of the Congress (I) assumed office in Mizoram on January 24, 1989 following the party's decisive victory in the Assembly elections held on January 21 The oath of office and secrecy to the new Ministers was administered by the Governor, Mr Hiteshwar Saikia, at a simple



Mr. Lalthanhawla
Mr. Lalthanhawla was earlier unanimously
elected leader of the Legislature Party at a
meeting of the newly-elected members of

the party. The Congress (I) won 23 of the 40-member Assembly The Mizo National Front, which had a strength of 25 members before defections led to the downfall of its Ministry in August last year, captured 14 seats, followed by the breakaway MNF(D) with two and the People's Conference one

The result of the election in Mizoram appears to have been made possible by a sharp decline in the popularity of the MNF President, Mr Laldenga, as well as by the split in the front. Besides bringing Mr Laldenga down to earth, the defeat of the MNF in the election indicates a distinct opposition of the people of the state to the policies adopted by the MNF Ministry during its one-and-a-half years in power following the 1986 Mizoram peace accord.

Mr. Laldenga was totally oblivious to the goings on within his party possibly in the belief that there were no challengers to his position and authority. When the depletion of the MNF ranks took place, he was indeed taken by surprise and it was too late to make amends. When the time for reckoning came, he lost and he is now left with only 14 members in the new Assembly The defeat of Mr. Laldenga is a significant indicator of the people's priorities, and, in political terms, of the issues that should dominate the general election.

As in the February 1987 elections, the winning party, the Congress (I), has not polled the highest percentage of votes but has won the majority seats due to the almost vertical division of the regional vote between the MNF and the People's Conference. The Congress (I) undoubtedly reaped the benefit of the powerful Presbyterian Church's opposition to Mr. Laldenga. The rebel leader had apparently failed to distinguish himself as a Chief Minister and to keep his own ranks united and enthuse the electorate about the prospect of another spell of MNF rule.

That the Congress (I) has won so convincingly without making extravagant election promises makes its victory more creditable, although the opposition parties are apt to say that it has only saved the party's morale from cracking The Congress (I) President, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, had promised "peace and stability" for the overall development of the State, and that, if elected, his party could govern more justly than any other The simple words evidently appealed to the simple folks of Mizoram who are realistic.

Congress sweeps to power in Nagaland

A 16-member Congress (I) Ministry, headed by Mr S C. Jamir, assumed office in Nagaland on January 25, 1988. The two-tier Ministry consists of 14 Cabinet Ministers, besides the Chief Minister, and one Minister of State. The Governor, General K. V. Krishna Rao, administered the oath of office and secrecy to the new

Ministers at a simple ceremony in Kohima The 57-year-old Mr. Jamir has entered the centre stage of State politics after nearly two years

In the elections to the 60-member State Assembly, Congress (I) secured 36 seats while the opposition Nagaland People's



Mr. S.C. Jamir

Council (NPC) 24 seats The Congress (I) won 52 per cent of the valid votes polled in the January 21 Assembly elections in Nagaland, against 40 per cent in the 1987 elections, showing an upswing in the party's support in five of the seven districts in the State

The Congress (I) and the NPC had fielded candidates in all the constituencies and the Naga People's Party (NPP) in eight, while there were 12 Independents. In the 1987 the elections. Nagaland National Democratic Party (NNDP) got 31 per cent of the votes, the NPP 9 per cent and Independents 21 per cont-with the Congress (I) polling a total of 193,406 votes to gain 34 seats, the NNDP 147,078 votes (18 seats), the NNP 43,272 (one seat) and Independents 99,937 votes (seven seats). The NPC had been formed late last year by a combination of NNDP, Congress (I) rebels and a section of NPP workers

The retention of the north-eastern State, which broke a spell of Assembly poll reverses in November 1987, has more than symbolic value for the Congress (i), as the controversial imposition of President's five months ago following the desertion or 13 of its 34 MLAs had put the party on the defensive

Though the Congress (I) assumed power only a year ago the party failed to complete its term as 13 party legislators broke away and aligned themselves with the opposition the Naga National Democratic Party. With the help of some Independents, they formed the Joint Regional Legislature Party and staked their claim to form the Government. However, the JRLP leader, Mr. Vamuzo Phesao, was deprived of that chance by the Governor, General Krishna Rao, and President's rule was imposed in Nagaland on August 7.

(Continued on page 78)

The World

Soviet pull-out from Kabul

Almost all Soviet troops stationed in Kabul pulled out on February 4, 1989 leaving the Afghan President, Dr Mohammad Najibullah and his army on their own from now on to defend it from possible onslaught by the rebels

"The withdrawal of Soviet troops from the Afghan capital is about to be completed," Radio Moscow reported on February 4, adding the rebels' attempts to cut off food and fuel supplies to Kabul by blocking the highways have failed

The radio did not mention the number of troops that had been stationed in the Afghan capital and whether some of them would stay back to guard the airport and other key installations for a little more time.

The radio said the rebels' refusal to accept Dr. Najibullah's appeal, made two days back to cease fire and start talks had led analysts to the conclusion that they were bent on seizing power by force.

Many Afghan rebel forces have sharply increased their military operations. Their main target, of late, has been Nangarhar province close to Pakistan territory, it was reported in Moscow.

Afghan Government's border posts in some of the regions of the province came under heavy shalling from the rebals. But in the retaliatory attacks rebels are reported to have suffered heavy casualties. Afghan Government's combat planes in reply to rebel shelling of Kandhar airport made surcessful sorties on the rebel positions from where they were carrying out attacks on the airport. Many rebels were killed in combat operations, it was claimed.

The political scenario is not likely to be rosy for the PDPA and its constituents—the Khalqs and Parchmaites—but it is going to be a nightmare for the rebels' "alliance of seven" now turned into "alliance of eight" following Teheran's increasing involvement in Afghan affairs

The sources conceded that the rebel commanders could not be tamed in the prolonged war but at the same time they were aware of the organisational superiority of the PDPA "Twenty-five PDPA activists with their sympathisers in Kabul all well armed will not allow the rebels to tilt the balance in their favour"

Dr. Najibullah, these sources believe, is already under heavy pressure from some of his firebrand followers who are categorically demanding no quarter to the rebels. The political stalemate in the war-ravaged state

is likely to be accompanied by grim battles on many fronts, according to exports in Moscow.

Political observers declined to forecast the tenure of PDPA regime in Kabul, if the country is engulfed by civil war. They pointed out that if PDPA factions remain united, they have a very big edge over their adversaries as is in all likelihood the PDPA will to continue to enjoy the loyalty of a majority of the armed forces, equipped with first class battle machinery and with an equally formidable air force.

Army coup in Paraguay

The President of Paraguay, General Alfredo Stroessner, the longest ruling leader in the Western Hemisphere, surrendered power after a coup by the No. 2 army commander on February 3, 1989 General Andres Rodrigues told the radio that he was "taking command of the country"

"I communicate to you that General Stroessner has surrendered and finds himself in perfect health deprived of liberty, being shown all human rights, at a residence within the First Army Corps," General Rodrigues said in his address Earlier, General Rodrigues said in a broadcast that he had launched the revolt to restore democracy and human rights

General Stroessner, 76, has been in absolute power in this landlocked South American nation of throe-and a half million people since 1954 when he seized power in a coup. He has, however, been in poor health following prostrate surgery five months ago.

A personality cult grew up around General Stroessner, whose right-wing politics made him the darling of escaped Nazis and ousted dictators, including Nicaragua's Anastasio Somoza, who sought refuge in Paraguay in 1979. He was assassinated in Asuncion the following year.

The uprising began on February 2 when the national military unit, the First Army Corps, fired tank shells and mortars at the headquarters of the police and the Presidential Guard in shooting that lasted more than six hours

Bush sworn in U.S. President

Mr. George Herbort Walker Bush, 64-yearold war hero and Mr. Ronald Reagan's loyal Vice-President, was sworn in on January 20, 1989 as the 41st President of the United States, taking over from Mr Reagan in a noon time transfer of power on the flag-draped western steps of the U.S. Capitol. Ho is the first sitting Vice-President elected in 152 years to the nation's highest office.

Mr Dan Quayle, a former Senator from the State of Indiana, Mr Bush's running mate on last November's winning ticket, was sworn in as U.S. Vice-President, the position which is but a heartbeat away in case of a President's demise

Placing his hand on the same Bible used by Georgo Washington in the first presidential inauguration 200 years ago, Mr. Bush vowed in the 35 word eath that he would "faithfully execute the office of the President" and "protect and defend the Constitution of the United States" during his four-year term



Mr. George Bush taking outh of office

Mr Bush set three goals for himself and the nation in crucial things, unity, in important things, diversity, and in all things, generosity Mr Bush plodged his efforts "to make kinder the face of the nation, gentlor in the face of the world." The new President made a strong plea for bipartisanship in the conduct of the nation's affairs, to make it strong, at peace, and fiscally sound. To this end, he called for a new commitment between the White House and Congress.

He repeated his earlier stated caution about Mr Reagan's rapprochement with Moscow "We will continue our new closeness with the Soviet Union---consistent with both our security and with progress"

Mr Bush also emphasised his own style for a simpler, less remote presidency, and his wish for a simpler, more basic country which will stress basic family values of decency rather than worrying about obtaining a now car for the new generation. And the new President stressed the need to controrit long-festering problems.

That Mr Bush should inherit the office and also power from Mr. Reagan goes to his credit. With power goes responsibility. Mr. Bush with considerable experience in public lite fully knows how awesome can be his task both at home and abroad. He cannot wish away 200 years of history of his nation, the power the United States has willy-nilly come to wield around the world. the current mood of the nation, its hopes and despair after eight years of successful Reagan presidency. He has to build his presidency brick by brick to prove to the world that even without the charisma which some of his 40 predecessors had, but certainly with professional and skilled management of his nation's affairs, he can achieve meaningful goals for his countrymen and mankind.

It is remarkable that Reagan years did not lead the U.S into any major conflict. On the other hand, Mr. Reagan was able to leave to his successor a country which had not only recovered from the trauma of the Vietnam war but whose prestige stood extremely high in the comity of nations. The President, who had made a habit of talking about Star Wars, and whose defence programme imposed a heavy burden on the treasury, ended his term as the initiator of a new period of detente, the man who dismissed the Soviet state as a force of evil, became a friend and admirer of President Gorbachev, whose cooperation enabled him to end the arms race and even reduce the number of destructive weapons

On his first full working day at the White House, Mr. Bush telephoned the leaders of India, Pakistan, Italy, West Germany, Britain and Argentina among others Such phone calls to close allies are normal. The inclusion of India came as a pleasant surprise to Indian observers. It is taken as an indication that Mr. Bush is indeed keen to improve Indo-U.S. relations. Last October, Mr. Bush admitted that the Indo-U.S. ties were no longer "characterised by strong swings from warmth to coolness" and had improved substantially from the "low level" of 1980.

Pak launches rocket into space

Pakistani scientists have succossfully launched an indigenous multi-stage rocket into space and recovered the payload over its territory. The test-firing of this rocket was carried out at the Space and Upper Atmosphere. Research. Commission's (SUPARCO) flight test range at Sonmiani near Karachi, on January 10, 1989, the Dawn reported on January 29.

Dosigned and built entirely by SUPARCO scientists, the rocket soured to altitudes exceeding 640 km in deep space carrying a

scientific payload of more than 150 kg. It took off from the launch pad without "any hitches", the daily said. The previous highest test flight by a SUPARCO rocket was 480 km with an over 50 kg payload.

The experiment was meant to assess the overall performance of the multi-stage rocket in actual flight and check whether each stage separated from the body at the correct time, with the subsequent ignition of the next stage taking place on schedule, the daily added.

The other aspects of the test firing concerned separation of the scientific payload from the nose cone, performance of the scientific experiments contained in the payload and ultimate recovery of the payload itself, all of which were successfully carried out, Dawn said

The experiments were of two types—remote sensing and a series of scientific tests—to be conducted in the zero gravity environment encountered during flight, on various chemicals and alloys, the daily said. The maximum velocity attained during the test flight was in the region of 9,600 kmph, about nine times the speed of sound. The experiments concerning the separation of chemicals and alloys were carried out successfully, the daily added

Reports indicating that Pakistan has successfully test-fired a multi-stage rocket have predictably created embarrassment among top aides of the Government who had been blocking the test of the Indian IRBM technology demonstrator 'Agni' on the excuse that it would impair the emerging Indo-Pakistan entente. More alarming has been the failure of the Indian intelligence agencies to provide any advance information on the subject

Last year there were reports of Pakistan carrying out a missile test in Thar desert in April. The Chinese have transferred CSS-2 medium-range missiles to Saudi Arabia and the latter is reported to have paid around \$ 40 million a piece. Surely missiles purchased at that cost are not intended to carry conventional warheads, especially when the missiles are reported to have a circular error probability of 2,000 yds. It is obviously meant as a carner for the Pakistan nuclear warheads. Maulana Kausar Niazi in his book Aur Line Cut Gayee has disclosed that the Pakistani bomb was financed by the Saudis There have also been a number of reports of Pakistan obtaining clandestinely technology for nuclear weapons and for separation of Tritum from other hydrogen isotopes from West Germany

Pakistan keen to rejoin C'wealth

The Pakistan Prime Minister, Ms Benazir Bhutto has expressed her country's desire to rejoin the Commonwealth as it would be in the interest of the Pakistanis living in Britain. She said in Karachi on January 24,1989 that the only issue that remained to be resolved was whether Islamabad should initiate the discussion or a third country should apply on Pakistan's behalf.

She said following her summit conference with the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, on December 31 last, the fear of an Indian veto had diminished, which, she said, was the main reason why the issue had been kept hanging. A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry has said on January 25 that India will gladly take the lead in sponsoring the re-entry of Pakistan into the Commonwealth.

Pakistan had quit the Commonwealth in 1972 in the wake of turbulent events over the previous year. Pakistan's decision to quit the Commonwealth was a product of anger and frustration over the consensus support by the member-states for creation of Bangladesh and India's role in it, which in essence had meant division of Pakistan and loss to it of its eastern wing Much of that frustration had ebbed over the past 17 and Islamic Pakistan and vears. Bangladesh have managed to establish cordial bilateral relations. Both have also become equal parterns in the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation together with five other subcontinental

It is believed that Pakistan has now met two conditions for applying for membership of the Commonwealth The first was Pakistan's return to democracy after 11 years even though it is not a formal condition The Zia regime had tried to reenter the Commonwealth but its efforts, always informal, did not succeed because of objections from other members. It was also assumed that India could veto Islamabad's application for en-entry The decision for permitting a country to become a member of the Commonwealth has to be unanimous.

Consensus to eliminate chemical weapons

The biggest ever international conference on prohibition of chemical weapons ended in Paris on January 11, 1989, with the 151 participating countries unequivocally resolving to completely eliminate such weapons. The countries solemnly affirmed their commitment not to use chemical weapons and condemned such use. They agreed to work for an early conclusion of a global convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons.

Until now the international law had been limited to a single-page protocol, signed in 1925, which outlawed the use of poisonous and asphyxiating gases in warfare. Its chief defect, one negotiator said, was that it would probably be unable to deter a Government which uses chemical weapons against its own people.

The Paris conference was originally proposed by the U.S. President, Mr. Ronald Reagan, in a speech to the UN General Assembly in September, one month after a ceasefire between Iraq and Iraq halted the eight-year-old Gulf war.

Some of the Arab countries, particularly iraq, decided to go along the consensus despite reservations on certain provisions of the final document. The final declaration. without naming any nation, recalled the participating countries' serious concern at the 'recent violations' as established and condemned by the competent organs of the United Nations. The U.S. gave up its reservations on the reference in the final document to the need to pursue with determination the participating nations' efforts to secure general and complete disamment under effective international control, so as to ensure the right of all States to peace and security." The final declaration was adopted without any dissent, amid thumping of desks.

The Arab countries had demanded that the final declaration should link the use and spread of chemical and nuclear weapons. The U.S. opposed this. The two opposing positions were reconciled with the Arab bloc abandoning its insistence on having a word nuclear employed in the final declaration.

In the beginning of the meet the Americans had demanded their right to resort to the use of chemical weapons so long as their action was retaliatory and did not violate the 1925 Geneva protocol. The U.S. had also refused to accept any timelimit for an eventual convention to ban the use and spread of chemical weapons.

India and other non-aligned countries, which had proposed a deadline for conclusion of a global convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons, and on their destruction, withdrew their amendment to facilitate consensus

Compromising with some western countries, the final document dropped the mention of any specific deadline for the convention on ban and spread of chemical weapons. Under insistence from the Indian delegation, the document fortified the time-limit factor by adding that the participating countries call on the UN to "redouble its efforts, as a matter of urgency, to resolve expeditiously the remaining issues and to conclude the convention at the earliest."

In another mainly diplomatic first, the Soviet Union has unilaterally declared that it will begin the destruction of its chemical weapons' stockpiles this yea: By delinking this decision from the signing of a new international accord banning chemical weapons or a similar gesture by any other country, the Soviet Union appears to have taken a bold new initiative to rid the world of the menace of chemical warfare which has continued to harass mankind ever since World War I, though resorted to clandestinely since the 1925 Geneva protocol banning the use of chemical weapons.

U.S. downs 32 Libyan jets

Two U.S. Navy fighter jets shot down two Libyan jets over international waters in the Mediterranean on January 4, 1989. The incident involved two Libyan MiG-23s and two F-14s from the aircraft carrier USS John F. Kennedy.

Libya, angered by the downing of its jets by the U.S., warned that it will retaliate to defend itself in face of the "unjust aggression" made against it by Washington.

Hours before the U.S. attack, India and other members of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau had, in a communique, expressed concern over the "threats of aggression" against Libya and had warned that the current campaign and threats might serve as a pretext for launching fresh acts of aggression."

Condemning the "premeditated attack", a statement issued by Libya's Bureau of Foreign Liaison, said: "In facing an unjust aggression made against it by a world Super Power, the Libyan Arab people reserve its legitimate right to defend itself and its existence." Tripoli also called upon the international community to call for the withdrawal of the U.S. naval military concentration, which the statement said, "exists for aggressive purposes and not for conducting normal manoeuvres as America claims."

The downing of the Libyan jet fighters was the latest incident in an eight-year-long vendetta between the President, Mr. Ronald Reagan, and the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar Gadaffi. The feud between the U.S President and the radical Arab leader began shortly after Mr. Reagan took office in 1981 when he expelled Libyan diplomats from the U.S for an "unacceptable pattern of conduct." Eight years later, the rhetoric is much the same

Tensions have been rising in recent past between the two countries. On December 21, Mr. Reagan said the U.S was considering a military strike to knock out a plant south of Tripoli which it said was manufacture chemical designed to weapons. Libya says the facility is for producing pharmaceuticals The U.S Defence Secretary, Mr. Frank Carlucci. said that there was "no connection whatsoever" between the plant and the presence in the area of the U.S. fighters and the carrier USS John F. Kennedy

The war of words between the two countries has flared into a shooting war on three other occasions in the past eight years. The last military action involving the two countries was a series of U.S. bombing raids on April 15, 1986, on the Libyan capital Tripoli and the city of Benghazi in retaliation for alleged Libyan support for terrorists. One of the bombs fell near Col. Gadaffi's residence.

A month before the raids, Libyan forces

fired six surface-to-air missiles towards U.S. aircraft that had encroached on the "line of death" drawn by Col. Gadaffi across the Gulf of Sidra Libya claims the Gulf of Sidra as its territorial waters, a contention the U.S. rejects and has continued to challenge.

The missiles missed by the U.S. forces retaliated by shooting a Libyan patrol boat and knocking out a shoreline missile site. Libya said 58 Libyans died in the clashes. The first confrontation occurred on August 19, 1981, in an incident similar to the present clash.

The argument put out by the Pentagon is that the Libyan fighters showed "hostile intent" and had closed in on American jets even while the latter were taking evasive action. According to Libya, the attack was premeditated aggression and one that took place inside its territorial waters. It is clear that the latest incident had nothing to do with proving a point of international law nor was it a case of conflicting claims over territorial waters.

Competition Opportunities

Grade 'D' Stenographers Exam., 1989 by SSC (February 19, 1989) Combined Medical Services Exam., 1989 (February 26, 1989) Probationary Officers Exam by BSRB, Guwahati (March 3, 1989) Geologists Examination, 1989 (March 28, 1989) Assistant Administrative Officers for GIC Examination (April 16, 1989) Junior Hindi Translators' Exam, 1989 (April 23, 1989) JEE for Hotel Management Diploma Course (April 30, 1989) Last date : February 28, 1989 National Defence Academy and Naval Academy Examination, May 1989 (May 7, 1989) **IIT Joint Entrance Examination** (May 8 and 9, 1989) All India Entrance Examination for MBBS/BDS Courses, 1989 (May 14, 1989) Last date March 1, 1989 Combined Defence Services Exam., May 1989 (May 20, 1989) Civil Services (Preliminary) Exam., 1989 (June 11,1989) Clorical Cadre Exam., by BSRB, Jaipur (June 25, 1989) Last date: March 4, 1989 Special Class Railway Apprentices: Exam., 1989 (July 9, 1989) Last date: March 13, 1989

Indian Forest Service Examination, 1989

(July 30, 1989)

Last date: March 27, 1989

Festival Of France In India



A group of French artistes performing a dance at the inauguration of the Festival of France in Bombay

The year-long Festival of France in India took off amidst a riot of colours and hi-tech fantasy preceded by a call from the French President, Mr. Francois Mitterrand, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, for pursuit of modernity and development without delinking from traditional values and cultural heritage.

Unprecedented crowds covered every inch of available space, along the three km stretch, from Marine Drive, the world famous "Queen's Nocklace", to Chowpatty in Bombay on February 3, 1989. The spectacular futuristic inaugural show "The Encounter" was staged employing latest techniques like laser beams, computer-taunched fireworks, water screen and giant image projections with synthesis of Indian and French classical dance and music

The human element in the show, comprising 100-odd French and Indian artistes, was in the form of a beautifully choreographed dance.

The show began with the simulation of howling winds and brilliant yellow, red and green laser beams streaking across the sky Images of the creation of the world, the solar explosion and the planetary system flash on the giant screen. From somewhere,

one hears the beeps of an electrocardiogram intensifying into heartbeats and culminating in the cry of a new born

The evolution of man is followed by a spectacular lunar scene, with smoke and dazzling lights giving the stage a realistic touch. A Pyramid, which slowly emerges from a crater, cracks open to reveal a human being. In the course of the dance that follows, he discovers the wonders of the modem era, projected on the screen in the form of technological development—

BURNING TOPIC

petroleum, nuclear energy, telecommunication and aviation

The encrinter of the human being with "cyborg", the future man clad in a futuristic suit follows and the two take off in a spacecraft on a journey across the universe to finally land on another planet.

The show ends with an encounter of a different kind From the now semi-dark stage appear a French girl and an Indian boy, to the tunes of Ravi Shankar, symbolic of the 'milan' of the two countries

Billed as the biggest show ever put up by

France, "The Encountor" has a message inherent in it, in that it portrays the complimentary nature of man and technology

In the words of "The Encounter" chorcographer Gigi Caciuleanu, the show "depicts the union of technology and nature with the human element brought in as an eternal chorcography."

Gig: who is director of the National Choreographic Centre of Rennes and Brittany, trained some 80 Indian dancers for the extravaganza, making frequent trips to the metropolis of Bombay

Earlier, at the formal inauguration of the Festival at the National Centre for Porforming Arts, featuring a capsulated performance by the Paris opera ballet, the French President stressed that culture must be a living and growing entity to be able to adapt the new "But, there can be nothing new without a link with the past," he observed

The French Festival coinciding with the bicentennial of the French revolution and the Jawaharlal Nehru centenary was a rededication to the values of liberty, equality and fraternity which was the message of the revolution and values cherished by Nehru.

India's Freedom Movement

Mr. K. K. Bhardwaj

Swadeshi And Boycott

The Indian National Congress was less than twenty years old when Lord Curzon left India abruptly in November 1905 during his second term of his Governor-Generalship of India He had developed vital differences with Lord Kitchner, his own Commander-in-Chief The great Viceroy had prophesied to the Secretary of State in 1900, "My own feeling is that Congress is tottering to its fall and one of my great ambitions while in India is to assist it to a peaceful demise " Never was a prophecy contradicted vehomently by its author at his own volition His attempt to partition Bengal gave rise to the swadeshi and boycott movement It developed later into the form of militant nationalism and political terrorism. The Congress also abandoned its path of passing long resolutions of its lovalty to the British sovereign and its constitutional approach. It accorded its full support to the swadeshi movement The struggle continued for seven years until the partition of Bengal was annulled in December 1911 It was a great victory of the nationalism over imperialism. Beyond that, it converted the national consciousness into the national struggle for freedom of the country

Apparently, designed as administrative measure of improvement, the scheme for partition of Bengal was really designed to create a feeling of division on the basis of the Hindu and Muslim communities among the people. The Bongalis felt injured that the Viceroy was attempting to break up their unity and solidarity. Rabindra Nath Tagore, who threw himself into the anti-partition movement with utmost anguishness, sang his song in the streets of Calcutta "Are you so mighty as to cut asunder the bond forged by Providence?" That was what the government intended to do to curb the rising wave of nationalism in the country in general and Bengal in particular. Risley, the Home Secretary to the Government of India, recorded an official note on December 6, 1904, "Bengal united is a power Bengal divided will pull in several different ways." The Indian National Congress understood the sinister design of the government. The twentieth session of the Congress was held at Bombay in December 1904 Henry Cotton presided He declared, "We shall recognise that this is a matter of more than local interest when we recall that the sinister aspect of the proposai is to shatter, if it is possible to do so, the unity and to undermine the feelings of solidarity which are so happily established among the members of a

compact and national branch of the empire." But this had no effect upon the minds of the British bureaucracy which ruled India on behalf of the British Crown. It went ahead with its plans. The approval of the Secretary of State for India to the plan was received and its news appeared in the Calcutta Press on July 6, 1905. In an article captioned "A Grave National Disaster", published in the Bengalee on July 7, 1905, Surendra Nath Banerjee forewarned the government of "an impending national struggle of the greatest magnitude in case the government did not reverse their decision. The other papers, Hitwadi, Sanjiwani and Charu Mihir, poured their vehement condemnation of the partition plan in their issues of July 7, July 13 and July 18, 1905 respectively. There were thousands of protest meetings held all over the province, many big and few small, attended by thousands of people. The government was still strong. It would not bow before the wishes of the people

The leaders were feeling disillusioned What should be done to make the government yield to their aspirations? The Sanjiwani in its issue dated July 13, 1905 gave an answer. "people should boycott the British goods and patronise the swadeshi manufactures. A public protest meeting held at Bagerhat on July 16, 1905 acclaimed the plan. Then there was a stream of meetings in various towns, Faridpur, Mymensingh, Bogra, Dacca, Narayangango, Nessore Birbhum, etc Everywhere the people passed resolutions advocating hoycott of foreign goods in the name of swadeshi. The lead given by the mofussil towns was soon followed by Calcutta. A mammoth rally was held at Town Hall on August 7, 1905 It raised the loudest slogans "United Bengal", 'No Partition" "Unity is Strength" and "Bando Matram". It gave a clarion rail to the youth to abstain from purchasing foreign goods till the partition plan was not withdrawn. The movement seen spread like the wild fire. It also got various new overtures. The swadeshi as a purely economic measure gave encouragement to the growth of the indigenous industry. The boycott developed into the concept of nonconperation with the Britishers in every field it also gave the nation a spirit of regeneration in the form of national education. The students described the universities established by the government golamkhana house (10, manufacturing slaves) Many national schools were accordingly established

Soon the swadeshi movement spread all

over the country It was active in 23 districts of United Provinces, 15 towns in the Central Provinces, 24 towns in Bombay Presidency, 20 districts in Punjab and 13 districts in Madras Province. Among various leaders of the movement, the prominent were Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Bombay, Swami Shradhanand in Punjab and Subrahmania Aiyar in Madras. The impact was quite wide. The Manchester cloth became the target of public attack. The prospered mills India ın tremendously as the demand for the swadeshi doth grew more and more every day The Times of London recorded on January 22, 1909 that the British exports for the month of December 1908 indicated a decline of more than 23 per cent to the tune of £ 1.514.213

As the government attempted to crush the movement, swadeshism became a creed or a gospel with the people. They abjured everything that was foreign. The washermen took the pledge of not washing the foreign clothes. The priests refused to perform the pujas where offerings were made of foreign goods. Marriage presents which included foreign articles were returned. The vernacular papers of Bengal, Sandhya and Bangavasi, began to preach that the people would run the risk of losing their dharma if they made use of foreign sugar or salt which were refined by the use of blood and bones of swino and cows. The people often collected the rustic apparels of foreign make and put them to fire. They greeted the blazing flames with shouts of Bande Matram They also adopted a four fold programme of boycott (a) Abjure the English cloth, (b) Abjure the English speech, (c) Relinquish honorary offices under the government, and (d) Make a social boycott of those persons who use foreign goods. This social boycott made the protagonists of the government as doubly miserable. They were jeered at by their own. countrymen. People would not talk to them. Native physicians would not care for them in illness. Barbers would not cut their hair. But what their masters could do to help them in their distress? At times, it got the dangerous dimensions---physical attacks on them. The burnings of their property also took place by the boycotters

The swadeshi movernent obtained the religious fervour when the devotees of Kali on the Durga Puja day falling on September 28, 1905 were given the mantra by the Brahmins in the temples "Worship thy motherland before all other deities." On October 16, 1905, the day the partition was

to take effect. Rabindra Nath Tagore gave a call to the people to observe the day as the Rakhi Bundhan day to indicate the indelible unity of the Bengali race. He advised them that the rakhi should be of yellow colour and the mantra to be enchanted, when the thread was to be tied on the arm of one another, was to be "Brother, live united". This gave an emotional touch to the problem. The youth sang Bande Matram in the streets. They held huge processions to

foster unity among the people All this was bound to influence the thinking of political leaders. Gopal Krishna Gokhale condemned the scheme of partition of Bengal as an utter contempt for public opinion and termed the swadeshi movement both as a patriotic and economic movement from his presidential chair of the Congress in December 1905. The Congress resolved in 1906 at Calcutta to accord its cordial support to the swadeshi movement and called upon the people to

work hard for its success. The swadeshi movement thus soon got too widened from an urge to use indigenous in preference to foreign goods. It became a new symbol of nationalism. Thus when the government annulled the partition of Bengal in 1911, the people felt elated with national pride. They also got the hint that their prayers must be supported by the strong will-power and determination if they were to achieve their fulfilment.

Radical Nationalists

The Congress was split up into two factions at its Surat session in 1907 to be known as the moderates and the extremists. The moderates held their hold on the party. The extremists went out. The moderates put their faith in the British benevolism but the extremists scoffed at it The former advocated patience and the latter were too restive. How could they pull on together? The restive asserted that there could be no philanthropy in politics. Rights are not conferred upon but are asserted and won So, said Tilak, "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it " Aurobindo Ghosh declared, "Political freedom is the life-breath of a nation." Lala Lajpat Rai thundered, "Indians should no longer be content to be beggars whining for favours, for, if they really cared for their country, they would have to strike a blow for themselves." These ideas were too radical to the contemporary thinking Their authors, therefore, came to be known as the radical nationalists. Being too restive for the results, they were also called the extremists or the militant nationalists. They had their day. They did their work wonderfully well. They suffered for the sake of their patriotism. They gave its price. They made sacrifices. They got their reward. They infused a new spirit among the youth of the country. They accelerated the growth of national consciousness. They made the nation wake up from its slumber and sluggishness.

"Political rights would have to be fought for," declared Tilak. They fought for thom. for aciously. Their exertions brought the results. The government and the writing on the wall. The partition of Bengal was annulled The policy of the British imperialism towards India also underwent a change It came out in the historic declaration of Montague made on August 20. 1917-- gradual development of selfgoverning institutions with an ultimate aim at the progressive realisation of responsible government in India. Swarai was not attained but it became visible. It could be attained The government aimed at the increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration The radical nationalists exploited the government's failures to arouse national wrath against the authorities and foster patriotism among the people. But as the rain and thunder cannot become the permanent feature of the weather, the radicalism in politics also had its limitations. Tilak re-entered in Congress in 1916 at Lucknow Gandhiji came on the political scene after the war. He gave a new shape to the national consciousness. He made the national struggle derive its strength from the masses. This made the nationalist militarism and radicalism a little out of time with the situation.

The radical nationalist had three staunch stalwarts---Bal Gangadhar Tilak Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal. They were known as trio-Bal, Lal and Pal Tilak was active in Maharashtra, Laipat Rai in Punjab and Bipin Chandra Pal in Bengal, Tilak revived the festivals of Ganpati and Shivaji in Maharashtra to arouse a now spirit among the youth of the country Ganpati was the remover of the obstacles. The name of Shivaji created in the minds of the people the spirit of rebellion against the despotic rule. It also gave them the feeling of their national pride. He spoke to them in their own language, the Marathi, through his newspaper Kesan In its issue dated June 15, 1898, Tilak wrote, "God has not conferred on *melcchas* (foreigners) the grant inscribed on copper plate of the kingdom of Hindustan. Do not circumscribe your vision like a frog into the well. Got out of the Penal Code, enter into the extremely high atmosphere of the Bhagvad Gital and then consider the action of great men." For this article, he was sentenced to fitteen months' imprisonment on the charge of fomenting disaffection. What Tilak did in Maharashtra, Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai accomplished in Bengal and Punjab

Bipin Chandra Pal was a great orator. He started a weekly New India through which he proached his views. He often took up the burning issues. His arguments won him many adherents throughout the country. In 1906, he started the daily Bande Matram to spread his message to the masses Unfortunately, it had to close down barely two years after its publication because the government brought out a prosecution case against it Aurobindo Ghosh was an associate of Bipin Chandra. He resigned the principalship of Baroda College to become the principal of the Bengal National College started in 1906. Inspired by the writings of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, Aurobindo became an advocate of the violent revolution on the Russian terrorist pattern against the British impenalism. He called upon his countrymen to raise an armed

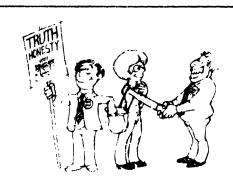
rebellion and liberate the motherland. What he had in view came to be known with the bomb attacks in Muzaffarpur and discovery of the hideouts of the terrorists in Maniktala. Bal Gangadhar Tilak gave moral support to Aurobindo in his ideas through his writings in Kesari. For this, he was sentenced to six transportation to vears' Mandalay. Aurobindo himself was also arrested in connection with the Alipore bomb case Chittaranjan Das ably defended him in the court. He was acquitted. But his stay in jail brought out a great transformation in the mind of Aurobindo He gave up politics and became a spiritualist. He founded an ashram at Pondicherry and passed the rest of his life there

Lala Lajpat Rai attended the fourth session of the Congress at the age of twenty-four He had already been well known for his political writings in Koh i-noor, an Urdu weekly published from Lahore Later, he also edited the Punjabee, the Bande Matram in Urdu and the People in English. He wrote in three languages, Urdu. English and Punjabi, but his short biographies of Mazzani and Garibaldi in Urdu did much to arouse the feelings of patriotism among the youth of Punjab. Lajpat Rai was also a great orator and could move the people to utmost enthusiasm. He was, therefore, known as Lion of Punjab Like Lokmanya Tilak he was deported along with Ajit Singh in 1907 under Regulation III of 1818. During the First World War, Laipat Rai was in exile in U.S.A., made many lectures there to win the public sympathy of the Americans to the cause of India. He was also a great educationist and was one of the founders of the D.A.V. College, Lahore and the Servants of the People Society He was also a social reformer and started the Hindu Orphan Relief Movement Apart from these stalwarts, many other radical nationalists like Chidambaram Pillai of Madras. Paranipve, editor of the Kal. and Harisa-Vottama Rao of Andhra made many sacrifices and played their role well.

In short, the radical nationalists did a lot for their country. They brought the lower middle classes, the students, the youth and the women to the forefront of the national struggle. They placed before them very clear objectives, gave them a spirit of self-reliance and self-confidence. It was indeed a big contribution.

Body Language

How To Read Others' Thoughts By Their Gestures And Succeed
Mr. Allan Pease









The politician's handshake

What people say to you is often very different from what they think or feel. The author, Mr. Allan Pease, who is the Managing Director of a management consultancy company based in Sydney (Australia) and has produced books, films and cassettes that are used by numerous organisations around the world to train personnel in communications, tells us in this series of articles how you can correctly interpret other people's thoughts by their gestures. These articles will quickly teach you how to tell if someone is lying; how to make yourself more likeable; how to get cooperation from other people; how to successfully conduct interviews and business negotiations; how to pick a suitable partner, etc.

The purpose of these articles is to make the reader more aware of his own non-verbal cues and signals and to demonstrate how people communicate with each other using the medium of body language. The author isolates and examines each component of body language and

gesture, though few gestures are made in isolation from others.

There will always be those who throw up their hands in horror and claim that the study of body language is just another means by which scientific knowledge can be used to exploit or dominate others by reading their secrets or thoughts. The author here seeks to give the reader greater insight into communication with his fellow humans, so that he may have a deeper understanding of other people and, therefore, of himself.

Understanding how something works makes living with It easier, whereas lack of understanding and ignorance promote fear and superstition and make us more critical of others. A birdwatcher does not study birds so that he can shoot them down and keep them as trophies in the same way, the acquisition of knowledge and skills in non-verbal communication serves to make every encounter with another person an exciting experience

Dominant And Submissive Handshakes

When you receive a dor mant hand shake from another person, it is not only difficult to force his palm back over into the submissive position, but it becomes very obvious when you do it. There is a simple technique for disarming the dominant hand-shaker that, in addition to giving you back trio control, can enable you to intimidate the other person by invading his personal space. To perfect this disarmament technique you need to practise stepping forward with your left foot as you reach to shake harids (Figure A).

Next, bring your right leg forward, moving left in front of the person and into his personal space (Figure B). Now bring your left leg across to your right leg to complete the manoeuvre, then shake the person's hand. This tactic allows you to

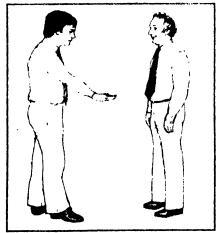


Figure A The man on the right is presented with a dominant handshake

straighten the hard halve position or to turn the other person's hand into the submissive position it also allows you to take control by invading the other person's intimate zone.

Analyse your own approach to shaking hands to determine whether you step forward on your left or right foot when you extend your arm to shake hands. Most people are right footed and are, therefore, at a great disadvantage whon receive a dominant handshake, as they have little flexibility or room to move within the confines to the handshake and it allows the other person to take the control Practise stepping into a handshake with your left foot, and you will find that it is quite simple to neutralise handshake and take the a dominant control

Who Reaches First?

Although it is a generally accepted custom to shake hands when meeting a person for the first time, there are some circumstances in which it may be unwise for you to initiate the handshake. Considering that a handshake is a sign of welcome, it is important to ask yourself several questions.

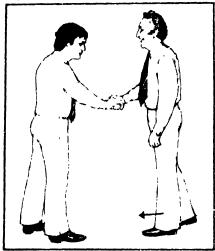


Figure B He takes the handshake and steps forward on his left foot



Figure C He brings his right foot across and moves into the other man's intimate zone, bringing the handshake into a vertical position.

before you initiate one. Am I welcome? Is this person glad to meet me? Sales trainees are taught that, if they initiate the hand shake with a buyer on whoir they call unannounced and uninvited, it can produce a negative result as the buyer may not want to welcome them and is forced to do something that he may not want to do Again, such people as arthritics and those whose hands are their profession may become defensive if they are forced to shake hands. Under those circumstances, sales trainces are told that it is better to wait for the other person to initiate the handshake and, if it is not forthcoming, to nod as a sign of greeting

Handshake Styles

The palm-down thrust is certainly the inost aggressive handshake style as it



Figure D Palm-down thrust

gives the receiver little chance of establishing an equal relationship. This handshake is typical of the aggressive, dominant male who always initiates it, and the stiff arm with palm facing directly downwards forces the receiver into the submissive position because he has to respond with his palm facing up.

Soveral ways to counter the palm down thrust have been developed. You can use the step-to-the-right technique (Figures A to C), but cometimes this is difficult to use as



Figure E Disarming the palm down thrust

the initiator's arm is often tense and stiff to prevent such tactics. A simple maneeuvre is to grasp the person's hand on top and then shake it (Figure E). With this approach, you become the dominant party, as you not only have control of the other person's hand, but yours is in the superior position on top of his with your palm facing down. As this can be embarrassing to the aggressor, we suggest that it be used with caution and discretion.

The glove handshake is sometimes



Figure F Tho glove

called the politician's handshake. The initiator tries to give the receiver the impression that he is trustworthy and



Figure G The dead fish

honest, but when this technique is used on a person he has just met, it has the reverse effect. The receiver feels suspicious and cautious about the initiator's intentions. The glove should only be used with people to whom the initiator is well-known.

Few greeting gestures are as uninviting as the dead fish handshake, particularly when the hand is cold or clammy. The soft, placid feel of the dead fish makes it universally unpopular and most people relate it to weak character, mainly because of the ease

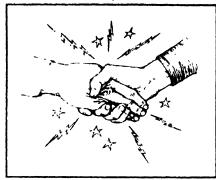


Figure H The knuckle grinder

with which the palm can be turned up Surprisingly, many people who use the dead fish are unaware that they do so, and it is wise to ask your friends to comment on your own handshake delivery before deciding which style you will use in future

The knuckle grinder is the trademark of



Figure I The stiff-arm thrust

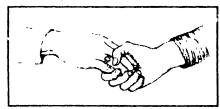


Figure J The finger tip grab the aggressive tough guy' type Unfortunately, there are no effective ways to counter it, apart from verbal abuse or physical action such as a punch on the

nosel

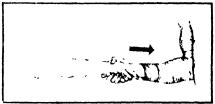


Figure K The arm-pull

Like the palm-down thrust, the stiff-arm thrust tends to be used by aggressive types and its main purpose is to keep you at a distance and out of the initiator's intimate (Continued on page 38)

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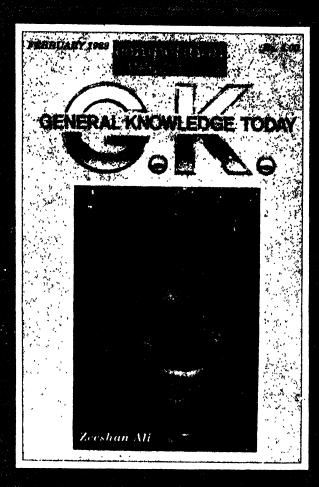
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OBJECTIVE G.K.PAPERS

Be A Good Listener

*Few human beings are proof against the implied flattery of rapt attention," observes Jack Woodford Charles W Eliot confirms this view when he says, "Exclusive attention to the person who is speaking to you is most important. Nothing else is so flattering as that " Most people fail to make a favourable impression on others because tney do not listen attentively. Big men, who matter, prefer good listeners to good talkers. Everyone is dving to air his views. pour out his heart, talk about his problems, speak about his accomplishments, share his sorrows and lovs. Even the dumb or tongue-tied individual is eager to unburden himself There is, therefore, a constant and pressing demand for sympathetic, sincere, keen, enthusiastic and intelligent audience When people talk about themselves, their great need for importance is being satisfied At the same time, it helps them to solve their problems, mitigate their distress and multiply their happiness

*Many persons call for a doctor when all they want is an audience." Next to their names, all people want to hear is their own voices. When you want to create the right impact, when you want to influence and motivate them, you should encourage them to talk about themselves. Even the businst individual who charges millions of rupees for each second of his time, will readily spend hours together taiking to you, when you get him started talking about himself. There is literally no exception to this rule. To be interesting, you have to be interested Ask questions Draw him out Make him talk about himself. Pay rapt attention. Never be impatient. Do not start looking at your watch and then start shaking it and putting on to your ear to make sure it has not stopped Do not yawn Do not interrupt Do not tell him that you have heard it all before or that you know about them long before he learnt about.

You may be smart. You may be clever You may know a lot more than the other chap That is very good indeed and you must do everything possible to get into the lead and stay in the lead. But never tell anyone that you are cleverer or smarter than him. If you are really smart, you will not try to appear smarter than the other follow You should not give the impression that you are a "know all" and the other party is a nitwit If you can help it, avoid talking about vourself and that too about your strong points But it is different in an informal conversation. If at all you are made to talk about yourself, be brief, modest and tactful Do not go about dotting the 'i's and crossing the 't's. If you speak highly of yourself, others will conclude that you are boasting and if you speak ill of yourself, they might

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

believe it and spread it. Therefore, it is wiser not to talk about yourself

There are a few sentences or phrases which at once set the other person talking They are truly magic phrases or magic words Ask anyone-your friend, teacher, wife, doctor, banker, boss, subordinate, servant, anybody-- just what is his opinion on the subject he specialises or claims superior knowledge. See how at once he feels elevated, how his eyes brighten, how he coughs importantly and proceeds to elucidate his opinion on the matter "If you please," "May I ask you a favour?", "Can you kindly spare me a second?", or other such magic phrases at once get you a favourable response from the other person. To keep the conversation going just ask "and then what did you do?" And first watch how he proceeds to explain with renewed vigour, gusto and self-satisfaction If you want to be regarded as a reputed and interesting conversationalist, if you want a royal and ready welcome from any and everyone, no matter at what time of day or night it might be, first remember to put this all important question. "And then what did you do," or "And then what did you say?" or 'And then what happened?"

Disraeli, the famous English statesman and favourite of mighty Queen Victoria, was beset with two serious handicaps when he wanted to get the recognition and acceptance from the British royal and high society. He was a nobody and his meteoric rise made many extremely jealous. But very soon he was not only accepted but was in great demand. He became the most charming and sought after person. His secret, which he wrote himself in his diary was "Don't talk too much. Never argue." Remember that you cannot learn when you are talking and your mouth is open 10 hear and to learn more, you must keep your ears and eyes open and not the mouth. The average individual wants to talk and not to listen Hence, a good listener is most welcome, anywhere anytime If you listen you have the advantage If you speak others have it. A fish dies by an open mouth and the frog attracts the snake, its mortal enemy because of its constant yelling When the great Einstein was approached to provide the mathematical equation for success, he said "If 'A' represents success in life the formula is 'A' equal 'X' plus 'Y' plus 'Z', 'X' being work and 'Y' being play "

The impatient one could not wait, butted

in and quipped, "And what does 'Z' stand for, Mr. Einstein?"

"Z", the great scientist replied, "is keeping your mouth shut " You must, therefore, listen your way to success and not try to talk your way to it. If you listen your way in, you do not have to talk your way out. We have two ears and one mouth. We must, therefore, use our ears twice as much as our mouth. The porson you are talking to is one thousand times more interested in himself or herself than in you. That individual is bursting to talk about his wants, wishes, problems, achievements, family, friends, children, pet, passions and what not. He has no time or inclination to listen to what you have to say unless it concerns him or affects him in some way He is certainly not interested whether you become a leader or stay as a follower. He is not bothered about your problems or what you want. His headache or tummy upset means more to him than the slaughtering of hundreds in Puniab or perishing of hundreds in Bangladesh floods. A sprain in his wrist worries him more than earthquakes of Russia or the volcanoes of Chile You must remember this cardinal basic, all important and embracing fact, if when you set out to motivate people and master the art of leadership

Listen again to what Disraeli says "Talk to a man about himself and he will listen for hours " Find out, therefore, his interests and lead him on to talk on those matters Whenever you get the urge to talk, force yourself to listen. You can nover impress people by bragging about yourself. If, on the other hand, you listen with interest, enthusiasm and imagination, the other person will soon broadcast and televise your greatness. When you listen attentively and eagerly, it makes others like you immediately. It creates such a nice and favourable impression of vourself on them. Since they must talk and air their views and discoveries, they will tell everyone what a great and wonderful chap you are. They will become the strongest advocates to champion your cause. Therefore, listenyour way to loadership and success

"No one ever wins an argument," is a very wise and proven statement, as the individual who is convinced against his or her will is of the same opiniori still. You have heard and read about the many religious persecutions and wars in history. People stubbornly cling to their beliefs and ideas because they are determined to do so. The more you argue, the more force you apply, the greater becomes their conviction that they are in the right. All the persecutions that they have suffered over the last two thousand years have only made the Jews.

cling to their religion, faith and ways of life with more fanaticism and zeal. The only way you can make a person change is by helping him to change his own mind.

Arguments riever help Frontal attack just produces the opposite results. Therefore, whenever you get the urge to have it out, to get it decided one way or the other, just stop, pause, take a deep breath and think. Do not rush in like a wild bull or a mad elephant. You can never win an argument, even when you have the satisfaction of proving the other party uttorly wrong, in spite of all his reasonable and unreasonable, real or imaginary doubts.

Arguments produce bitterness, tension and mental unhappiness. They create life long family disputes and enmities. Life-long friendship suddenly snaps because of futile, unworthy, good-for-nothing arguments. You can be right, dead right in what you have said. But then what is the use. The person is not convinced. What is more he does not want to be convinced. He is determined to stick to his views and opinions more firmly than ever before. In this respect you can even take it for granted that people are unreasonable. But it is a fact you have to reckon with

Therefore, as Lord Chesterfield said: "Let us be wiser than other people if you can but let us not tell them so. Let us not give an indication of our superior or greater knowledge. Let us not involve ourselves in an argument and go out to prove that we are wiser, that we know more than the other person. Let us instead by to be modest and sensible like Socrates. The famous Greek philosopher, whom Plato chose as his master, avoided arguments by stating "one thing I know, and that is that I know nothing "The 'ego' of the other person was at once satisfied. He was now ready, willing and more than eager to lond both his ears

If at all you have to correct another man's views or opinions, use tact and plenty of it Be discreet when you contradict. When you try to prove the other person wrong, it is a challenge on the wrong and negative side. It builds up strong opposition and resentment It hardens one's attitudes Prot J H "We sometimes find Robinson says ourselves changing our minds without any resistance or heavy emotion, but if we are told that we are wrong, we resent the imputation and harden our hearts. We are incredibly heedless in the formation of our beliefs, but find ourselves filled with an illicit passion for them when any one proposes to rob us of their companionship. It is obviously not the ideas thomselves that are doar to us, but our self-esteem which is threatened. We like to continue to believe what we have been accustomed to accept as true, and the resentment aroused when doubt is cast upon any of our assumptions leads us to seek every manner of excuse for clinging to it. The result is that most of our so called reasoning, consists in finding arguments for going on believing as we aiready do "

When you involve yourself in an argument, your object is to convert the other person to your way of thinking by advancing the necessary reason, logic and rationale. But you know already that cold logic and reason do not cut any ice. We have all along been considering how to make the person come round to your way of

(Continued from page 34)

zone It is also used by people brought up in country areas who have a larger intimate zone to protect their personal territory. With

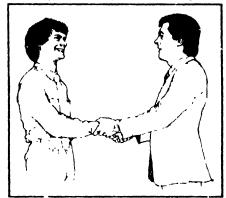


Figure L. The wrist hold

country folk, however, there is a teridency to lean forward or even balance on one foot when delivering the stiff-arm thrust

The finger-tip grab is like the stiff-arm thrust that has missed the mark, the usor mistakenly grabs the other person's fingers. Even though the initiator may appear to have a keen and enthusiastic attitude towards the receiver, in fact he lacks

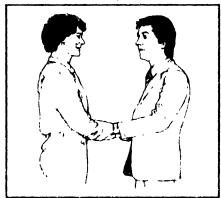


Figure M The elbow grasp

confidence in himself Like the stiff-arm thrust, the main aim of the finger tip grab is to keep the receiver at a comfortable spatial distance.

Pulling the recoiver into the initiator's territory can mean one of two things first, the initiator is an insecure type who feels safe only within his own personal space or second, the initiator is from a culture that has a small intimate zone and he is behaving normally

The intention of the double-handed hand shake is to show sincerity, trust or depth of feeling towards the receiver. Two significant elements should be noticed. Firstly, the left hand is used to communicate the extra feeling that the initiator wishes to transmit

thinking. We have to use those fruitful means and avoid arguments which produce opposite results. You must sell your ideas to him. He must come to regard and accept them as his own. Thus by displaying expert salesmanship in the field of ideas, you can win SUCCESS and gain LEADERSHIP.

and its extent is related to the distance that the initiator's left hand is moved up the receiver's right arm. The elbow grasp, for example (Figure M), transmits more feeling than the wrist hold (Figure L), and the shoulder hold (Figure O) transmits more than the upper-arm grip (Figure N). Secondly, the initiator's left hand represents an invasion of the receiver's intimate and close intimate zones. In general, the wrist hold and the elbow grasp are acceptable only between close friends or relatives and in these cases, the initiator's left hand penetrates only the receiver's intimate zone. The shoulder hold (Figure O) and upper arm grip (Figure N) enter the

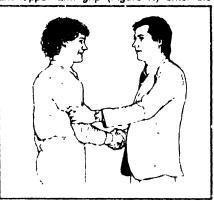


Figure N The upper arm gnp receiver's close intimate zone and may involve actual body contact. They should be used only between people who experience a close emotional bond at the time of the handshake. Unless the extra feeling is mutual or the initiator does not have a good reason for using a double-handed handshake, the receiver will become suspicious and mistrust the initiator's intentions. It is quite common to see politicians greating votors and sales people meeting their new

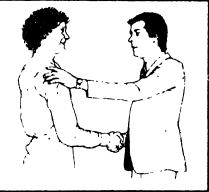


Figure OThe shoulder hold

customers with a double-handed handshake without realising that this can be social suicide, putting the receiver off side.

INDIA TODAY



1. Current Affairs HOME AFFAIRS

Fresh evidence on Bofors in Parliament

The Bofors controversy, which has rocked the nation's politics for over a year and a half, became murkier again over now documents. Not a day passes without someone or the other coming out with "documentary evidence" adding more circumstantial evidence and inferential exercises to prove the "guilt" of persons in high places. The fresh sets of papers published by *The Hindu* on November 25, 1988 on the Bofors deal found their echo in both Houses of Parliament. But, while the proceedings were calm in the Upper House, the Lok Sabha witnessed uprorious scenes during zero hour.

The Hindu had published a report with documentary evidence of an incontrovertible nature" that the pay off in the Bofors gun deal was a commission and not winding up charges as was claimed by Swedish company The new documentation included the "separate agreements" entered into between Bolors and Svenska in 1982 and 1984. These, it asserted, "state explicitly that the 'commission' payable to Svenska was for its participation in the special promotion of our business in India with regards to the Field Howitzer FH 77B weapon system and its ainmunition and accessories as offered by Bofors "

The Hindu report claimed that "this evidence demolishes the fiction still maintained by Bofors that, to its knowledge, Svenska had nothing to do with Indians and was not paid for anything done in India for the winning of the Howitzer contract" Further, the separate agreement of 1984, the report went on to say, "makes payment of 'commission' to Svenska subject however to you or the Bofors sole representative in the territory giving us satisfactory confirmation that the order is a result of your efforts."

The daily said "the new documentary evidence disproves the assertions made on behalf of the Government of India and the Congress (I) that the Bofors payments of the order of Rs 64 crore to faceless entities did not appear to involve Indians, had

nothing to do with services rendered for the winning of the Howitzer contract, and could have been for some genuine work that was done for Botors \mathbb{E}_y non-Indians."

In the light of the new documentary evidence published in the newspaper, it has been alleged that the Bofors officials told an untruth to the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) when they testified that none of the three companies which had received the Bofors payments had been used in "any manner within the territory of India "The Government, however, had held all along that Bofors had paid only "winding up" charges Further, that this had been done before the contract was signed with Bofors on March 24, 1986. The JPC too held that winding up charges (and not commission) had been paid by 1986. But the documents belie these claims

Another spell of President's rule in Punjab

Parliament gave its approval to the extension of President's rule in Punjab by another six months from November 11, 1988 after the two Houses had been informed that the present law and order situation in the State was not conducive to the holding of elections to the State Assembly and the restoration of popular rule. The Government assured both the Houses that the steps it had lately initiated should soon lead to a political solution to the problem. The State was brought under President's rule on May 11, 1987. The present is the third six monthly extension, which has been made possible by the Constitution Amendment

Punjab has been under Central rule for 18 months and there is little indication that terrorists are on the run despite the Governor's claims. On the contrary, they continue to kill innecent people and strike at unexpected moments. If the daily toll was 10 or 15 a few months ago, it has crossed the 40-mark in recent days. The claims of the Government – both in Chandigarh and Delhi-–notwithstanding, the bitter truth is that the terrorists are winning the war. They are killing at random and are picking up their targets more easily now than ever before. The terrorists pick up. Hindus from a

roadway bus and shoot them dead. They slaughter poor farm workers at another place. Then they scleet a Hindu dominated loculity for exploding a bomb which will kill more than two dozen people. Still they are not satisfied.

Sixth Schedule Amendment Bill

The Lok Sabba on November 29, 1988 passed by 266 votes to 40 the "Sixth Schodule to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill", which seeks, among other things, to give the Governor discretionary powers in respect of "certain" functions of the district or regional councils in Tripura and Mizoram

Under the Sixth Schedule, there is a separate scheme of administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura through the institutions of district or regional councils. These councils are vested with legislative authority on specified subjects, allotted sources of taxation and given powers to set up and administer their system of justice and maintain administrative and wulfare services in respect of land, revenue, forests, education and public health.

MPs' salary, allowance raised

The Parliament on November 4, 1988 approved a Bill to increase the salary of MPs from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 and double their daily allowance to Rs. 150 from Rs. 75.

Apart from the salary and allowance, the Bill provides for rail travel of MPs, their companions and spouses in air conditioned two tier, air travel facilities to MPs from Andaman and Nicobar Islands Lakshadweep and their spouses companions. It also provides for travel by the highest class by steamer by spouse or companion of MPs from the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep, air travel by spouse of MPs from a place other than the usual place of residence of the MP to Dolhi and vice versa and air journey accompaniod either by spouse companion between Ladakh and Delhi.

Provision for an office expense

allowance payment of pension to widow or dependent of a member dying in harness, road mileage allowance for journeys of spouses of MPs when they do not accompany the MPs are the other features of the Bill

Defamation Bill withdrawn

Bowing to the unprecedented and concerted popular pressure evidenced across the board in the country, the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, a riourized on September 22, 1988 the Government's decision "not to make the Detamation Bill, 1988 into law." This effectively met the demand of the Press and the public organisations that the Bill be withdrawn in toto unconditionally.

Opposition leaders and media organisation, welcomed the Prime Minister's docision and described it as the triumph of the democratic aspirations of the people of the country. They congratulated the Press for having waged a successful struggle against the intentions of the Government to legislate such a draconian measure.

The Detamation Bill was first introduced in the Lok Sabha on August 29, when the Opposition benches suggested that it be referred to a select committee of Parliament for consideration, and that the more controversial clauses, mainly clause 13 on criminal imput. This is be dropped. The Bill was passed with three minor amendments in the Lok Sabha on August 30 and was to be brought to the Raiya Sabha on September 5.

It brought instantaneous critical reaction from a varied section of opinion, including Congress (I) men and the National Coordination Committee of the Press announced a one-day strike and rally in protest. On September 4, Mr. Candhi announced in the AICC(I) national ceminal that the Bill would not be introduced in the Rajya Sabha on September 5 as scheduled, and that a seven member ministerial committee had been constituted for a dialogue with the Press.

However, hundreds of journalists and proprietors marched sown Hajpath to the Boat Ciub in New Delhi on September 5 demanding the withdrawal of the "Black Bill" and pledging to fight against it to the last. The National Continuation Committee or the Press demanded that the Demanation Bill he withdrawn before any dialogue could be initiated with the Government.

By taking this decision, after the Bill had

been passed by the Lok Sabha, the Prime Minister has shown commendable courage and sagacity. He has also displayed wholesome respect of public opinion, particularly the views of the Press, the bar, civil rights organisations, Opposition parties and the other segments of enlightened people who were being drawn into a countrywide agitation on this question. There is no doubt that this step will strengthen democracy, encouraging dialogue and enhance the prestige of the Government and the Prime Minister.

There is no denying the fact that scurrilous and defamatory writing is resorted to by some newspapers, either to settle their partisan scores or to pander to the hunger of spicy gossip. Often motivated campaigns are carried on relentlessly in the pursuit of mala fide objectives and result in harassment of the victims of unsubstantiated slander. The entire episode has several lessons for the institutions of Indian democracy.

The withdrawal of the Bill does not and should not mean that the Press has earned for itself a licence to indulge in defamatory writing. On the contrary, the withdrawal of the Bill has placed on the Press an enormous responsibility for self-examination and finding ways how it should examine the conduct of public men without offending their rights as citizens. This examination calls for self-regulation although the Press must continue resisting governmental attempts to discipline it.

Peace accord in Tripura

The Tripura National Volunteers (TNV), which had wrought havoc during the Ascembly electrons in the State in January-February 1988 by killing more than a hundred persons, agreed to end their underground activities, abdicate violence and Energ out all underground members with their arms, equipment and ammunition

The montor andron of settlement signed in New Delhi on August 17, 1788 by the Union and the impure Governments with the TNV marks the end of as extraordinarily turbulent phase in the Stare's political history. It is the culmination of efforts that began soon after the Congress (I) and the Tripura Upajati deba Samiti (TUJS) was voted to power tast February. Contact was soon established between the TNV and the coalition Ministry. The TNV had spurred many an overture of the Left Front, which ruled the State for 10 years, to come to the

negotiating table The effect of the change of hearts became visible last May in the form of a letter from the TNV supremo, Mr B K Hrangkhawl, to the Governor, Gen K V Krishna Rao Mr Hrangkhawl wrote that the policy of the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, to solve problems through negotiations had encouraged the TNV to abjure violence and seek a peaceful settlement. The Centre soon constituted a negotiating team and formal talks with the TNV began in a very cordial atmosphere.

The TNV, which was formed by Mr Hrangkhawl on December 21, 1978 and had its headquarters at Singlum in the Chittagong Hill Tract of Bangladesh, had all along been demanding an "Independent Tripura" and the expulsion of all non-tribal "refugees". Its emergence was a direct offshoot of the ethnic character of Tripura with its social and political significance. The present agreement is testimony enough of the TNV's realisation that the time had come to yield to the democratic set up.

According to the terms of the memorandum of settlement, the TNV has undertaken to ensure that it will not resort to violence and to help in the restoration of amity between different sections of the population of Tripura. The TNV has also undertaken not to extend any support to any other extremist groups by way of training, supply of arms or providing protection or in any other manner.

From the Government side, it has been agreed that suitable constitutional amendments will be enacted for raising the number of scats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Tripura Assembly to 20 (from the present 17). The Representation of the People Activillalso be suitably amended.

The Government has also decided that tribal majority villages which now tell outside the Autonomous District Council and are contiguous to such areas will be included in the Council Similarly, non-ribal majority villages now falling within the Council will be excluded.

Special intensive recruisment drives will be organised for police and para initiary torons in Tripura with a view to enlisting as many tribal youths as possible.

Stringent measures will be taken to prevent inhitration from across the Indo-Bangladesh horder by strengthening arrangements on the border and construction of roads along vulnerable sections for botter patrolling and vigil. Vigorous action against such infiltrators will also be taken under the law.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

India, Pak move to better ___ relations

In a major move to de-freeze their relations, India and Pakistan have on December 31, 1988 signed three

agreements including one prohibiting attack on each other's nuclear installations. The agreements came at the end of three days of talks between the Prime Minister, Mr. Flajiv Crandhi, and the Pakistan Prime Minister, Ma Benazir Bhutto, during the SAARC summit. The other two agreements deal with promotion of cultural exchanges.

and avoidance of double taxation on income from international air transport

The agreement on nuclear installations formalised a verbal understanding reached between Mr. Gandhi and the late Gen. Zia-ul-Haq when the latter visited New Delhi on December 17, 1985. The agreement on nuclear installations will come into force

from the date on which the instruments of ratification are exchanged.

The agreement on non-attack on nuclear installations stipulates that each party will inform the other on January 1 each year of the geographical coordinates of its nuclear installations and facilities.

The three-year comprohensive cultural agreement envisages setting up of cultural centres in the two countries and aims at facilitating and encouraging cooperation in the fields of arts, culture, archaeology, education, mass media and sports. The agreement covers visits by academicians and educationists, radio and television crews. It aims at facilitating exchange of books, periodicals and other educational, cultural and sports publications.

The agreement also envisages exchange visits by artistes, writers and musicians exchange of art and other exhibitions and participation in each other's international him testivals. Also, the agreement will seek to encourage visits by sports teams.

The parties to the agreement will ensure that text books prescribed for their educational institutions, particularly those relating to history and geography, did not contain any misrepresentation of facts about each other's country.

The Indo-Pakistan joint commission will formulate cultural and educational exchange programmes and review the implementation of the agreement. The cultural agreement will be automatically renewed after three years if neither party wishes to terminate it.

The agreement on double taxation with cease to be effective when a comprehensive agreement on it is concluded.

The significance of the signing of the three agreements was summed up by Ms Bhutto in a press conference jointly addressed with Mr. Gandhi immediately area the document had been signed on December 31. Ms Bhutto said the fact that three agreements, especially the one on non-attack of nuclear installations had been signed after 16 years showed that "the mioinentum for peace had begun" and that the agreements were symbolic of the "sincere desire of the Prime Minister of India and mine to remove all differences and to bring in an era of peace."

Rajiv's successful visit to China

True to expeciations, the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's historic visit to China, the first by an Indian Prime Minister in 34 years, has succeeded immensely in improving the atmospherics for further development of Sino-Indian relations and hopefully setting in motion a chain of events that could bring these two Asian giants closer enough to play their due roles in shaping the destiny of the world.

After "eamest and indepth" discussion,

India and China have on December 23, 1988 pledged to settle their tangled border issue through "peaceful and friendly consultations" marking the end of an era of conflicts and confrontation. A joint Press communique issued at the end of Mr. Gandhi's five-day official visit said the two countries agreed to develop their relations actively in other fields and "work hard to create a favourable climate and conditions for a fair and reasonable settlement of the boundary question while seeking a mutually acceptable solution to this question."

The communique said both sides agreed that concrete steps would be taken, such as establishing a joint working group on the boundary question and a joint group on oconomic relations, trade and science and technology

During the wice-ranging talks Mr. Gandhi had with top Chinese leaders, the Chinese side expressed "concern over anti-China activities by some Tibetan elements in Iridia," the communique said. It said the Indian side "reiterated the long standing and consistent policy of the Government of India that Tibet is an autonomous region of China and that anti-China political activities by Tibetan elements are not permitted on Indian soil."

The three-page communique noted that Mr Gandhi's talks with the Chinese Premier, Mr Li Peng, the President, Mr Yang Shangkun, the General Secretary of the Communist Party, Mr Zhao Ziyang and the Chairman of the Communist Party, Mr Deng Xiaoping, were held in an atmosphere of "friendship, candidness and mutual understanding"

Noting the wide exchange of views and ideas on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual interest, the communique said. "Both sides found such talks and meetings useful as they enhanced mutual understanding in the interest of further improvement and development of bilateral relations."

The two sides made a positive appraisal of cooperation and exchange in recent years in trade, culture, science and technology, civil aviation and other fields, and expressed satisfaction with the relevant agreements signed between the two countries. They emphasised the vast scope that existed for learning from each others.

Both sides agreed that their common desire was to restore, improve and develop good neighbourly and friendly relations on the basis of the five principles of "Panchsheel" jointly enunciated by them. The communique noted that "this not only conforms to the fundamental interests of the two people, but will actively contribute to peace and stability in Asia and the world as a whole."

Indo-Bhutan ties

The prestigious Indo-Bhutanese joint venture, the Rs 244-crore Chukha hydel

project, was formally commissioned by the President Mr. R Venkataraman, on October 21, 1988 with an assurance that India would continue to provide assistance to various projects in the Himalayan kingdom

An engineering marvel, the project which has been built and commissioned by India on a turnkey basis and has a capacity to generate 336 MW of power, has been financed entirely by India. The project will facilitate cheap power supply within Bhutan and to the eastern States of West Bengal, Sikkim, Bihar and Orissa through the National Hydroelectric Power Corporation transmission system at Birpara.

With the Bhutan King Jigme Sanghye Wangchuk at his side, Mr Venkataraman said it India and Bhutan had embarked on this scheme posing major engineering and ecological challenges, "it is because we believe that developing countries must pool their resources in order to confer the benefits of modern technology on their people."

The King said by this project, "we have demonstrated to the world that a large country like India can exist with a small neighbour like Bhutan in perfect poace, harmony and friendship." Chukha is in every sense a truly cooperative venture for not only was it implemented jointly but the benefits from it will flow in equal measure to both countries," the King observed.

The Chukha hydroelectric project is a shining symbol of Indo-Bhutanese friendship and cooperation. An engineering marvel, the project was constructed almost entirely by Indian engineers and workers While for Bhutan it means the beginning of industrialisation, for some neighbouring Indian States it means freedom from power famine Since Bhutari is at the dawn of industrial growth, it can now consume only a very small part of the power that Chukha produces. The offtake of power in the Engdom is confined to domestic lighting and a few saw mills. Over 95 per cent of the power now supplied by Chukha is consumed in India. West Bengal has the highest share. of 35 per cent and Sikkim the lowest, 1.5 per cent

India's decision to take up me Chukha hydro project might not have been based entirely on attruism. But the millions of units of power that Chukha has begun to generate will surely unleasn the possibility of a landlocked region, whore a centuries old civilisation has survived in spite of backbreaking poverty, emerging into the Bhutanese are less than their Indian compatriots but they pay more for almost overything of daily necessity.

The visit of the President would further strengthen the close ties that exist between India and Bhutan Frequent interaction between the heads of Government of the two countries has set their relations on a firm course. The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, spent four days in the Himalayan.

kingdom in September not merely to enjoy the sylvan surroundings of Trimpu. There is a lot of mutuality of interasts between the two countries. Bhutan like India has common porders with China and this country has the responsibility of protecting it from external aggression. This itself is reason enough for New Delhi to be in constant dialogue with Thimpu.

The close ties that bind India and Bhutan reach back into the mists of antiquity Geography creates an indissoluble bond Generations of Bhutanere and Indian traders have passed in rich cavalcade through the mountain passes that lead into the plains. A shared heritage of history and for sympathetic culture makos understanding at all levels. It was Bhutan's third hereditary monarch, His Late Majosty King Jigme Dorji Wangchuk who gave a new thrust to the ancient relationship. He had brought emergent Bhutan into dynamic contact with renascent India Today Bhutan stands firmly by India's side in the quest for peace, amity and goodwill among nations

India and Bhutan have called on the world community to focus attention on building peace Appreciating India's rolu in the comity of nations and the non-aligned movement, King Wangchuk said India had spared no efforts towards promoting international peace and security. Speaking at a banquet in honour of the Indian President, the King praised India's role in championing the cause of Third World and in giving shape to the "common vision of collective self-reliance through the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation '

Rajiv-Ershad meeting

India and Bangladesh have agreed to solve the problem of floods caused by the Ganga and Brahmaputra jointly and set up a task force to suggest measures for flood management and water flows. The agreement is contained in a short

communique issued at the end of six-hour talks between the two Governments in New Delhi on September 29, 1988

At the talks between the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, and the Bangladesh President, Lt Gen H M Ershad, the Indian side rejected the Bangladesh suggestion for third country involvement in solving the problem and made it clear that there can be no departure from the policy of bilateralism on such matters.

The task force would be co-chaired by India's Water Resources Secretary, Mr. Naresh Chandra, and Bangladesh's Irrigation Water and Development Secretary, Syed Sharnim Ahsan, It will look at both short term and long-term measures of flood management of the Brahmaputra and the Ganga rivers and utilisation of surplus waters It will consult existing studies on this subject and report in six months' time. It was later made clear that this would in no way alter the existing arrangement for a Joint Rivers Commission.

Wide spread inundation caused by the swollen rivers is a recurring feature in north-oastern India and Bangladesh Major topographical changes caused by the earthquake of August 15, 1950, one of the world's severest in recorded history, have added to the intensity of floods and erosion in the Brahmaputra system which is shared by the two countries

The floods in Brahmaputra and its innumerable tributaries rising in the sub-Himalayan ranges in the north-east have been especially severe this year. The toll of human lives has been mounting from year to year but what tends to cause greater misery is the large scale loss of standing crops. Since most of the arable land both in north-eastern India and Bangladesh lacks any irrigation facility, the destruction of the summer-sown crops by the monsoon floods deprives the people of their only means of sustenance.

While Lt. Gen. Eishad went back with the satisfaction of persuading India to have a

new look into flood management, India succeeded in steering Bangladesh away from its efforts to interest other countries in the exercise with both sides now agreeing to thrash out the issue bilaterally. It also came up at the meeting that Bangladesh had no new proposal or scheme to offor except talks in general terms which made India's task so much easier in the sense that Bangladesh was reminded that India had indeed made a proposal for flood management as early as in 1978 which was turned down by Bangladesh in 1983.

The main principle of the 1978 proposal was that the Brahmaputra and Meghna system had tremendous surplus water in comparison to the Ganga-Brahmaputra system It was pointed out that the surplus showed 12 times as much water per unit of cultivable area and 8.5 times as much water per unit of population. It was pointed out that the proposal submitted by India took care of flood control, that the peak flood control levels would go back by one to two metres, there would be water in the lean season and it would take care of the power problem by having a generating capacity from the dams of 8,000 MW. There would also be available eight million hectares of irrigable land in both countries

The visit of Barigladesh President to Delhi at short notice for a day was at his own instance, apparently because the particularly severe nature of this year's floods in his country has created a fresh awareness that measures to deal with the annual problem brook no delay. The compulsions of geography leave no option other than joint efforts to tackle the problem.

The Joint Rivers Commission, which India and Bangladesh had set up soon after the latter's emergence as an independent nation, has done a lot of studies on the water management problem but failed to make any mutually acceptable scheme. The task force now set up would take off from where the Commission left of

COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

Law Commission for splitting SC

The Law Commission has suggested setting up of benches of the Supreme Court in north, south, east, west and central India in its recommendations in the 125th report on "The Supreme Court—a fresh look", presented by the Minister of State for Law and Justice, Mr. H. R. Bhardwaj, in the Rajya Sabha on November 29, 1988, the Commission pointed out that this would not only considerably reduce cost but also a litigant would have the advantage of his case being argued by the same advocate who helped him in the High Court

The report also recommended splitting of the Supreme Court into constitutional court

and court of appeal or a federal court of appeal Suggesting treatment expenditure of justice Plan ટક the ** pa expenditure. report said constitutional democracy founded on rule of law cannot develop even economically unless its legal formulations are in tune with the economic policy "

"Dichotomy between economic planning and legal formulations has been largely responsible to: courts taking a view different from the executives in respect of even economic and taxation measures which necessitated amendment of the Constitution on numerous occasions," the report pointed out

The Commission has also recommended appointment of retired judges, a minimum of 12 in number, to sit in the benches to take up old civil and criminal appeals. The Chief

Justice of India should draw a list of baseline cases to be handled by the retired judges. The report has recommended that the Chief Justice of India, in consultation with the President, may request such retired judges residing in Delhi to accept this assignment to begin with for a period of two years. The Commission has observed that the implementation of this recommendation would not require the amendment of the Constitution.

Suggesting modernisation and sophistication of legal procedures, the report said that a push button system should be available in the Supreme Court to make handy all judgements on the same subject. Cases covered by earlier judgements must be grouped together by a computer. Judges should use dictaphone so that their time might not be wasted in

waiting for the availability of a stenographer.

The Commission has suggested creating of federal cell for strategy planning and reduce frequent resort to litigation involving, among others, the Centre and Statos. The body can effectively curb the tendericy to rush to the court or to rush to higher courts by preferring appeals. In fact, this body can effectively lay down ground rules which, when followed, would make a dent on tendencies for litigation.

In 1984 the Law Commission headed by Mr Justice K K Mathew had suggested the splitting up of the Supreme Court into a constitutional court and a court of appeal After four years, the Law Commission under a different chairman has come out with the same proposal. It has suggested that branches be set up in five zonal places in India. This, it says, will make things easier for the litigant who has to spend large amounts of money and time in simply making himself available in New Delhi

There are however, some objections to this idea. The creation of a separate constitutional court consisting of experts will give the impression that the judges who have been dealing with constitutional cases from 1949 onwards have not been measuring up to their tasks. This will be unfair to most of them. Moreover, sitting in one place, presenting a single face to the country, the court carries with it a certain monolithic majesty and authority which will be undermined if it were fragmented as suggested. Next, there can be no substitute for daily interaction between the judges Such interaction plays an important role in shaping perceptions and forming opinions

Panel to go into recruitment to Central Services

The Government has constituted an eightmember committee of experts headed by the former Chairman of the University Grants Commission (UGC), Mr. Satish Chandra, to go into the system of recruitment to all India Services and Central Services and other allied matters.

The Committee will also make suggestions for improvements and look into the feasibility of inclusion of certain subjects, particularly medical, in the examination scheme. The Committee has wide terms of reference to enable it to go into all facets of the present scheme of recruitment and improve the reliability and validity of the selection process.

The Committee has also been asked to examine introduction of lectures, group discussions, psychological and aptitude tests in the recruitment procedures

The Government's decision to appoint the expert panel has been welcomed. It was in 1974, that a high level committee on recruitment policy and selection methods headed by Dr. D. S. Kothari was appointed at the instance of the Union Public Service Commission, and following its report,

several changes were made in the system. The most important of these was that selection should be made on the basis of a unified Civil Services examination common to all the Services. The earlier scheme under which those appearing for the Indian Administrative. Service and the Indian Foreign Service had to take special papers was given up.

Another important change brought about was the introduction of a preliminary examination to select candidates for the main test. The rationale for instituting the first test was that it would serve as a filter to prevent overloading of the main examination by candidates with little chance of success.

A heavy strain has been put on the UPSC at present. From a mere 8,000 candidates to the IAS and other examinations in 1958, the figure rose to 30,000 in 1976. Statistics show that over a lakh of persons take the first examination out of whom some 12,000 make the grade for the main examination. Each candidate is given three chances and the age limit is 26.

The first examination is of the objective type which has helped the UPSC to simplify evaluation. The Kothan Committee justified this test on the ground that the average quality of the candidates gets richer as the stream proceeds from one stage to the next and it would also become more homogeneous. It was also asserted that a selection process divided into stages would make it possible to concentrate the available testing resources on those candidates likely to make the grade instead of dispersing them thirtly over a very large number of candiciates. In the reformed scheme, the candidatos are also given the option to write their answer papers in any of the Indian languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule, busides Ei glish

Finance panel report

The Ninth Finance Commission has recommended increased resource transfer of Rs 13,662 crore to the States for 1369-90, the last year of the Seventh Plan

In its first report presented to Parliament by the Financo Manster, Mr. S. B. Chavan on September 2, 1988, the Commission said it had kept a balance between the needs of the States and the capacity and commitment of the Central Government However, the total volume of resource transfer to the States recommended was higher than they were receiving in the current financial year, the report said

The Commission has estimated that the revenue deficit of the Centre after tax devolution and grants in-aid to the States in 1989-90 would be Rs. 7-904 crore, which is 1.92 per cent of the estimated gross domestic product. On the States account, the revenue gap of deficit. States is estimated at Rs. 1,443 crore. However, some States would have a total surplus of Rs. 2,229.5 crore.

The Finance Minister said the

recommendations of the Finance Commission regarding devolution of income tax, Union excise duties, additional duties of excise in lieu of sales tax grants in lieu of tax on Railway passenger fares, financing of relief expenditure, and debt relief have been accepted

With regard to grant in-aid, has Government accepted tha of the Finance recommendations -Commission with the provision that the recommendation relating to grant-in-aid for meeting the requirements of the revenue component of the State Plan may be kept in view by the Planning Commission, while finalising the funding arrangements for Annual Plans of the States for 1989 90

The other recommendation of the Commission not relating to immediate devolution, would be considered separately, he added

The States are likely to receive a total sum of Rs. 2,990.38 erore in 1989.90 as their share of the net income tax receipts, according to the report. The States' share will be 85 per cent of the total income collections while the Union Territories would get a share of 1.04 per cent according to the report.

The Commission has suggested the continuance of the Fighth Finance Commission's Union excise duty devolution formula of 40 per cent net proceeds for distribution to the States with some medifications. It has also recommended setting aside 5 per cent of the total collections of Union excise duties for the deficit States.

Out of the basic excise duties, the States will get Rs. 6,408.80 crore. Deficit States will get an additional Rs. 801.10 crore. Under the additional excise duties, the States' share will be Rs. 14,980.36 crore.

The States' sharo out of the tax on Bailway passenger fares will be Rs 95 crore. Thus under the share of taxes and dilities the estimated transfer to the States in 1989-90 will be Rs 11,785-64 crore.

The scheme of financing of relief expenditure as recommended by the Fighth Finance Commission will continue. The total margin money axed for the States is Rs. 339 crore against Rs. 240.75 crore provided by the previous Commission.

The Commission has recommended moratorium on interest payments and the repayments of principal due in 1989-90 in respect of Central loans given to the States in 1986-87 and 1997-88 by way of additional Plan assistance towards approved relief expenditure over and above 5 per cent of the Annual Plan on account of unprecedented drought during those years.

The Commission is headed by Mr N K P Salve, Congress (I) MP The other members of the Commission are Mr Justice Abdus Sattar Qureshi of the Gujarat High Court, Dr Raja J Chelliah, Planning Commission Member, and Mr Lalthanhawla, former Mizorain Chief Minister Mr Mahesh Prasad is the Member-Secretary

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MiG 29—the prize fighter

"A fighter pilot's dream come true" in MiG 29—the latest acquisition of the Indian Air Force With a true Beyond Visual Range (BVR) capacity, an excellent radar and the capability to outmanoeuvre most of the current frontline fighters, the MiG 29 would give a boost to the country's air defence

The aircraft has the requisite sophistication in radar and missile technology to pose a positive threat to enemy fighters. The MiG 29 is capable of take-off and landing from short distances as witnessed in the forward airbase in south western sector in October 1988. This would make the aircraft operational in actual war conditions when most fightors would be grounded due to damaged runways.

Apart from a good audio as well as visual system, the pilot has excellent indicators for emergencies and malfunctioning of AC systems. The two engines would not only help increase survivability factor but also keep it safe from bird hits which have been increasingly occurring at airports.

However, it is the man behind the machine which counts ultimately and in this, the ingenuity of the Indian pilot and technician has helped in optimisation of the aircraft. The Indian Air Force pilots flying this sophisticated aircraft have proved their mettle and made it look easy to handle which was amply borne out by the acrobatic display given by them at the airbase.

The MiG 29, known as "Briaz", is rated as much better than the Fi16 acquired by Pakistan from the United States. It has aerodynamic excellence through optimum wing-body blending excellent all round visibility from the cockpit and simplicity of cockpit design. An aircraft which can touch a speed of Mach II and with an auto pilot in the except, it will enable the pilot to undertake all operations in bad weather and night with ease and safety. The radar fitted on the MiG 29 a pulse doppler radar has extremely good detection ranges.

The unique feature of this highly agile and manoeuvreable flying machine is its high thrust to weight ratio of more than one. This means that it generates more power than its weight at any given time and can be speeded up, slowed down, turn into a circle in around one thousand metres, rise steeply

Value of Rupee

The value of the rupee measured in terms of the consumer price index was only 12 93 paise in September 1988, the Rajya Sabha was informed on November 18, 1988

The rupee was worth 30 38 paise in 1978 and 25 76 paise in 1980, according to the Union Minister of State for Finance,

COMPETITION SUCCESS REVIEW, MARCH 1989

DEFENCE

or swoop equally steeply. This makes life miserable for an enemy aircraft which can be stalked with deadly accuracy by the MiG 29 but which cannot trap it at all because of its versatility.

Soviet offer to update MiG 21s

The Soviet Union has offered to update the MiG 21 aircraft with new wings and sophisticated avionics to give it the capability of the light combat aircraft (LCA). The update of MiG 21 with a new engine will cost the Indian Air Force Rs 5 crore per aircraft whereas the cost of an LCA at today's prices will come to about Rs 35 crore.

The Russians have suggested that the IAF can update some squadrons of MiG 21s while Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) can produce additional number of such aircraft without dislocating the production of MiG 27 now in full swing

Defence experts point out that when the Chinese and Pakistanis can upgrade their fleet of older fighter aircraft by installing American engines and Western avionics, why should India not do the same? This can be a very cost-effective solution to meet the requirements of the IAF without spending any foreign exchange and producing a modern combat aircraft eight times cheaper than the cristing ones

The performance of the MiGs can be improved by 30 to 40 per cent by changing the wings, installing new avionics, replacing the engine with a more powerful one and litting them with a multi-mode radar and the latest head up display in the cockpit.

Air defence through the Vaire

The Vajra, the French Mirage-2000, is one of the latest additions to the fighting provess of the Indian Air Force. Its agility and manoeuvrability were evident from the spectacular air display hold in Gwalior in September 1988 to demonstrate the might of the combat agreaft.

The mock air battle involving the Mirage 2000s was hold to demonstrate to visiting newsmen the excellent manueuvrability and weapon derivery accoracy of this combat

aircraft nicknamed 'Vajra' which means lightning Vajra has introduced a revolutionary change in both technology and tactics of air combat in the IAF in just over two years.

The Vaira is both a strike aircraft and an interceptor it can be deployed for both ground attack missions and air defence roles. irrespective of the weather conditions. Equipped with state-of-the-art technology systems. the Vajra's operational capability and technical that of sophistication surpass its prodecessors

Its electronic warfare equipment can surpass enemy radar while gathering information about them from the navigational point of view, the Vajra is an excellent choica. It has a very high weapon delivery accuracy and is reputed to possess low vulnerability.

Pilots are confident of negotiating in poor weather conditions with the Vajra's special navigational and recovery aids. On board the aircraft, a variety of systems which include the inertial navigation system, the tactical air navigation system, the VHF omni range system the instrument landing system, the marker receiver and the versable auto-pilot make flying a simpler and a safer task.

Pilots say the Vajra is a dream machine It can attain a top speed of 2.2 Mach (a Mach being equivalent to the speed of sound). Its two wind drop fuel tanks can carry 1,700 litres each and its central tank can hold 1.300 litres of fuel. It can also carry a variety of armaments.

The Vajra's air to air weapons include two DEFA 554-30 mm guns with a firing rate of 1 200-1,800 rounds a minute. It is equipped with the Super 530 D and the Matra Magic II missiles. The Super 520 D is a medium range, some active radar guided missile with a good snap up and snap down capability. Even if the enemy aircraft is at a distance of 14 miles the pilot can let loose the missile which will make use of its radar and lock ento its target. On the other hand, the Matra Magic. If its known as the fire air forget missile which is a heat backer and is used inclose combat.

The arruroft is also copuble of carrying laser guided bends, BAP 100 resway donal bends, and Belouga dester and standard bombs, with or without retarder tail units.

ECONOMIC

Mr. Eduardo Falorio

Sharp increase in trade deficit

India's foreign trade deficit in the first five months (April-August) of the current financial year 1983-89 has shown a steep increase of over 45 per cent compared to the corresponding period of 1987-88

According to the official release in New Delhi on November 5, 1988, the provisional foreign trade figures showed a trade deficit of Rs. 3,484-31 crore during April August 1988 compared to Rs. 2,386-59 crore in the same period of 1987.

While exports showed an increase of 20.4 per cent at Hs. 7,312.99 crere, imports in the first five months of 1988 registered an

increase of 27.6 per cent at Rs. 10.797.30 croro ove, the figures for April August 1987 respectively. India's experts in the first five months of 1987.83 was Rs. 6.074.67 croro and imports. Fis. 8.463.26 crore respectively.

\$ 2.9 b WB loan for India

India will get a lion's share of \$ 2.9 billion in the current fiscal year from the World Bank accounting for almost 39 per cent of its total lending programme of \$ 7.7 billion for Asia region. China comes second with 22 per cent (\$ 1.6 billion) followed by Indonesia with 18 per cent (1.3 billion) in the total allocations of the International Development. Agency. (IDA) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the two affiliates of the world body.

However, the World Bank has warned

about the consequences of its double digit inflation over the country's poor Its inflation rate which has crept upward ten per cent in recent years is due to successive drought conditions, the World Bank's annual report says There is concern that successive increasing budget deficits add over eight per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) and continuing increases in the money supply are important factors contributing to the inflationary pressure, it adds. The however, notes that report. Government is watching developments in these areas

The report says that India has seen its per capita annual average share declined from \$ 2.0 in 1979.81 to less than \$ 1.10 this year. China, the second largest beneficiary of the World Bank after India, is also not free from inflationary pressure.

India's per capita income

The per capita income of India at current prices was Rs 2,974 in 1986-87, according to the latest available estimate.

The per capita income of the world is \$ 2,570 (about Rs 31,431), according to the latest UN document, National Accounts Statistics, 1985, published by the United Nations in 1988

LIC bonus

The Life Insurance Corporation has increased the bonus on its policies. The new bonus rates are Rs 77.50 per thousand sum assured per annum for whole life policies and Rs. 62 per thousand sum assured per annum for endowment policies. The corresponding bonus rates last year were Rs. 72.50 and Rs. 58.

EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT

3-language scheme

Students who come under the Central Board of Secondary Education will be required to study Hindi, English and one of the modern Indian languages from 1993, the Union Minister of State for Human Resource Development, Mr. L. P. Shahi, told the Rajya Sabha on Reveniber 16, 1988.

The Minister said that the revised scheme of studies for secondary examinations was to ensure adherence to the provisions of the National Policy on Education

Sanskrit would be taught along with Hindi to candidates taking Hindi "A" level course. The students would also be able to choose one of the seven classical and European languages, including Sanskrit, as an additional optional subject.

30 p.c. jobs for women

The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, said in Amethi on November 23, 1988 that the Government was planning to give 30 per

cent recervation to women in Government jobs. He said the women had so far remained neglected in various schemes and they did not get their due share in the development of the country. Reservation in jobs was to bring them in the mainstream, the Prime Minister said.

National Testing Service to delink degrees, jobs

A National Testing Service will be launched as part of the Government's efforts to delink degrees from jobs, the Planning Minister, Mr Madhavsinh Solanki, said in New Delni on October 17, 1988.

A person capable for a job should not be debarred just for lack of a degree and for that purpose an appropriate machinery in National Testing Service would be established he said

Karnataka abolishes capitation fee

Collection of capitation fee in private medical, engineering and other technical colleges in Kainataka has been abolished

from July 12, 1968 The managements of the private colleges running such institutions have been directed by the Government to adopt the new fee structure

The capitation fee system, started in Karnataka over 25 years ago supposedly to strengthen the economies of certain professional institutions, has become a widespread practice, acquiring political support in several other States also Even State run institutes, like private managements, have taken to the system which has proved a money-spinner

In Karnataka, capitation fees technical and engineering colleges have ranged between Rs 30,000 to Rs 60,000, and for medical institutions riso to staggering Rs 1 25 to Rs 2 50 lakh The result, despite the so-called Government pools and reservations, has been that candidates from the affluent families have been buying their way up into specialised fields of education and the deserving and the meritorious from the less-endowed classes are deprived of their opportunities higher The studies biatant discrimination purely on the basis of the parents' capacity to pay has virtually negated the concept of equality

Eighth Antarctica expedition

The eighth expedition to Antarctica, organised by the Union Department of Ocean Development, which sailed off in the ship mivi "Thuleland" from Marmugen portion November 28, 1988 landed on the icy continent on December 24. The Swedish ice breaker. "Thuleland" was used for the seventh expedition last year it takes 50 days to go and return from Antarctica.

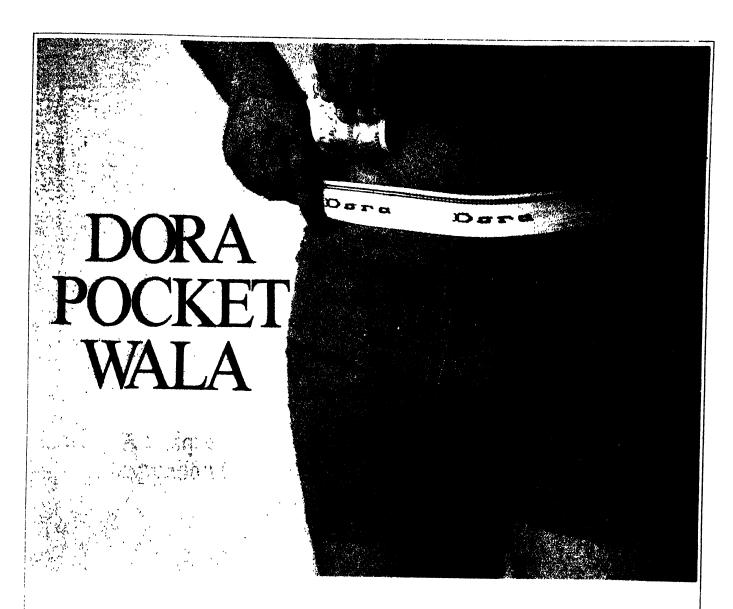
EXPEDITIONS

The expedition comprises 100 scientists and defence pursonnel for varied research and logistic support. The expedition is led by Dr. Amitava Sen Gupta, a scientist from the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi He was also a member of the first and the second Antarctical expeditions.

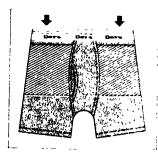
The chief assignment before the expedition is to construct the second permanent station, "Maitri", 70 km from the first Indian Antarctica station, "Dakshin Gangotin" which was established in January 1982. The location of the station is on the Schirmacher Hill, adjacent to a beautiful

lake The site was selected during the first expedition but a camp was established during the fourth expedition in 1985. During the seventh expedition, the site was levelled and the foundation for the station was laid.

The expedition will stay in the continent for 70 days to complete the construction and other scientific activities including ongoing research projects in mineral resources, studies in ozone and oceanography, blology and meteorology. The team will study the effect of Antarctica (Continued on page 55)



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Know Your Facts

How many persons have been awarded Bharat Ratna posthumously and wno are the recipients?

K. o. See Kamar, Arty-pakottai (T.N.)

the nations fightest honour of Bharat Estina given for exceptional work for the lidz incoment of art Sendere and science and in renognition of public service of the highest order, has been politically awarded to fall Patia for Grastii (1966), K. Kamaraj (1976), Vinoba Brave (1982) and M. G. Ramo Jiandran (1988).

• What is the earth made of?

P Jayant, Pandrarpur

From studying earthquakes and the earth's gravity, scientists know that the earth is made of a number of layers.

The earth's crust is the thinnest zone of all. It varies in thickness from five kilometres under parts of the occurs to 40 kilometres under the continents. The rocks of the continents are lighter than the rocks of the occur floors, but all are rich in silicen.

The top layer of the mantle may be rigid but the rest consists of molten rocks which are slowly moving. The rocks of the different layers of the mantle are rich in magnesium and iron silicates.

About 2,900 kilometres beneath the earth's surface is the divide between the mantle and the core. The outer core is probably liquid, while the inner core is solid. The rocks of the core are probably 90 per cent iron with some nickel similar to many meteorites.

• What is the difference between a 'cartoon' and a 'caricature'? - Amresh Mallick, Guwah iti (As Jam)

A cartoon is a sketch or drawing as published in a new paper or periodical, symbol sing, satirising or caric during some action subject or person of popular interest. Caliculate too is a picture, description, into a ludicrously excluded thing the peculiarities or defects of persons or things. The difference between the two is that the former is presented in a humorous way.

• Can inflexible individuals make friends?

Sawar Singh, Amurau Certainly if they tend to form close relationships dust because some men and women give the impression that they won't bend an inchithat does not mean that they lack line person if warmth that it takes to make friends indeed people have close pals for the simple reason that they appear tough and inflooded. Others know just where such an individual stands and that it what makes him or her easy to get along with do pits an applicant case nationed

extenor • Who first invented the tractor?

Girish Bhatta, Pehro Dun-

William Worby is the designer of the first agriculture tractor. Visitors to the Royal Agriculture thow at the form England in 1842 were startled to see cluttering should remine advance intowards them, bleaching a black smoke and morning up the following should when Is. Farmors should their highly in dicherent when it was announced that this new targled iron house would both drive and drive a three hing machine, but the performance cosmic colors for the proformance cosmic confined for its makers and power him.

John Froelich of lowa chippe rainew type of tractor on September 6, 1892 to a cultomer in Longford Coot! Dakot it it was powered with a petrol motor, the beginning of tractors as we know them today. Regular production began the following January, when Froelich founded the Waterloo Casoline Traction Engine Co. at Waterloo, lowa.

The idea of adapting tractors for construction purposes had occurred as early as 1864, in the form of a heavy duty model called the "Steeple Chaser" built by a British firm

Spreading the load was the main problem in designing vehicles of this type for use on soft ground and attempts to overcome it

culminated in one monster which was 46 ft wide

An Englishman called Joseph Diplock found the answer in 1903 by fitting an endless track to the wheels, and during trials his machine succeeded in climbing over a pile of logs. It was described in newspaper reports as "a traction engine with feet."

Three years later, a Stokton (California) firm went into commercial production of caterpillar tractors. In 1914 the firm seeking an improved method of moving earth mounted a cable controlled steel blade in front of a tractor—the buildozer had arrived.

In agriculture and haulage, construction and land clearance, the tractor was set on its course to bring mankind the techniques and the triumplic of mechanisation.

• What is 'black gold' and why is it so called?

Anil Nair Bhopal (M.P.)

Petroleum oil is commonly called 'black gold' because it is so expensive, and also because it is found beneath the earth

• How to treat common cold?

-Simon S. Silveira, Bombay

Common cold affects all people in all regions of the world. No other disease is as common as cold is, and no other illness strikes so many people over and over again all through their lives as cold does.

Here are some helpful non-drug simple tips for tackling this commonest of all ailments

First, use any method you like to make yourself sweat sweating will ease hasal congestion. Vigorous exercise will work wonders on a badly stuffed nose. That is only natural-licxercise leads the body to produce more adrenalin, just what your congested nasal tissues need to shrink them.

Second, drink tea with added honey and rasphenies (canned or in jam) and lemon (if it agrees with you).

Third, hot toot baths are excellent, 95 to 100 degrees (F), deep chough to cover a third of your legilibration still if you add mustaid (half an ounce stirred into the foot bath)

Frequent blowing of the nose is another off-hoot of the "cold" misery. Specialists say that nose blowing causes some of the worst complications. It drives infection into the middle ear where it can do serious damage which may become difficult to trea. Plitients are, therefore, advised to blow their nose the least and as lightly as possible. Blow only one nestril at a time, they suggest. They say that it would be better if one could resist the urge to now one's nose. If one really feels stuffy, one should take a few drops of any approved rusual decongestant.

It is a popular belief that "treated coids list it week, untreated go away in seven days." But if the cold does not "disappear" even after seven days despite these simple non-drug treatments, the victims would be well advised to take their "cold" to a doctor.

• Why de Muslims face Mecca to pray?

R Dinkar Mysore

Michanimed, who founded the Islamic religion, was born in Macca. The city is now one of the hely places of Islam. Another is Medina, where he died.

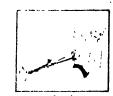
Muslims pray to God five times a day at dawn or just before surese, just after moon, before sunset, just after sunset and at the end of the day. To do so, they must face Mecca. In a mosque (the Islamic place of worship), the direction of prayer is marked by a niche in one of the walls, called the *mihrab*. On Fridays, an assembly replaces the noon prayers.

Another duty all Muslims must perform is to go on a pilgrimage, or $h.\eta$, to Mecca at least once. The pilgrimage takes place in the twelfth month of the Islamic year, which is about August. Pilgrims must make seven circuits of the *Ka'aba*, the shrine of the great mosque. This act is called the *Tawaf*. The ceremonius last for three days.

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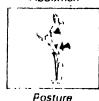
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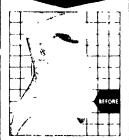
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It was a labour of love.



Look deeply into the eyes of The Compassionate One.

Full of love for the world. Then think of the passion and patience of generations of artists.

Who painted these trescoes over centuries.

Leaving behind glimpses of the Buddha's life.

To inspire mankind for ever.

Wounded civilization

Ooops! Sorry.

Not for ever.

Only till 8.K. loves Satya.

Is it because people who can't make their mark on life wilfully deface that with which others have made their mark on time?

Whatever it is. The look in the Buddha's eyes is getting sadder... Help protect the heritage to which you belong

As you travel, you discover.
India's golden heritage,
unparalleled anywhere else in the
world.

5,000 years of history in countless



Betrayed by lovers.



forts, monuments and shrines.

And the splendorous diversity of nature.

In myriad hues and colours.

Don't remain silent when someone defaces a monument, shows disrespect to a place of worship or pilgrimage, or in any other way damages or dirties the

surroundings.

Persuade him.

Prevent him.

Report him.

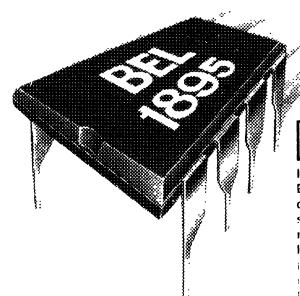
Help protect your priceless heritage

It's the only one you have



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Quality, Technology and Innovation

Bharat Electronics Limited

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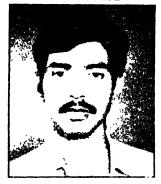
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In View Of Our Humiliating Failures, Should We Participate In Olympics At All?

FIRST PRIZE



Vipul Srivastava

"We had nothing to do at Seoul and we did it very well."

How paradoxical is this curt in wry remark of an Indian satirist and yet how painfully true, perhaps shrilling enough to make us sit up to do some soul-scarching after the Seoul fiasco! Indeed so rueing was India's show or the lack of it that one wonders whether the whole Indian contingent was not there in Seoul on a mere foreign punt And now when the chauvinistic sensibilities of millions of Indians seem to have been budly lacerated once again, the sports scribes, the critics, the media and all are only too willing to indulge in the liturgic post. mortem explanation of the debacle with plethoric reasons as to why our once a golden girl P. T. Usha should have been relegated to a lesser glittering status of being a mere 'Pity Usha' (pun intended) And amidst such hubbub and witch hunt for scapegoats, one extreme view perhaps charged more with frustration than anything else staunchly advocates for an embargo on India's participation in future Olympics But candidly speaking, such a view should be strongly dismissed with the contempt it deserves simply because it will only expeate the process of impelling India further into sporting wilderness

Even while we concede the inevitability of the disappointments bred out of failures, an objective stock of the situation would reflect that an unqualified albeit understandable optimism of a nationalist apart, we Indians did not have even a scintilla of either chance or hope to make our presence felt whatsoever, amongst such sporting giants like the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., East Germany et al., at Seoul Olympics Be that as it may be, wasn't our humiliation, then, a foregone conclusion even before our contingent of compositors (?) boarded the plane to Seoul?

Well, lct us face it—the maladies that were going to make Seoul our yet another Olympian Waterloo were discernible right

CONTEST ESSAYS

through and our sending of an under prepared mission with abject shortcomings was in compliance more with the ritualistic necessity than any genuine expectations. But the moot point is how long we will allow ourselves to wallow in the self-coirosive, self-defuding sporting mud that we are in?

Perhaps therein lies the crunch. Is there any way out of this despicable situation? Well, the optimist of all the dark clouds, will ever look for the sun and rightly so. Granfed that our whole sporting structure is in adilapidated state, but in our futile try to fish out some ment from the view that favours complete distancing from future Olympics, we just can't afford to everlook the strong and perilous possibility of such a contemplated move getting counterproductive. If nothing, it will almost certainly rob us of our would be opportunities to make amends whatsoever, and leave us stranded in the mire of our present ignominy. No, for long we have allowed the grass to grow under our feet and now instead of needless chop logicising, let us mercifully summon our collective wildom and come up with a systematic and scientifically planned approach towards sports which we haven't had till date

Our sportsmen and sportswomen must recognise the fact that success at an international meet like Olympics demands nothing less than clinical perfection from participants and this can only be achieved through years of ligorous training. The mandarins at the helm of sporting affairs. also must realise that merely performing the ritual of organising few short term conclung and training camps at the eleventh hour of a sporting Diday will always be good for nothing. Moreover instead of dubbling in any number of events that we can lay head. on, we should concentrate only on certain judiciously selected sporting areas, the tentative list of which may read like hockey. wrestling, table tennis, middle distance run ning etc. And no less importantly, sports in India, must fight its way out of the clutches of itsy-bitsy politicians and unscrupious officials for whom the coveted chairs of sports organisation, are adscititious means to their narrow political or personal ends

If we get cowed down by present failures and let negativism get better of us, our dream to rub shoulders with other sporting successes. God forbid, would forever remain just that—a dream Escapism is but another name of ultimate defeature and so let us not beat our retreat into the tomb like cosiness of cowardly inaction. Let us hope

that like the phoenix, Indian sports will emerge from its ashes and touch Olympian heights. "We have many things to do at Barcelona and we will do it quite well".

SECOND PRIZE



Ms. Aparna Dave

When P. T. Usha, India's sprint queen missed a medal by a hair's breadth at Los Angeles in 1984, all Indians gave her a standing evation. Our athletes lived up to their reputation at the Seoul Asiad Indians repiced. Our athletes and coaches had finally achieved world standards. The government and the people raised them to the Jry with praises and monetary benefits. A repeat performance was expected at the Seoul Olympics. Little heed was paid to the fact that while the remaining world was striving to improve their standards, discovering better more effective training techniques, our athletes were doing nothing to even maintain their standards. Not surprising then, that none of our great attletes even qualified for their events. The performance of Indians in other events too. was disastrous. Khazan Singh trained by an Australian had proudly claimed that he woold leave his mark in the 200 m butterfly. An ear mation waited only to see him. taush filth in his heat. Wrestling and hockey, two other hopeful events, also ledto disappointment. Nothing much was anyway expected of the other events like yachting tennis table tennis, shooting, archie, So India's 80 strong contingent retarged home disgraced.

An anjry nation cried out in outrage. No tenger did people believe in the idealistic view that participating was more important than winning.

The most commonly heard argument was that if small countries like Sunnam and Kenya carr win medals why can't we? It was the general opinion that India would be much better off if we stopped participating

But a cool and practical mind immediately negates such a cowardly suggestion. What we need to do is to analyse our weaknesses

(Continued on page 84)



(Continued from page 46)

temperatures on the summer and monsoon in the Indian sub-continent.

The expedition will also carry out repairs and maintenance works of the first station at Dakshin Gangotri This will cover repairs of the station's services like the snow melting plant, the ventilation and heating systems, generators and communication equipment. The team will lay new roads to transport food and fuel from the ship to the station

The awe-inspiring continent of Antarctica with its vast ice cap, hidden oil and mineral reserves, remarkable animal and plant species and surrounding ocean, which was discovered in 1739 by the French, Bouvet de Lozier, has become an object of immense scientific interest in the past few years. Antarctica spans 14 million square km, that is one-tenth of the world's land surface—larger than India and China put together. More than 90 per cent of the entire continent is covered with ice with an average thickness of about two km.

But unlike the Arctic, under this ice-cap is a land mass with mountains rising from the ice to heights of 4,900 metres. The size of Antarctica keeps on changing. In winter, ice stretches all along its coast and its area enlarges considerably. In summer, when the sea ice melts and large icebergs break off from the ice shelf, its area shrinks in size. The total volume of ice in Antarctica is 30 million cubic metres. If all of it melts the sea level fo the world will rise by 50 to 60.

metres.

Antarctica, considered last geographical frontier, is a great natural laboratory for scientists. The ice sheet in Antarctica originated perhaps more than 50 million years ago and has continued since it was mostly undisturbed. The Antarctic ico is extremely well preserved repusitory of all things that have fallen on it. Buried in it are fragments of cosmic bodies, products of cosmic rays, sediments and samples of air trapped over millions of years Scientists from the world over have been studying these in order to understand the global and cosmic changes that have occurred over the past millenia

Antarctica offers a reference standard to be compared with the glacial history and the past climatic history of the Himalayas as it represents a stable situation affected only by the global climate. Metoorologists study the Antarctic climate for better understanding of the global weather phenomenon, its gradual changes and effects on our environment. Geologists analyse Antarctic rock samples to explore the vast and yet untapped mineral resources. The Antarctica atmosphere provides to ecologists the cleanest natural environment on the earth that serves as a reference for all pollution studies.

Mana scaled

The first-ever Indo-U.S. Army mountaineering expedition team successfully scaled the Mana peak (7,273 metres) in the

Garhwal Himalayas on September 14, 1988 This is the first time in 51 years that the peak has been conquered from the penious south wostern route

The peak, barely 16 km north of the famous Badrinath shrine, is not very high, but its southern face is sheer and negotiating it entails fine skills and grave danger. The team made its way to the peak across the virgin eastern ridge and completed the expedition in just 16 days.

Sea-to-mountain expedition

A five-member sea-to-mountain expedition from Diamond Harbour was formally flagged off by Mrs. Margaret Alva, Union Minister of Youth, Sports and Women Welfare, on October 7, 1988 The team members are Mr N K Pandy, Mr. H. S. Tiwary, Mr B. K Singh and Mr A. N. Jenamoni led by Mr A Sharma

The 50-day expedition organised by the Tata Steel Adventure Foundation began a 2,200 upstream journey by boat to Patna, Allahabad and Kanpur before reaching Hardwar From Rishikesh, the members trekked 300 km to Gomukh The total distance covered in the expedition was about 2,500 km

It is the first indigenous expedition of this kind, inspired by Sir Edmund Hillary's 1979 "Ocean to Sky" trip. The men used a twinengined, fibreglass reinforced motorboat, driving it about ten hours every day.

Pre-historic sites found in Kanchi

In a significant excavation, Dr P Rajendran, a UGC research scientist attached to the Kerala University, has recently discovered pre-historic sites at Kancheepuram in the Chengalpettu district of Tamil Nadu

The scientist said that excavations on the left bank of Palar river near Palayasivaram yielded evidence of palaeolithic and mesolithic cultures which indicated that "pre-historic people" had inhabited there since the lower Stone Age times

Stone Age cultural remains found on the Palar river bed include various types of stone tools made on quartzite pebbles like "heavy choppers, scrapers and hammerstones," Dr. Rajendran said

Largest paddy processing plant

The world's largest paddy processing plant was inaugurated by the Punjab Governor, Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray, in Dhuri (Sangrur) on October 25, 1988 The

MISCELLANY

Rs 62-crore complex, Oswal Agro Furnace, located about 45 km from Ludhiana, is a joint venture of the Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation and the Oswal Group It also contains Asia's largest plant to produce furfural, an organic solvent extracted from the residual husk of processed paddy and used in refining lubricating oil

India ranks second in silk production

India ranks second among the world's silk producing countries, only after China. The annual production figure is 2,000 tennes, in which Bihar's share amounts to as much as 70 per cent.

India fifth largest coal producer

India has emerged as fifth largest coal producer in the world by producing 180 million tonnes in 1987-88

Till recently India ranked sixth and the country was all set to achieve 196 million tonnes production during the current fiscal year to secure fourth position

United States, China and the Soviet

Union were firmly ensconsed in the top three slots by producing between 850 and 900 million tonnes each annually. At present Poland ranked fourth producing 193 million tonnes of coal

New theory on Red Fort

The Delhi Rnd Fort pre-dated the reign of the Moghul emperor Shahjahan, widely regarded as the builder of the monument, according to a New York architect, Mr. Marvin Mills, it was reported on September 26, 1988

Mr Mills has said he submitted a wood sample from the Rang Mahal in the Red Fort to the Beta Analytic Incorporated, Florida, last year for a carbon 14 laboratory test that has been used as a standard method to date monuments and artefacts.

"The results indicate that the wood dates from 1460 AD plus or minus 60 years probability. This is over 200 years before the 1648 date attributed to Shahjahan for completing the monument."

Mr. Mills who had traced the ongins of the Tay Mahal at Agra to pre-Shahjahan period through the carbon dating method four years ago, has now challenged the Archaeological Survey of India to throw open all medieval monuments in India to

scientific investigation

The pre Shahjahan origins of the Red Fort also find corroboration from a painting preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, which shows the Emperor receiving the Persian Ambassador in the Diwan-i-Aam at the fort in 1628 AD itself. The contradiction becomes apparent as the ASI tablet in the fort states that Shahjahan built the monument as royal residence in his new capital, Shahjahanabad, and it took nine years (1639-1648 AD) for completion

Singhania creates aviation record

Making a foather-touch landing on the last lap of a world-record-shattering solo saga of adventure in air, 49 year-old millionaire industrialist Vijayapat Singhania steered his microlight aircraft to the last post at the Saldarjang airport in New Delhi on September 10, 1988

Mr Singhania deserves all praise not just for setting an aviation record—covering 9,600 kilometres from London to New Delhi in 22 days in his specially built microlight plane "The Indian Post"—but for a lofter cause of celebrating the spirit of adventure

Hyperplane project

India is likely to go ahead with the multi-

million rupee hyperplane project following

its favourable review by the Department of

Space and the Defence Research

airport, put a satellite in orbit and return for

a horizontal landing in less than 80

minutes. It will not require launchpads and

can be re-used. The only aerospace plane

of its kind, it will use air-breathing engines

for ascent and cryogenic rocket engine for

accelerating to orbit. The liquid oxygen fuel

will be produced in flight from the

atmospheric air a concept which will allow

launching of heavy paylonds at less than

one-tenth of the current launch costs with

The hyperplane will take off from an

Development Organisation

conventional makets

by living through it. He has smashed the previous microlight speed record of 34 days held by British television journalist, Brian Milton, who twice nearly lost his microlight "The Dalgety Flyer" through accidents in his rlight at the end of 1987, averaged only 244 miles each flying day, though he took much longer than Singhania because he spent 13 days on the ground repairing his aircraft.

Traces of lost civilisation discovered

Evidence of a three thousand-year-old buried civilisation has been found in the obscure Hatikira village in Birbhum district by the Department of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology of the Visva Bharati University in August 1988

Chemical and metallographic studies carried out on a few iron objects found from the site have suggested that the settlers had acquired the skill of manufacturing steel A variety of pottery, besides a wheel-turned cableware, were also discovered

The four-acre mound, excavated from four stratogic sites, suggested nice cultivation. The settlers appeared to have reared cattle and hunted wild boar and other.

animals

An examination of the dwelling houses revealed that they used modest huts having mud-reed screens and rammed mud floors.

Ancient Buddhist inscriptions found

Recent discoveries of inscriptions from the Buddhist site at Lalitgiri in Orissa suggest a possible cultural sequence on Lalitgiri up to the pre-Christian era. While the discoveries take back the antiquity of the Lalitgiri Buddhist site up to the Kushan age, some of the sculptures found from the site indicate the cultural link with the art of Mathura where the images of Buddha were developed during the first century.

Relics of Harappan era discovered

Terracotta pottery and copper ornaments of the Harappan period have been unearthed from Karvi village in Ahmedabad district. The relics, which had been buried for over 4,000 years, were in excellent shape.

PROJECTS

Sardar Sarovar project

The Planning Commission has accorded investment clearance to the controversial Sardar Sarovar Project on the Narmada in Gujarat, one of the largest river valley schemes in the country

First conceived nearly four decades ago, the project has attracted fierce attacks from environmentalists because of its ecological implications. Environmentalists have been strongly opposing the project, as also the equally large Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh, on the grounds that its promised benefits are not commensurate with the huge investments as well as the social, cultural and environmental costs it would entail

Criticism of this river valley scheme came over the years from the environmentalists

and ecologists who recently presented a memorandum to the Prime Minister stating that the country would have to pay enormous financial, social cultural and, above all, environmental cortrol fithe project was carried out on its present shape. On the other hand, the Government has maintained that such objections are certainly not valid in so far as the project in Gujarat is concerned.

The Planning Minister, Mr Madhavsinh Solanki, said that the project, on completion, will revolutionise the entire economy of Gujarat with the 163 metrehigh cement concrete dam at Navagam creating "rigation potential for 1.79 million hectares. The project will benefit "2 of the 19 districts of the State and more than 40 per cent of the drought affected areas would be insured against the calamity."

2. Honours And Awards

Indira Peace Prize

The Soviet President, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, received the coveted Indira Gandhi Prize for peace, disarmament and development, for the year 1987 from the President, Mr R Venkataraman, in New Delhi on the 71st birth anniversary of Indira Gandhi

The prize citation said the international jury of the Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust awarded the Indira Gandhi Prize, 1987, to Mr Mikhail Gorbachev in recognition of his

bold and imaginative proposals to initiate a positive and practical process of nuclear disarmament and his vision of a non-violent world free of nuclear weapons. Besides the citation, the prize carries an amount of Rs. 15 lakh.

Mr Gorbachev donated the entire amount of Rs 15 lakh to the House of Soviet Science and Culture in the Capital

Nehru Fellowships

Vice-Admiral M K Roy (retd.) and Dr. R Balasubramanian have been awarded the

Jawaharlat Nehru followships

Vice Admiral Roy has had a long distinguished career in the Indian Navy and Dr. Balasubramanian is a Professor in the Department of Crystallography and Biophysics at the University of Madras.

Kalidas Samman

The prestigious national award "Kalidas Samman" for classical music and theatre for 1988-89 has been conferred on classical vocalist, Mrs. M. S. Subbulakshmi and the celebrated actress, Mrs. Tripti Mitra.

COMPETITION SUCCESS REVIEW, MARCH 1989

The award, instituted by the Madhya Pradesh Government, carries a cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh and a plaque of honour

Indira Gandhi Award

The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, presented the 1987 Indira Gandhi Award for national integration to the Bharat Scouts and Guides on October 31, 1988.

The annual award instituted in the Congress centenary year, 1985, is given to distinguished persons and institutions for their outstanding contributions to the cause of national integration, and carnes an amount of Rs. 1 lakh in cash and a citation. The latest two recipients of the award were Swami Ranganathananda and Mrs. Aruna Asif Ali

Gandhi Peace Award

The U.S. President, Mr. Ronald Reagan, has been presented the 1988 Mahatma Garidhi World Peace Award

Dadabhai Naoroji Award

The prestigious Dadabhai Naoroji memorial award for 1987 has been conferred on Mr Satyajit Ray for his contribution to cinematography The award, given for individual contribution to a particular field, consists of a sum of Rs 10,000 and a plaque

The previous awardees include Dr. C. D. Deshmukh, Sardar K. M. Panikkar, Dr. Verner Elvin, Nandral Bose, Jayaprakash Narayan, Vijay Merchant, Dr. Salim Ali, Arun Shourie, Karl Khandawala, A. D. Gorwalla, Dr. H. N. Sethna, Homi Seervai, B. R. Nanda and Dr. Devangana Desai

Bhatnagar Awards

Nine scientists and technologists in six disciplines have been selected by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) for the prestigious Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar awards for 1987. The recipients are

Physical sciences Prof Vijay Kumar Kapahi of the Radio Astronomy Centre of the Tata Institute of Furidamental Research (TIFR), Bangalore, and Prof Probir Roy of the TIFR, Bombay

Chemical sciences: Prof Debashish Mukheriee of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science (IACS) Calcutta

Biological sciences Prof Sudinir Rumai Sopary of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, and Prof Avadesha Surolia of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore

Mathematical sciences: Dr Parimala and Prof. Tarlok Nath Shorey of the TIFR, Bornbay

Engineering sciences Prof. Shirk-inth Lele of the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi

Earth sciences Prof. Pramod Sadashiv Moharir of the University of Roorkee, Roorkee

The S.S. Bhatnagar prize carries a cash award of Rs. 50,000 and a citation. The award was instituted by the CSIR in 1957 in memory of Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, the first Director of the Council

Jnanpith Award

Mr V V Shirwadkar, noted Marathi poet and dramatist, has been awarded the 23rd Jnanpith award for 1987 for his works from 1967 to 1982 During this period, Mr Shirwardkar published three collections of poems and four plays, including Yayati Ani Devvani

Mr Shirwadkar, popularly known as Kusumagraj, is the second Marathi writer to receive the award, worth Rs 1 50 lakh The first was V S Khandekar, who received the award in 1974

Nehru Literacy Award

Prof Ramlal Parikh, Vice-Chancellor of Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad, is the recipient of the 1988 Nehru Literacy Award of the Indian Adult Education Association

G. K. Reddy Awards

Mr V N Narayanan, Editor of *The Tribune* and Mr Sumir Lal, Assistant Editor of *The Daily Telegraph*, are the winners of the first G K Reddy memorial awards

Nehru Award

india has on August 11, 1988 bestowed one of its most prestigious honours, the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding for 1987, on the UTJ Secretary General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, who arranged a truce between Iran and Iraq in August 1988 and earlier had helped the Geneva accords on Afghanistan.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar becomes the secono UN Socretary-General after U Thant to be chosen for the Nehru award, which is given annually since 1965 for outstanding contribution to international understanding goodwill and friendship among peoples and nations.

Administered by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, the award cornes an amount in Rs. 15 lakh in cash (conventible in foreign currency) and a citation which is presented at a special ceremony.

The selection is maile by a jury which consists of seven eminent Indians, including the Vice-President and the Chief Justice of India, who are permanent exofficion members. The members of the present jury wore. Dr. S. D. Sham a (Chairman), Justice R. S. Pathak Justice P. C. Jain, Prof. N. S. Bose, Mr. Sham Lal,

Mr. G. Parthasarathi, Mrs. Pupul Jayakar and Mr. Lalit Mansingh (Secretary)

Tilak Award



Khan Abdul Wali Khan received the 1988 Lokmanya Tilak award conferred posthumously on his father, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, at a function hold in Pune on August 1, 1985 to observe the 69th death anniversary of Balgangadhar Tilak

The award carrying a cheque for Rs 50,000, a gold medal and a continuate, is conferred on those who have distinguished themselves in the service of humanity.

Modi Award

Prof Satish Dhawan, former Chairman of the Space Commission, has been selected for the first G. M. Modi award of Rs. 1 lakh for his "outstanding contribution to innovative science in space technology."

Lata Mangeshkar Puraskar

Film music composer, Khayyam, has been awarded the Lata Mangeshkar Puraskar, given for excellence in light music, by the Madhya Pradesh Government

The award, carrying a cash amount of Rs 1 lakt, has been given to the composer for the year 1988-89 following unanimous recommendation by a high power jury

Jamnalai Bajaj Awards

The Jampelal Bajaj Foundation has on July 28, 1988 announced names of four national and one international "Gandhian constructive workers" selected for the prestigious awards.

The international award, which has been instituted in 1988, the birth centeriary year of the late Jaminalal Bajaj, has gone to Mr. Pierro Parodi (05 years) of France Mr. Parodi a champion of community life and popularly known as "Mohandas", gets the award for "promotion Gandhian values outside India." The awar Ewill be oven once in two years.

The other recijents are Mrs. Krishnammal diagramathian and Mrs. Sidgram than of Thanjever district (Tamil Nadu) for outstanding controlled in the field of constructive work, Mr. Ishwarbhai Pate, Ahrindabaid (Egiphal) for approachon a common and the handing of the Mark Devision outstanding contribution to the upoff and welfare of women and children. The last award given to women only is instituted in the memory of Mrs. January Islands R. J.

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(equivalish of FC - last) for exchange for international award)

3. Space Research

INSAT-1C goes Into

After the disastrous failure of two successive ASEV rocket launches on March 24 last year and on July 13 this year, scientists at the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) felt relieved and indeed rejoiced at the successful launching of India's multipurpose INSAT 1C. The satellite was put in orbit by an Ariane 3 rocket of the European Space Agency (ESA) from Kourou in French Guyana on July 22, 1988.

The satellite began an eight day journey towards its space home after scientists at the Master Control Facility (MCF) at Hassan successfully completed certain crucial postlaunch manoeuvres. The MCF established contact with the satellite within 30 minutes after launch. The satellite was put in goosynchronous transfer orbit of 36,000 km by 198 km with an inclination of severi degrees, the ISRO announced scientists later spun the 1.190-kg spacecraft so that its west face could acquire the sun and released two of the five solar panels at 6.16 a.m. The manoeuvre was followed by the deployment of the C-band antenna four minutes later

The iNSAT 1C is the second Indian satellite to be launched from the Kourou space port Earlier India's first experimental geostationary communication satellite, APPLE, was launched from there on June 19, 1981 INSAT-1B India's multipurpose domestic satellite, was launched into orbit on board the U.S. space shuttle 'Challenger' on August 30, 1983

INSAT 1C weighs 1,190 kg and has a life span of 10 years compared with INSAT 1B, which had a life span of seven years. Its orbital point is above the equator at 93.5 degrees. Each and provide general communication service, including television broadcast relays and meteorological data, to ground stations in India. The satellite will complement, two other Indian communication satellites already in service at slightly, different locations above the oarth.

The launch of INSAT-1C marks yet another landmark in the nearly two decade old cooperation between ISRO and ESA. The cooperation in the field of space dates back to 1971 when the first Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the erstwhile European Space Research Organisation and ISRO. Ties between the two organisations grew over the years, and after the ESA was formed, a second MOU was reached in 1977.

The first Indian experimental communications satellite, APPLE, rode atop an Ariano launcher in June 1981, Following the explosion of the U.S. space shuttle

'Challenger' in January 1986, ISRO turned to ESA for the services of its Ariane rocket to launch INSAT-1C. The Ariane rockets have been booked for the first two test satellites under the second generation INSAT-II series--INSAT II A and INSAT II-B-- scheduled for the last quarter of 1990 and 1991. The launching of these satellites is expected to cost over \$ 120 million. With a lift-off mass of 1,906 each, these satellites will be placed into geostationary transfer orbit by Ariane-4, the newest and most powerful version of the Ariane family of European space launch vehicles. The satellites will be launched from the Kourou space centre in French Guyana

The successful placement of INSAT 1C in a geosynchronous orbit by Ariane will give India the multipurpose facilities it needs from the satellite's 3,900 veice or equivalent circuits. The nagging worry, however, is that the country has still to depend heavily on launchers owned by agencies abroad whereas a neighbouring country, China, is in a position to place in orbit not merely its own, but also other countries' satellites to an extent. Moreover, only a limited component of the entire operation is truly indigenous, and the satellite was itself built by Ford Aerospace.

However, the success of INSAT-1C should goad our space scientists to redouble their efforts at developing a launch hardware that will make us self-reliant. The commercial aspects of satellite launchings have immense possibilities which even Communist countries like the Soviet Union and China have begun to realise. India cannot afford to take too lightly the lag in sophisticated launching capability without which India's fairly ambitious space programme cannot really take off to the higher realms of performance and exploitation of exciting opportunities.

ASLV plunges into Bay of Bengal

Disaster struck the Indian space programme for the second successive time when the second developmental flight of the Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV D2) failed in its mission soon after take-off from Srihurikota on July 13, 1988. About 150 seconds after the perfect blast off from this soindle shaped island at 14.48.36 hours, the vehicle carrying the 150 kg SROSS 2 satellite plunged into the Bay of Bengal, meeting the same fate as its predecessor ASLV-D1, launched in March last.

After reaching an altitude of about 25 km the required pressure of the lirst stage motor did not build up as programmed, leading to the vehicle going out of control immediately, the telemetry and radio links were lost, indicating failure of the mission.

Earlier, as the 40 hour countdown reached its final stages, there were two hold ups and the countdown clock was re-set each time at minus 3 minutes 30 seconds due to malfunctioning of a radar.

The second ASLV D2 mission failed due to the cracking of the first stage motor as a result of abrupt vibrations caused by complex gravitational anomaly in the region of the Sriharikota range. The first ASLV D1 launch on March 24, 1987, watched by the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, did not succeed after the first stage motor failed to ignite. This time, the motor ignited but hit a flaw five or six seconds thereafter, and the mission died with it. The first stage motor, unlike the strap-on boosters, is a proven quality. It was used, quite successfully on the SLV-3 missions, and then has been tested several times over on the ground

The failure of ASLV for the second time is a tragedy of the first order. It has put in doubt our space effort, once a shining example of our ability to operate at the frontiers of advanced technology. India's record of satellite launches had even before the present crash been the worst among countries which report both successes and failures.

The crash of ASLV D2 that has dealt a blow to Indian space programme, may have set the clock back by at least three years, a scientist connected with the design of the first generation SLV 3 rocket said. Ho added the entire launch vehicle programme of ISRO, and not just the ASLV must be reviewed in the light of the fact that four of the six launches by ISRO's family of rockets had totally failed.

ISRO's 66 per cent faunch failure rate is the highest among countries that report such failures. China and the Soviet Union report only successful launches. ASLV being a modified version of a SLV 3, ISRO is likely to direct its suspicion also on SLV 3 itself that had failed twice out of the four test flights it made. SLV-3 was never flown after its last test in April 1983.

The setback to the ASLV programme notwithstanding, India is rockoned as a mini space power already in terms of capability and know-how However, the country's scientists have to overcome many handicaps to be sure of safety in satellito faunching. The ASLV-D2 was expected to put into orbit a Rohini satellite with two payloads - one for studying the gamma-ray bursts and second for improving the remote sensing capability. The most remarkable feature of the Rohini series has been that in spite of severe restraints on volume and weight it provides the user with almost all the facilities available in a stateof-the-art spacecraft. It is a pity that the country will now have to wait indefinitely for reaping the benefits of such a versatile satellite

4. Sports Round-Up

BASKETBALL

Senior National Basketball Championship: Railways earned a grand double retaining the men's title defeating strong contenders Services 69-59 in an exciting final in the 39th Senior National basketball championship in Jamshedpur on January 1, 1989

Railway women team retained the trophy outplaying Kerala

Railways have won the Todu Memorial Cup, the symbol of supremacy in men's basketball, thrice out of six appearances in the final so far Last year's runners up Services, who had won the championship on 28 occasions, finished second this year also

Railway women lifted the glittering Basalat Jha Trophy when they regained the title after a lapse of one year, drubbing Kerala 86-50 in a one way final Railways, who lost to Punjab in the final last year, proved superior to their rivals and led 32 20 at half time

BOXING

Senior National Boxing Championship: Pugilists from Services puriched out the rest to emerge overall champions in the 35th Senior National boxing championiship at the War Heroes Stadium in Sangrur on Novomber 22,1988

Winning 11 out of the 12 finals in different weight categories, the Services boxers collected 62 points to keep the top honours for the 26th time in a row. It was only the light flyweight class that the final was without any Services boxer, and the winner in this class was Harka Bahadur Dorjee of Nagaland. The Services boxer in this category, A Singh, had lost to S. Rehman of Bengal in the quarter-finals.

The Railways boxers won three silver and three bronze modals to finish runners up with 26 points. Next in line were hosts Punjab with 18 points, collecting two silver and four bronze modals. Assam Rifles (15) Delhi (14) and Nagaland (13) finished in that order.

BRIDGE

Holkar Trophy: Jaggy Shivdasani and Jimmy Mehta both from Bombay, ended their engagements in a blaze of glory having annexed the Holkar Trophy in the master pairs event with 582.6 points on the concluding day of the National bridge championship in New Dulhi on December 10, 1988.

It was a great achievement indeed considering the fact that Jaggy and Jimmy are not regular partners. This happened to be the second Holkar triumph for both

CHESS

National Chess Championship: Nasir Wajih was crowned champion at the first under-25 National chess championship, which concluded in Patna on December 29, 1988

Nasir's eight-point relegated International Master and top seed Dibyendu Barua to third position while National 'B' champion and second seed Sudhakar Babu clinched the second place

Naldu Trophy: R Sudhakar Babu of Bhilai Steel Plant retained the R Guruswamy Naidu Memorial Trophy in the 17th All India open chess tournament which concluded in Palani on October 18, 1988

In the 11th and final round, he overcame international master S S Tilak of Union Bank. He scored a total of 8.5 points to tie with international master Pravin Thipsay of Union Bank who prevailed over K. Murugan of Neyveli Lignite Corporation. But with his better median count of 61.5 as against 60 of Thipsay, Sudhakar Babu emerged winner.

CRICKET

India-New Zealand One-Day Internationals: The fifth and final one-day international cricket match between India and New Zealand was abandoned in Jammu on December 19, 1988 following steady drizzle and unplayable conditions

India, however, won the Charminar Challenge series. The Kiwis were no match for the home team. The string of Indian wins began in Vicakhapatnam. This spree continued in Cultack, Indore and Baroda.

India-New Zealand Tests: India boat New Zealand by 10 wickets in the third and final cricket. Test to win the series 2.1 in Hyderabad on December 6, 1988.

India had won at Bangalore but New Zealand levelled the series 1-1 in Bombay

The win helped India regain the Anthony D'Mellow Trophy, which New Zealand won at home in 1981

Moin-ud-Dowla Gold Cup: All India State Bank of India won the Moin ud-Dowla Gold Cup, defeating Sun Grace XI (Bombay) by 26 runs on the final day in Hyderabad on October 26, 1988

Set to score 233 for a win, Sun Grace were all out for 206

Irani Trophy: Ranji Trophy champions Tamil Nadu added one more feather to their cap when they cruised to a convincing three-wicket victory over Rest of India, to claim the Irani Trophy on the fourth day of the mutch at the Chidambaram Stadium in Madras on October 5, 1988

They clinched the issue with a day and 29 minutes to spare

Duleep Trophy: Rain had the last say at the 1988 Duleep Trophy final in New Delhi on

September 27, 1988. A heavy downpour rendered the ground too soggy for any play on the fifth and final day. The outcome was that North Zone and West Zone were declared the joint winners of the Trophy.

FOOTBALL

Senior National Women's Soccer Championship : Holders Wost Bengal retained the National women's football title at the Moin-ul Haq Stadium in Patna on December 31, 1988 edging out plucky challengers Manipur 3 2 in the tier-breaker

The tourns were level 1.1 at the scheduled close of play. West Bengal shot into the lead in the 28th minute with a beautiful goal by international Chaitali Kar off a lob from international Shukla Dutta.

West Bengal won the crown for the tenth

Durand Cup: Border Security Force won the Durand Cup football tournament when they beat East Bengal Club (Calcutta) 3.2 in the final in New Dolhi on December 28, 1988

Junior National Football Championship: Last year's runners-up Railways, finding their best form in the 26th Junior National football championship, steamed past holders West Bengal by a solitary goal scored in the ninth minute of extra time by Hiralal Das and claimed the glittering Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy Trophy in Palghat on Decomber 25, 1988 and earned a sweet rovenge for their defeat last year

The Railways had earlier shared the trophy with West Bengal way back in 1981-82 at Agartala and this was only their third entry into the final

Federation Cup : Kerala defeated Manipur 4.2 in a tie breaker to become the champion in the tenth Federation Cup women's to tball tournament at Bhadreswar on December 20, 1988.

Rovers Cup : Mohine Ragain regained the Rovers. Cup football trophy when they deteated arch-rivals East Bengal by a solitary second half penalty goal in Bombay on December 6, 1988.

Subroto Cup: Madhyamgram High School of West Bengal annexed their fifth Subroto Cup soccer title thrashing Rama Krishna Mission High School, Along (Arunachal Pradesh) 4-0 in a one sided final at the Ambedkar Stadium in New Delhi on December 6, 1983

DCM Trophy: Posco Steel Club of South Korea won the DCM football trophy when they boat Calcutta's East Bengal Club 1 0 at the Ambedkar Stadium in New Delhi on Novembor 18, 1988

Federation Cup: Salgaccar are India's new football club. They tasted their maiden triumph beating Border Security Force by a solitary goal in the Federation Cup football tournament final in New Deihi on October 14, 1988.

' GENERAL

Himstoyan Car Rally: Japanese Kenjiro Shinozuka eventually retained the Himstoyan Car Failly title on Ortober 30, 1988 after organises upheld his protest as Belgran Flory Chotmacht rolled down to the second position after an overnight stay at the top

What eventually clinished the issue in favore of Sharozona and Foam Mitsubhishi Oil Raffiart was the satisficulation of the 100 point pen by slapped on the Japanese at the Kurr control during the last stages of the sixth and penultinate leg. The 100 point saw him ending fourth in the rally which he was leading since the end of leg two at Nainital on October 24.

Shinozuka, having got his 100 ponalties back via the protest finished the rally with 2.51.24 on his time card while Roothaert smalled 5.11.10. The Japanese took a winner's purpe of Rs. 45,000 and another cash award of Rs. 5.000 in the class section. Roothaert took home a total of Rs. 28,000.

HANDBALL

Federation Cup: Jammu and Kashmir lifted the Federation Cup handball title defeating Steel Plants 20 16 in the final in Trivandrum on Soptember 6, 1988

In the women, super league matches, hosts kerala emerged champions defeating Andhra Pradesh 25.11. The Kerala women bagged six points from three matches.

HOCKEY

Nehru Cup: Indian Airlines regained the Jawaharlal Nehru Cup defeating Rail coach Factory, Kapurthala 5.1 at the Shivaji Stadium in New Dalhi on Dec. 11, 1988

For the Airlines who lost only once (against Border Security Force) in the final, this was the seventh title and they have wen puright for the fifth time. They were joint winners once in 1968 with All India Police.

National Women's Hockey Championships: The Railways outpaced a sluggish Punjab 4-1 to clinich the Lady Ratan Tata Trophy for the National women's hockey championump in Jubalpur on November 26, 1988.

The Railways can now keep the glittering prize for the eighth successive time of nine title triumphs

Shriram Trophy: Spinted BRC (Danapur) lifted the covoted Shriram hockey trophy when they deteated fancied BSF 3-2 in a fast and tirilling match in Kota on Nevember 13, 1988.

Aga Khan Cup: Border Security Force won the Aga Khan hockey tournament when they beat tavourites Rail Coach Factory of Kapurthala via tie breaker in the final in Bombay on November 3, 1988

Sanjay Gandhi Trophy: Namdhari XI of Sirsa annoxed the All-India Sanjay Gandhi hockey title in their maiden appearance, overcoming Punjab and Sind Bank 4-2 in the tie-breaker at the Shivaji Stadium in New Delhi on Oct. 25, 1988. The two teams were locked 1-1 during the regulation period.

Aga Khan Cup: Border Security Force won the Aga Khan hockey tournament when they beat favourites Rail Coach Factory of Kapurthala via tie-breaker in the final in Bombay on November 3, 1988

India-Pakistan Tests: Pakistan beat India 3-2 in the sixth and final hockey Test in Karachi on August 11, 1988 and drew the sens level at 2-2

Since India had won the last two of the three series played between the two countries, they keep the rubbor

Indira Gold Cup: Punjab and Sind Bank (Jalandhar) exhibited speed and skill in adequate measure to outclass Indian Airlines (Delhi) 3-2 in the final of the 13th All India Indira Gold Cup hockey tournament in Simagar on July 23, 1988

This was the fourth meeting between the two since 1985. Both won once each and once shared the cup.

KABADDI

Federation Cup: Services men and Indian Railways women retained the titles in their respective sections in the 10th Federation Cup kabaddi championship which concluded in Nagpur on July 24, 1988

Sorvices, the four time national champion, dominated Maharashtra and won 56 30 after leading 34 13 at the breather Indian Railways trounced Maharashtra women 66-41 in the final It led 34-20 at half time

POWERLIFTING

Senior National Powerlitting
Championship: Karnataka and West Bengal
retained their title in the 14th men's and
sixth women's Senior National powerlitting
championship which coincluded in
Jamshedpur on August 7, 1988

While Karnataka bagged 98 points to take the top honour in the men's section, West Bengal secured 98 points to win the women's title

SWIMMING

Senior National Aquatics Championship: The splashing finale of the 44th Senior National aquatics championship, that concluded in Calcutta on Novomber 2, 1988 saw two new national marks being set, the unstoppable Khazan Singh being declared champion of the meet having amassed 49 points and winning eight golds, and Maharashtra emerging water polo champion

Karnataka's Lorraine Verghese took the honours in the women's events (56 points).

The Railways were declared group champions (men's) and Karnataka in the women's. Maharashtra emerged overall champions (151 points)

TABLE TENNIS

National and Inter-State Junior Table Tennis Championship: Madhya Pradesh's Rinku Gupta and Bengal's Mantoo Ghosh cornered glory at the expense of Tamil Nadu's B Bhuvaneshwari while Arup Baasak (Bengal) and Anupam Kanwar (Assam) picked up the junior and sub-junior boys titles in the 50th Junior National table tennis championship at the Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium in New Delhi on December 14, 1988

TENNIS

National Tennit Championship: Top seed Zeeshan Ali demolished Enrico Piperno 6.2, 6.2, 6.1 in just 79 minutes to win the men's title for the third year in succession in the National tennis championship at the DETA Centre Court in New Delhi on December 3.1, 1988

Peggy Zaman of Tarnil Nadu playing only for the second time in senior nationals, won the women's title beating top seed Nandini Krishnan from Maharashtra 6 2, 6 2

Zeeshan Ali inaugurated New Year in a style making it a grand double when in partnership with Mark Ferreira retained the doubles title putting it across Chetan Desai and Mayur Vasant in straight sets 6-2, 6-1 on January 1, 1989.

Peggy Zaman also added another title to ber kitty as she partnered Nandini Krishnan to win the women's doubles outplaying Sohini Kuman and Nasreen Shujat Ali 6, 1, 6-1

Both the doubles turned out to be one sided affairs

VOLLEYBALL

Senior National Volleybell Champlonship: Andhra Pradesh and Railways won the men's and women's tirles, respectively, in the 37th Senior National villeyball championship which concluded in Hissar on November 27, 1988

The Andhra mon, last year's runners up, routed hosts Haryana 15 6, 15 4, 4-15 15 8 in a tremondous show of power. The Railways finished third beating. Uttar Pradesh 15-3, 15-4, 18-16

The Railways girls recorded their third successive final triumph with a straight game verdict over Famil Nadii They won the final 15-10, 15-13, 15-13 Delhi took the third place when they beat Kerala 15-7, 15-12, 2-15, 6-15, 15-10.

Sub-Junior National Volleyball Championship: Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal clinched the boys and girls titles in the Sub-Junior National volleyball championship in Calcutta on October 30, 1988

Test Of English Language

Combined Defence Services Examination, May 1988

Directions: In this part you have six short passages. After each passage, you will find a few questions, each based on what is stated or implied in the passage. First read a passage and then answer the questions following that passage.

Passage I

The sun was setting by the time we had made camp, collected wood for our fires and installed ourselves for a stay of several days. Still no sound or movement came from bush or hills. Even a stir of evening air would have been welcome to ease the immovable and shining heat hanging in the horsenhoe bowl of rocks. Just before dark I took my gun and walked alone to the narrow gap between the highest of the hills in the hope that there I might most some cooling air. But it was just as bad there so I started back at a quickened pace because the light was fast beginning to fail, and the silent raised rock faces made me feel acutely uncomfortable in that red after-glow of an immense Kalahari sunset they had a strange, living personality as if their life had been only temporarily suspended, and they might wake up, at any moment step down, and walk the desert

- Q. 1. How long did the group plan to stay
- (a) two days (b) a number of days (c) until the next morning (d) just a day
 - Q. 2. When they had made camp, it was
- (a) already dark (b) mid day (c) almost sunset (d) dawn
- Q 3. The writer had gone for a walk because he
- (a) w inted to see the sunset (b) went out to nunt (c) felt cramped (d) felt it might be pleasant over there
- Q. 4. The hills looked mysterious
- (a) they were high (b) they were made of steep rock (c) they were windless (d) they looked strange and silent
- Q. 5. The phrase "temporarily suspended" means
- (a) stopped for the time being (b) hanging (c) changed (d) delayed

Passage II

The Yoruba is not, like European man, concerned with the purely conceptual aspects of time, they are too concretely realised in his own life, religion, sensitivity, to be mere tags for explaining the metaphysical order of his world. And yet the Yoruba does not for that reason fail to distinguish between himself and the ancestors, between the unborn and his reality, or discard his awareness of the essential guifthat lies between one area of existence and

another This gulf is what must be constantly diminished by the sacrifices, the rituals, the ceremonies of appearement to those cosmic powers which lie guardian to the gulf.

- Q. 6. The Yoruba is not concerned with the purely conceptual aspects of time, because
- (a) they are different from the Europeans (b) they are too uncivilised to understand the metaphysical ciller of the world (c) they materialise the conceptual aspects of time in their varied walks of life (d) they become mere tags of the metaphysical world
- Q. 7. Which one of the following clusters brings out the concepts of time?
- (a) "life, religion, sensitivity" (b) "cosmic powers which lie the guardian to the gulf" (c) "the deities," "the ancestors", and "the unborn" (d) "the sacrifices, the rituals and the ceremonies"
- Q. 8. The Yoruba make sacrifices in order to
- (a) arouso a religious belief in God (b) satisfy their savage instincts (c) satisfy the inscrutable forces of the world (d) honour their age old conventions
- Q. 9. The world of the Yoruba is by far superior to the world of the Europeans in that
- (a) the Yorubas dismiss the existence of the metaphysical order of the world (b) they deny the power of the cosmic forces (c) they are oblivious of the concepts of time (d) they bridge the gulf between different planes of existence
- Q. 10. The phrase, "rnere tags" refers to
- (a) the Yorubas are mere victims of time (b) theirs are the unrealised sculs (c) they are the suers for explaining the metaphysical order (d) they are the useless people failing to understand the meaning of the world

Passage III

- I was under the canvas with guns. They smelled cleanly of oil and grease. I lay and listened to the rain on the canvas and the clicking of the car over the rails. There was a little light came through and I lay and looked at the guns. They had their canvas jackets on I thought they must have been sent ahead from the third army. The bump on my forehead was swollen, and I stopped the bloeding by lying still and letting it coagulate, then picked away the dried blood except over the cut.
- Q. 11. The vehicle in which the author travelled was
- (a) a motor car (b) a military truck (c) a railway carriage (d) a motor trolley
 - Q. 12. In the sentence "tney had their

canvas jackets on" "they" stands for

- (a) soldiers (b) guns (c) railway carriages(d) the third army
 - Q. 13. The author lay still because
- (a) he was hiding (b) he hasn't enough space to sit in (c) he secretly wanted to know about the guns (d) he was injured and bleeding
 - Q. 14. 'Coagulate' moans
- (a) to collect (b) to be dried up (c) to stop flowing (d) to become thick and set
- Q. 15. The guns are described through the sensory experience of
- (a) seeing and smelling (b) seeing and hearing (c) seeing and touching (d) touching and smelling

Passage IV

Experiments are made sometimes by experts to find out how many errors people make in their statements. Here is one experiment tried. Some students at a university were shown on a screen a picture of a builfight. Then they were asked to write a short account of what they had seen. When this was finished, they were told to put a number on every statement made - (1) if they were fairly sure about it, and (2) if they were prepared to swear to the statement on oath. Every student had at least ren per cent error in the statements he was prepared to swear to on oath, and considerably more than ten per cent in the other group. Here, for example, was one mistake A student saw the bull had its tongue out. Yet when he was shown the picture again he saw that the bull's mouth was closed, but that, because its head was turned to the side, the ear looked like the tongue. So whenever you are arguing with someone about a point, remember that there is quite a good chance that you are wrong, however confident you feel about it

- Q. 16. Experiments are made by experts
- (a) to satisfy their own whims and fancies (b) to find out how people make errors (c) to prove that others are wrong (d) to find out the truth about people and things
- Q. 17. The experiment described in the passage is related to
- (a) bullfights (b) the attitudes of university students (c) the errors made by people in their statements (d) screening pictures
 - Q. 18. The percentage of error was
- (a) more than ten (b) ten (c) less than ten (d) more than twenty
- Q. 19. One student made a mistake in respect of the position of the bull's
 - (a) mouth (b) tongue (c) ear (d) head
 - Q. 20. The passage tells us that
- (a) to err is human (b) we tend to feel that we are free from error (c) at times, we are

blind to our errors (d) we should bear in mind that we are likely to go wrong

Passage V

European people of the Middle Ages were great builders of churches and castles Thusu two classes of buildings expressed the logas that ruled medieval life. The village might be and generally was, a collection of damp dirty, and draughty hovels, the city an insanitary huddle of houses, fit breeding place for the plague, the castle primarily a fortress and secondarily a dark, cold, inconvenient dwelling. But the church was built well and decorated as lavishly as local effort could manage its windows were of glass and its walls were painted with pictures in bright colours. Its spire or the tower, pointing upwards, directed the gaze of villager and citizen away from an unsatisfactory condition of earthly life to a cloud-land of vision and fancy

- Q. 21. Which of the following was given particular attention in the Middle Ages?
- (a) cities (b) houses (c) villages (d) castles and churches
- Q. 22. What made medieval cities fit places for breeding plaque?
- (a) close proximity of the houses (b) insanitary conditions (c) draughty and damp dwellings (d) the dominance of hovels round cities
- Q. 23. Why was the medieval castle an uncomfortable place to live in?
- (a) it was primarily a fortross (b) it was located in insanitary conditions (c) it was draughty and cold (d) it had a village around it
- Q. 24. The churches were made specially beautiful in the Middle Ages because the people believed
- (a) that God lived in some beautiful place (b) that God could live only in high places (c) that the church was supreme (d) that the angels sometimes visited the churches
- Q. 25. How would you characteriso the attitude of the writer towards the Middle Ages?
- (a) as both objective and critical (b) as sarcastic (c) as plainly descriptive (d) as contemptuous

Passage VI

I remember standing in the wings when Mother's voice cracked and went into a whisper. The audience began to laugh and make catcalls. Mother was obliged to walk off the stage. The stage manager, who had seen ane perform before Mother's friends said semething about lotting me go on in her place. And in the termoil I remember him leading me by the hand and, after a few explanatory words to the audience, leaving me on the stage alone. And before a glare of footlights, and faces in smoke, I started to sing a well known song.

- Q. 26. The narrator stood in the wings
- (a) because he was not allowed to go on the stage (b) because he was expected to give a performance (c) because he wanted to hear his mother sing (d) because he wanted some fun

- Q. 27. Why did the audience hoot the performer?
- (a) she was not young (b) she was very attractive (c) she had lost the appeal of her voice (d) she irritated her audience
- Q. 28. Why was the young son presented on the stage?
- (a) he was standing in the wings (b) he was young enough to pacify the audience (c) he was experienced (d) he had impressed the manager with his singing
 - Q. 29. How did the child do on the stage?
- (a) he proved to be an utter failure (b) he was nervous (c) he sang with confidence (d) he gave an exciting sensation
 - Q. 30. The above passage is about
- (a) a street scene (b) the failure of an old singer (c) people in conversation in a drawing room (d) the behaviour of an audience

Spotting Errors

Directions: (i) In this section a number of sentences are given. The sentences are italicised in three separate parts and each one is called as a, b, c. Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any italicised part. No sentence has more than one error. When you find an error in any one of the Italicised parts (a, b or c), indicate your response. You may feel that there is No error in a sentence. In that case letter 'd' will signify a 'No error' response. (li) You are to indicate only one response for each item. Errors may be in grammar, word usage or Idiom. There may be a word missing or there may be a word which should be removed. Examples A and B have been solved for you:

- A. The young child (a) / singed (b) / a very sweet song (c) / No error (d)
- B. We worked (a) / very hard (b) / throughout the season (c) / No error (d)

Explanation: In item A, the word "singed" is wrong. The letter under this part is (b), so (b) is the correct answer. Similarly for item B, (d) is the correct answer, as the sentence does not contain any error.

- Q. 31 Attila derived his noble descent down the ancient Huns, (a) / who had formurly contended (b) / with the monarchs of China. (c) / No error. (d)
- Q. 32. Rutherford was brought (a) / in a real frontier atmosphere. (b) / and it entered into the nature of the man. (c) / No error. (d)
- Q. 33. Even more trightening than the roaring of the tigress (a) / was the slow (b) / lading in of the light (c) / No error (d)
- Q. 34. I have some milk (a) I but I don't have (b) I some sugar (c) I No error (d)
- Q. 35. Most of them had been awake all night (a) / tl nking about what they say, (b) / rehearsing the words. (c) / No error (d)
- Q. 36. The witches made a prophesy (a) / that Macbeth would be the King of Scotland (b) / while his friund Banquo would beget kings (c) / No error (d)
- Q. 37. The committee was divided (a) I on the issue of selecting their representative (b) I for the forthcoming conference (c) I No error. (d)
 - Q. 38. For more than a week, (a) John had

been laid down with fevor (b) / and was too weak to attend to his work in the office (c) / No error. (d)

Q. 39. He lost all hope (a) / and wrung his hands (b) / in utter despair (c) / No error (d)

- Q. 40. George could not believe (a) / in what / said because the case I reported (b) /was too strange to be believed (c) / No error (d)
- Q. 41. The Professor confessed (a) / that he too (b) / had the same weakness (c) / No error (d)
- Q. 42. There is a boys' high school in (a) / this small town but (b) / the Principal is yet to be appointed (c) / No error (d)
- Q. 43. When he felt tired, he thought of (a) / seeking shelter (b) / in the shadow of a tree (c) / No error (d)
- Q 44. He put his heart and soul (a) / into this work and (b) / came off with flying colours (c) / No error (d)
- Q. 45. No accommodation was provided (a) / to the employees (b) / by the Secretary of the institution (c) / No error. (d)
- Q. 46. My wife wants me (a) / to cut out (b) / my moustache. (c) / No error. (d)
- Q. 47. But the interest of history is (a) / much more than the key it affords to the literature, art and (b) / the monuments of the past (c) / No error (d)
- Q. 48. It was to him that Darwin owed an essential part of his (a) / theory of natural selection and his outlook (b) / was truly scientific (c) / No error (d)
- Q. 49. One must conclude an official letter with (a) / the phrase "your's faithfully" before (b) / signing one's name (c) / No error (d)
- Q. 50. A boy. (a) / who stood first, (b) / was awarded a prize (c) / No crror (d)

ANSWERS

7110112110							
1. (b)	2. (c)	3 (d)	4. (a)				
5 . (a)	6 . (c)	7 (c)	8. (c)				
9. (d)	10 (c)	11. (c)	12, (b)				
13 . (d)	14 . (d)	15 . (a)	16 . (b)				
17 . (c)	18 . (a)	19 (c)	20 . (d)				
21. (d)	22 . (b)	23. (a)	24. (a)				
25 . (a)	26 . (c)	27 . (c)	28 . (d)				
29 . (b)	30 (b)						
31. (a)	from the and	ent Huns					

- 31. (a) from the ancient mans
- 32. (a) Rutherford was brought up
- 33 (c) fading out of the light
- 34. (c) any sugar
- 35. (b) thinking about what they were to say
 - 36. (a) The witches prophesied
- 37. (b) over the issue of selecting their representative
 - 38, (b) John had been down with fever
 - 39. (b) and wrung his hands
 - **40**. (b) **41**. (d)
 - 42. (c) a Principal is yet to be appointed
 - 43. (d)
 - 44. (c) got through with flying colours
 45. (d)
 - 46, (b) to cut off
 - 47. (c) delete 'the'
 - 48. (d)
 - 49. (b) "Yours faithfully "
 - 50. (a) . The boy (To be continued)

To Cope Up With Growing Violence, Terrorism And Breach Of Peace, The Responsibility To Maintain Law And Order Should Vest With The Centre And Not On The States

Introduction

The Group Discussion Test is now used as a selection technique, be it for employment, admission to professional courses, appointment to higher executive posts or overseas assignments, studies and scholarships. The advantage of this technique lies in its simplicity reliability and the facility it affords to compare one candidate against the others in the group during the course of the test itself. Above all, as many as 10 to 12 candidates can be simultaneously and reliably evaluated within a short time span of 25 or 30 minutes which saves precious time and money for all concerned. At the same time, it is very inexpensive and does not require any testing materials or aids. The test can be administered at any time of the day, indoors or outdoors. All these and the high reliability factor account for the popularity of the GD Test for personality evaluation

In this test, a batch of 8, 10 or 12 candidates are assembled as a group and made to sit in the formation of a closed circle which enables them to see, hear and observe one another freely and also address the group as a whole. No one from the group or outside is designated or appointed as leader, speaker or chairman for the group and it will be asked to proceed with the exercise as a "leaderless group" The candidates who constitute or make up the group will be, by and large, of the same age level, educational qualifications, experience and so on, since they are being tested for the same job, etc. The rationale in having a leaderless task lies in the fact that no team or group task could be successfully accomplished without one or from the group as 'uming responsibility and leadership Thus, the candidates within the group automatically and unconsciously displaying their natural leadership qualities This would afford an excellent opportunity for the examiner to evaluate the candidate realistically and objectively

The examiner will announce a controversial subject and ask the group to proceed with the discussion for 25 or 30 minutes. He will then withdraw from the scene and the group will be left on its own to go ahead with the discussion. The examiner will observe the proceedings unobtrusively, where feasible, without even the candidates being aware of it. For the sake of convenience each candidate will be

GROUP DISCUSSION

addressed by his roll or chest number which will be displayed on his chest and back

As soon as the back of the examiner is turned, the candidates start talking, initially in slow murmurs to their neighbours or Thus thore are asides. consultations and cross-talks Gradually the tempo and noise increase, confusion mounts as several candidates talk at one and the same time. This confused situation prevails for a minute or two when candidate No 2 decides to address group as a whole in a raised voice. He begins with a smile in a cheerful and pleasant manner. He can be heard by all the members of the group in spite of the noise and confusion prevailing due to the whispers, murmurs, asides, cross-talks, etc., going on animatedly. His deep ringing voice and complete selfconfidence make everyone in the group listen to him with attention

No. 2: Friends, may ! have your attention for a few seconds please. (All other candidates are taken by surprise and their curiosity is aroused. They momentarily stop their asides, whispers and cross-talks and suddenly there is pin-drop silence Everyone turns towards No. 2 and awarts his next move or observations with eagemess and interest. No. 2 continues) Thank you friends for your cooperation and ready response. Now, coming to the point, as you all know the examiner told us that wo should complete our discussion task within 25 minutes to half an hour. Out of this given time, I may say that we have already consumed 5 minutes if not more in our mutual consultations, etc. Since the time is running out, you all will agree that we should get going with our exercise without any further delay (At this stage he is interrupted abruptly by No 5 who seems rather worked up and irritable)

No. 5: I say. No. 2, I don't understand and it is rather lunny I mean what you said about starting the exercise, delays and what not I thought the discussions have been on from the moment the examiner told us to start and left the place. In fact, all along I have been discussing the subject with my neighbour No. 4. Now, you want to start the whole thing all over again. Now, I ask you, what for?

No. 2: Thank you No 5 What you mentioned was quite interesting Further,

besides No 4 who was fortunate to hear you, we all would like to hear you also. May be some other friends have also been communicating such interesting thoughts only to their neighbours. What is more, I wish to submit that talking to one's neighbour or friend is one thing and group discussion is another thing altogether. They are not one and the same. My request is that we must stop such independent conversations and begin the group discussion immediately.

No. 5: I am sorry Mr No 2. You only confuse me more and I do not quite follow what you are driving at Just now, you yourself said that we all have been talking about the subject We did not discuss any personal or private affairs. Thus, everyone in the group was engaged in discussing that subject. If this is not Group Discussion, I don't know what else could be I am sorry to say that only you are holding up the whole thing and causing unnecessary delay.

No. 7: Exactly I agree with you No 5 Now, tell me No 2, what is the harm in our discussing, the subject with our neighbours. The examiner also told us that this Group Discussion is an informal, friendly affair and not a rigid, parliamentary type of debate. I think you should not worry too much. Please relax and let us continue with what we have been doing. (The other candidates watch these exchanges with some interest, anxiety and uncertainty. Some turn around to see whether the examiner is returning to intervene.)

No. 2: I am very sorry Nos 5 and 7 I am afraid I have not explained myself clearly and properly. I request both of you and also our other friends to grant me another minute or two so that I could clarify the position.

No. 5: You better hurry up

No. 2: Now you see No 5, you spoke to No 4 as you said and both of you exchanged ideas. Similarly, No. 7 might have spoken to No 6 or No 8 who are his neighbours. But both your ideas and those of No 7 are not available to the rest of group There may be crucial points and everyone in the group should listen to you Why No 4 alone should be the fortunate person and why not the others? Similarly, others may have also some very interesting things to tell. They all should be afforded the opportunity to share their thoughts with all the members of the group in other words, we have so far been having individual discussions but not group discussion Group Discussion means sharing your ideas with the entire group and benefiting from the ideas of all others in

turn. My submission is, therefore, that we switch over immediately from individual discussions to the Group Discussion

No. 8: Well, gentlement I entirely agree with No 2 The idea of a Group Discussion is to allow each candidate in the group to contribute his knowledge on the subject to all the other members of the group That way we would have considered, analysed and covered the subject fully and exhaustively. We all individually would also have gained some and added a lot to our knowledge on the subject. If we were to keep our conversation confined to our neighbours alone, then there is no necessity to sit as one group and discuss as we are doing now. We could choose our partner and peel off to a corner of our choice and carry on there without any hindrance You understand and see my point now Therefore, I appeal to you that let us heed to the suggestion of No 2 and start our collective group discussion without wasting any further time.

No. 5: (Noting that No. 2 is receiving good and strong support and No. 8 is firm and forceful) All right, all right If you feel that way, let us have the discussion in the manner you want.

No. 7: Who is going to bell the cat, I mean address the group first on the subject? You better count me out and it has to be somebody else other than me

No. 5: The same with me I am not volunteering either.

No. 2: No, no, Mr 5 We would love to have you as the first speaker I was hopeful you would give an interesting start. However since you have declined let us see if there are other volunteers (*Turning towards left and right*). Anyone keen and volunteering to be the opening speaker please Kindly raise your hand.

No. 8: I am ready No 2 However, if there are other volunteers, I can spoak later At the same time, let us also docide the order of the subsequent speakers and the maximum time that each can avail of to express his ideas

No. 2: That is correct Thank you No. 8 for your thoughtful suggestion. Now let us see Anyono has any suggestions regarding this aspect. What do you say Nos 5 and 7?

No. 7: You can decide that between No. 8 and yourself

No. 5: That is correct I agree with No. 7

No. 2: Fine, After No. 8 has spoken we can proceed clockwise one after another. Thus No. 1 will be the second spoaker, No. 2 the third and No. 7 last. Each to spoak for not more than two minutes. After the first round is over, subject to availability of time we can try for a quick second round. Now, No. 8, please start.

Comments: In this group we find that No. 2 has taken the initiative and has been shouldering the responsibility to coordinate the group activity as the natural leader for achieving the goal or task. When practically all the members of the group were engaged

in private asides, consultations or crosstalks, it is only No. 2, who decided with enterprise and self-assurance to address the group as a whole and make efforts to direct it towards its goal. At this stage he encounters stiff opposition from Nos. 5 and 7. They both create formidable obstacles and No 5 persists with his obstruction till he finds that No.2 has the strong backing of No.8. All the same No. 2 remains cool and collected and continues with his efforts with tenacity. He even goes out of the way to humour Nos.5 and 7 but they both sulk and refuse to cooperate. Thereafter, with the able support of No. 8, No. 5 launches the group on its task. No. 8 though rather aggressive, means well and does everything for the benefit of the team. He is ready to accept responsibility and willing to make sacrifices. He emerges as the second natural leader and coordinator in the group with a positive attitude and constructive approach.

No. 8: Friends, the subject given for our group discussion implies that for effective maintenance of law and order throughout the responsibility should be transierred from the States to the Centre Thus the proposition first states prima facia that law and order situation as it exists today is far from satisfactory. According to the proposition, it is not effective. Next, in order to have effective law and order situation, the proposition suggests, the transfer of the responsibility to maintain law and order from the State governments to the Centre Perhaps, the police may get more freedom of action when the responsibility for law and order is transferred from the States to the Centre

As you are aware in recent years there have been violent communal incidents in various parts of the country. Then we witness terror being leashed out by the extremists in Punjab. In Mizoram we are plagued with insurgency. The Assam agitation and road and rail 'roko' demonstrations at various places have also been causing senous law and order problems. There are the continuous and increasing crimes like dacoities, murders, kidnappings, rapes, killing of witnesses and others in the courts and so on. There are also other serious crimes like smuggling, drug peddling, trafficking in woman, making and circulating counterfeit currency and so on. The politicians blame the police and the police the politicians for this deteriorating law and order situation and growing crime wave. Some also blume the courts and the loopholes in ur legal system. Others blame the films and cinema which glorify violence Corruption which is eating our social fabric like cancer is also cited as another major factor Of course, an offshoot of corruption is also black money

Thus deteriorating law and order situation has become a complex problem. I wonder whether the problem could be solved by transferring the responsibility from the

States to the Centre Even now, where there is total breakdown of law and order, the Centre can intervene. Gentlemen, you must excuse me as I feel that I have exceeded the time limit and all of you also must be having lot of ideas I have broadly indicated the magnitude of the problem and its implications. I shall speak further during the second round.

No. 5: Thank God I thought you will never stop. My goodness, it was a long lecture.

No. 2: (Smiling) Friends, you all will agree that the opening speaker has to introduce the subject and explain its scope. No. 8 has done this job very well indeed Now it is the turn of No 1 Come on No 1

Comments: No. 8 speaks well and displays adequate knowledge of the subject Already we saw that he displayed initiative, interest and enterprise and also a great deal of determination thoroughness during the initial stages. By rallying round No 2, he was able to contain Nos. 5 and 7 and launch the group on its task He has created a strong impact on the group and with his present performance he has demonstrated his ability to sustain his leadership His approach is systematic and methodical and his emphasis is on discipling and organisation. He has analysed the implications of the problem with clear perception and he has given his views boldly. He is ready to face challenges. with courage and determination. This intelligent and enterprising candidate has good potential. Recommended for selection with high grading.

No. 1: Friends, in my humble view our police is ill trained and ill-equipped to cope up with the increasing law and order problem in our country. Their training and organisation remain more or less the same as they were during the British days. But now India is a free country. The people have become very conscious about their nights. Our lawyers, courts and politicians are zealous of safeguarding these rights. Every day there is talk of fundamental rights and their infringements Anybody everybody is going to the Supreme Court for anything and everything

The police are blamed for the crimes as well as for the excesses. The political parties and self-styled leaders resort to agitations for anything and everything. Though the population has grown phenomenally, the police force has not been expanded adequately strengthened They are yet to acquire modern technological and scientific facilities and even communication and transport available to the police are outdated Our policemen use only public transport or go by bicycle or on foot Their pay and remuneration are low and give scope for corruption. The level of education of ordinary policemen is also limited. Despite poor pay, education and training, the policemen are called upon to handle very difficult and complex situations and face serious hazards. We have had police strikes and demonstrations. Before we consider anything else, the lot of the policemen must be improved. Now policemen are ridiculed in our films. Unless we give the required importance and a free hand to police, we cannot expect good law and order.

Comments: No. 1 has been a silent spectator till he was called upon to give his views. When his turn arrivod, he has obediently complied with the requirements and given some ideas. They are general and commonplace. He appears to be lacking in method and organisation. He does not reveal purpose and dynamism. He lacks dash, determination and initiative. He is not keen to shoulder responsibility on his own. At best he can be regarded as a loyal worker who can obey orders faithfully. Not recommended for leadership role. Rejected.

No. 2: Friends, I would like to spotlight I two major aspects of the problem. The first one is on giving a free hand to the police What does this mean? Has not the police the required powers to take appropriate action against the criminals and law breakers? It is only the police excesses and misuse or abuse of the powers by some police personnel that is being criticised What exactly do we mean by a free hand? Does it mean that the police are not accountable for their actions and they are above the law and could do what they like? Let us now recall a few police excesses and see if they could be condemned. In the Baghpat incident the police are stated to have pulled out 3 or 4 men from a car, shot and killed them without any provocation. A woman who was also in the car was pulled out, stripped completely and made to walk totally naked a distance of two hundred or three hundred yards. All these during broad day-light in a crowded street

Then in the Bhagalpur incident almost 50 or 100 undertrials were blinded, allegedly by the police in another incident some policemen helped themselves freely from a sweetmeat vendor and when asked to make payments pirked up a quarrel and shot a few people. These may be isolated incidents limited to a few misquided policemen but the fact remains that without proper check and control, power can be grossly abused by the police. In a democracy no one is above law and everyone is accountable, high or low, politicians or the police Therefore, I would only suggest that the police should not be influenced or interfered with by politicians Those who have been voted to power should not hamper the police and also the administrators in the discharge of their regular duties. No one should be victimised for doing his duty in accordance with the rules, regulations, norms and other code of conduct.

Often the police is taken to task and blamed by the politicians in order to save themselves. The police are made the scapegoats for the acts of omission and

commission by the political leaders and party bosses. Those in power find themselves in the opposition tomorrow. The police are faulted by both - those in power and in opposition - for doing something and also for not doing something. If the crowd or mob gets out of hand, the police are blamed if the police take stem action, they also get blamed for excess. Thus police do have an unenviable task to perform in the ultimate analysis each issue has to be judged on merits and while police should have adequate freedom to do their job without outside interference, they should also be made accountable They cannot remain outside the purview of

In this context, the British police force can be cited as an example. As for the suggestion that law and order should be made a central responsibility. I would say that even today Centralis responsible in the ultimate analysis. But, it will not be possible for the Centre to administer law and order under normal circumstances in this vast land from Delhi. Then the Centre will not be able to attend to any other matter. It is neither feasible nor desirable. The local authorities should primarily be responsible for law and order Besides the police, the District Magistrates and administrative officials are also responsible maintenance of law and order. Even the courts and the judiciary have a role to play We cannot transfer all the functions or subjects from the States to the Centre My submission is that we should improve the working of the existing system which is basically sound and balanced instead of drastically altering it and making it one sided it may, eventually, go against the interests of democracy

Comments: No 2 has fully grasped the subject and presents his arguments in a forceful and convincing manuer. He has analysed the subject systematically and highlighted the salient aspects with complete clarity to the group. He enjoys extensive ideas and goes to the very root of the problem His approach is rational, constructive and positive. The group has been greatly impressed and influenced by him. Earlier we saw him emerging as the natural leader and coordinator of the group, displaying urac. high sense responsibility, restraint and adaptability 'He is resourceful, enterprising and resolute. He is able to face the obstacles with courage and overcome them with imagination. A natural and gifted leader with plenty of talent and potuntial. He is flexible and tactful and readily makes himself endearing to others. Selected and accorded top rank-

No. 3: Gentlemen! I confess that after hearing No. 8 and No. c., I feel rather diffident to stand before you and talk on the subject. In fac' they both have covered every aspect of the subject and if I say anything it will only be mere repetition. I have no wish to bore you with such

repetitions. I would like to see if others have anything different to say or more to add. That is all, please.

Comments: A mild and timid candidate who is happy to stay in the back seat and follow the lead of others. He has neither the inclination nor the gifts to shoulder higher responsibilities. He offers excuses for shirking his duty. At no stage of the proceedings he has made any noticeable contribution. He is a mere passenger and a burden to the team. Rejected.

No. 4: Friends, I have no dispute with the contention that police should be able to act without undue interference. But this is easier said than done. Our social, political and economic background does not permit us to have this ideal condition in regard to our police set-up. In a democracy the people feel that they must get lot of importance. Everybody rushes to the lawyer and the court on the very flimsiest grounds. Often the police are made the laughing stock Our legal system being what it is, the culprits and the criminals manage to go scot-free most of the time, taking advantage of the various loopholes in our laws and the cleverness of our lawvers

Thus, often all the effort of the police are wasted and they got frustrated and demoralised Secondly, now the police are mainly required to control crowds, bundhs, processions and agitations. They toil and sweat day and night in controlling the demonstrators and agitators without drink, food and shelter. They get a meagre pay whereas even a mere clerk of the LIC earns more than a DIG in police. Above all, the police are not suitably equipped and trained to cope with the modern law breakers who copy many things from the crime thrillers and films. The political parties and leaders should themselves realise the grave damage they are doing to the police and to the nation

After all, the police is a small force as compared to the population and they cannot tackle the millions all the time. The politicians in their groud to gain power keep launching aditations after aditations. People and citizens should also cooperate with the police who deserve better pay, recognition and appreciation. They should also be provided with modern technical communication facilities transport. The same policeman should not be asked to attend to all complicated jobs and specialised training should be given to handle more complex tasks. If we make the police effective functionally and if they can be made to work properly, there would be no need to transfer the law and order responsibility from the States to the Contre

Comments: No 4 has proved himself to be an intelligent and resourceful candidate. He displays adequate comprehension and good knowledge of the subject. He is also able to express himself freely and (Continued on page 70)

Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

The Candidate

Our candidate for the interview, Mr Manoj Kumar Bakshi is a pleasant, cheerful looking young man of average height and lean build. He has somewhat brownish hair on his head but it has abundant growth besides being quite curly. He has allowed it to grow fairly long as per current fashion However, he has taken care to shampoo and comb it properly. Thus, he has been able to derive the advantage from it to give a neat as well as impressive appearance He also sports a thin moustache and sideburns. His trimming of the moustaches, recent hair-cut, clean fingernails and well pressed suit indicate that he has taken special care to groom himself properly for the occasion. He wears a short collared dark blue polyester shirt with matching dark blue striped suit. The light blue tie with bold stripes matches well with his shirt and suit His high-heeled shining dark shoes enhance his height and make him look taller On the v:hole, his turn-out is very impressive and makes him look smart and handsome A warm and friendly smile plays on his lips and his eyes reflect interest, keenness and friendliness. He walks with firm brisk steps, radiating confidence, poise and assurance

At the UPSC library which serves as the waiting hall for the candidates appearing for the IAS interview, he greets the group of fellow candidates with genuine cordiality and glowing warmth. He introduces himself to the other candidates as he joins the group and shakes hand firmly with each of them, making a particular point to note and remember the names Subsequently, he addresses each candidate correctly by his name whenever the opportunity arises. At the time of his joining the group the members were discussing the nature of questions likely to be asked during the interview. One of the candidates said that the questions were about current topics dealing with national socio-oconomic and aspects Another contradicted the same and asserted that the questions mostly pertained to optional subjects studied by the candidate. The third candidate felt that the Board was giving greater weight to international matters and defence Mr Bakshi first listened to the views expressed by others with keenness and interest. Then he took the initiative and expressed his own comments in an interesting and impressive manner

Bakshi: Gentlemen, I just listened to what our two friends Kapur and Sen said At

the outset I want to say that both are right in their own way. You see, the Board does not follow any set or rigid rules in choosing the questions. They choose the questions at random keeping in view the subjects studied by the candidate in the college or university and offered as optional subjects for the IAS written examination. Generally there are some questions on the native State of the candidate. There are six to eight Members of the Board including the Chairman, and each one can ask questions on a different topic. To some extent the questions might be a follow-up of the answer provided by the candidate to an earlier question. Of course, the Members might ask questions on current avents or on social, cultural, economic, political and historical matters

Kapur: What is the starting point? I mean, how does the interview begin? I feel this is important because the first impression and early performance count a lot

Bakshi: (Smiling) Yes, you are very right Well, generally the Board starts with a few personal questions relating to the candidate's education, family background, experience and the like Such questions are meant to make the candidate feel relaxed and fully at ease. To begin with, the candidate tends to be tenso and the Board establishes rapport with him by asking such harmless, simple and casual questions. That is generally the starting point.

Sen: Would that mean that the Board does not assess your personality on the basis of the answers you give to such preliminary questions?

Bakshi: (Similing again) I like your question, Sen I am glad you have been following closely what I said Now, the answer to your question is both 'yes' and 'no'

Kapur: I don't toilow

Bakshi. I shall explain. You see if you fumble and do not answer those simple harmless, personal questions satisfactorily, it mrians something is wrong with you Naturally, this will be taken note of by the Board. On the other hand if you give satisfactory answers, it does not amount to much. Since these are simple, preliminary questions, cueryone is expected to answer them, satisfactorily. In that case, the assessment will start when the Board begins the interview proper where questions on optional subjects, current events, etc.

Sen: I want to ask you about another thing also. You see Mr. Bakshi, this assessment of personality by asking some questions is one thing which I am unable to

understand Do you mean to say that I have a good or better personality if by God's grace I am able to give the right answers to all their questions?

Bakshi: No, Mr Sen, that is not quite correct. First, and foremost, we must understand that this Board interview is not a question, and answer session which is generally adopted to test one's knowledge or better still, his or her memory. You see, the assessment of personality is not done by awarding marks to the correct answers given by the candidate. To be frank it hardly matters whether your answer is correct or not in fact for most of the questions there is no such thing as the correct answer. The Board often wants your views, opinions and comments. Hope you follow what I am trying to convey.

Sen: Well, it is a 5't confusing. But tell me, how they can ask questions which do not have correct answers.

Bakshi: (Smiling) Well, I wish to make one small correction in what you said I did not say that the questions will not have correct answers. What I did say is that there is no such thing as the or the only correct answer in other words, there could be many correct answers to the same question. To a given question, you may give one answer, I may give a different one and our friend Kapur here may give still another different answer. And all three of us could be right.

Kapur: I think it will be quite clear if you could kindly explain this by giving a few concrete examples

Bakshi: All right Let us say the Chairman asks you why you want to join the IAS? Now what will be your answer?

Kapur: Woll, I really never thought about it. For that matter I have appeared in so many examinations like the State Bank, Reserve Bank, LIC and so on All I am interested in is to find a good job. Anyway, I would like to hear your own answer to this question. For all I know the Board might pose the very same question to me.

Bakshi: I shall say that the IAS has good career prospects while at the same time offening ample opportunities to serve the people in a direct and substantial manner. The national goal is democratic socialism which is a challenging one. The IAS officer has to face the challenge and take the country to its goal. He has a crucial role to play. His task will be absorbing and interesting I really look forward to it.

Sen: This is an excellent answer, I must say Besides, you have also shown how keen you are about the IAS in contrast Mr Kapur's answer showed that he is taking the IAS in his stride, as one among the many.

Now let us hear another correct answer from you for the same question

Bakshi: Okay Here is another answer I can say that my uncle, brother or even friend is in the IAS and I have learnt from him that it is a very interesting and satisfying job with good career prospects for a young man who likes social activities and serving the people The IAS officer has to motivate the people of his block or district to join the developmental activities and make meaningful contribution to national progress I find this job most appealing to me

Sen: Now the Board might ask further questions on what you said. First of all, they might want to know more about your uncle, brother or friend who is in the IAS. They may ask for his details and also about the work he is doing. Similarly, they may ask you to haborate on the developmental and other activities you talked about.

Bakshi: (Smiling) Exactly That will suit me ideally You see, this is what they refer to as exercising one's initiative in answering the questions of the Board. If they ask me to talk about my uncle, who is in the IAS, I will be only too happy to do so. Similarly, I can discuss the developmental activities at length. These are the answers which I know thoroughly well. In fact, I will be too happy if the Board probes me further in these areas.

Kapur : I could see that both your answers will be regarded as correct answers

Bakshi: I will say all answers can be regarded as correct answers. But they may highlight different personality traits of the candidate.

Sen: Can you please explain that also? Bakshi : Well, you yourself felt that the model answer given by Kapur indicated that he was taking the IAS examination in his stride. He was not, shall we say, particularly keen or enamoured about it. It will follow that if he gets another better job, he would opt for it rather than choosing the IAS. But the examples I gave will show that the candidate is viry keen to join the IAS and he is deliberately choosing the IAS career after careful consideration. Next, we get the idea that the candidate is an adventurous type. He is ready to face challenges and shoulder responsibilities. He appears to have good capacity for organisation as he has taken the trouble to find out with success the nature and scope of the IAS officer's functions in the context of national development

Kapur: Well, Bakshi, you are absolutely right. Above all, I could see that the candidate has to be sincere, logical and convincing. He must speak the truth and it will be appreciated truly.

Sen: Thank you, Mr Bakshi You have really taught us a lot We got a good insight of the personality test. Thanks a lot for your help. We feel a lot more confident now than we were at the beginning. Well, here comes the messenger summoning you for the interview. We wish you the best of luck.

Bakshi: Thank you friends and wish you all the same (He takes leave of his friends and briskly proceeds to the interview room. He makes a smart entry after gently knocking on the door to obtain permission. Inside the interview room, he steps in front of the Chairman and near the chair meant for the candidate. He then proceeds to greet the Members and the Chairman in a pleasant and affable voice with enthusiasm). Good Morning to you all. Sirs

The Interview

Chairman: Good Morning, Mr Bakshi Kindly be seated (*He indicates the chair meant for the candidate*)

Bakshi: Thank you Sir (He sits down smartly on the seat indicated and awaits the next question from the Board with keenness and interest. He is stated in a relaxed manner. Though he is alert, there is no tension or nerveusness on his part. No unnecessary movements are noticeable on his part. He remains calm, collected and cool while the Chairman takes a look at the papers on his desk.)

Chairman: Mr Bakshi, I find from your records that you have been a student of Economics. Now, India's goal is stated to be economic development with social justice. Do you think thore could be economic development without social justice? Secondly, don't you think that economic development cannot be rapid so long as it is field down to social justice?

Bakshi : Economic development and justice are complex and interconnected 155008 Economic development is more concrete and can be measured with reasonable accuracy by various parameters like annual growth rate, gross national product, per capita income and so on. On the other hand, social justice. is a subjective and abstract concept. It is also relative in that it may vary from place to place and time to time in the Indian context, our planners want that annual percapita income should be more widely and equitably distributed. Thus, theoretically it is possible to have economic development without social justice. In fact, the leftist parties in India criticise our annual budgets. and growth rate on the plea that they are oriented towards concentration of economic wealth in the hands of a privileged few while: the vast majority of the population are rotting below the poverty line. Thus, while the rich are growing richer the poor are growing poorer Economic development shows high rate of annual growth and substantial rise in government and per capita income. But the income is limited to a few rich industrialists and monopoly houses. While a tow are amassing wealth the vast majority are steeped in poverty. In other words, there is economic growth or development but no social justice However, this cannot last long as it will lead to violent revolutions, bloodshed and upheavals Similarly, a society with a vast

majority of slaves cannot have significant economic progress Sooner or later the slaves will revolt and seek revenge Thus, the ultimate analysis economic development without social justice will prove transitory and short-lived. contrast, to think of social justice without economic development is mere idle dream. in that case all have to share poverty and every one will be a pauper. This again will only be social justice on paper. Real social justice would mean that every citizen is enabled to satisfy his minimum needs and lead a meaningful life. In the case of the Communist countries there may be economic development and the income also widely distributed and yet there cannot be social justice since the people are not free and are subjected to authoritarian rule. There is bread but no liberty There is no democracy Thus there could be economic development without social justice However, social justice can be interpreted in many ways Secondly economic development need not necessarily be slow because it is wedded to social justice. If the people are enlightened and actively cooperate, economic development can be rapid Japan, West Germany and several other countries enjoy both economic development and social justice. In India we have opted for democratic socialism and achieve public sector to economic development and social simultaneously. This is a new experiment which is yet to bear fruit. So far our progress has been tardy and slow Many factors are hindering the progress. But no one can say there is no progress. There is substantial and significant progress but the quantum and rate could have been a lot more with a different socio economic and political philosophy

Comments: This candidate is keen, intelligent and well informed. He is able to grasp the assentials of a complex problem correctly and quickly He finds workable and satisfactory solutions for difficult problems with ease, speed and imagination He proves to be energetic and enterprising and seeks out new responsibilities on his own initiative. He mixes freely with others and displays warmth and sincerity while dealing with them. His personal hygiena and habits are commendable and he is able to endear himself readily to others. His answers to the complex and involved question posed by the Chairman confirm the extensive range of ideas, analytical mind and logical reasoning. His approach is positive and action-oriented Dynamically. he is enterprising, bold and quite sure of himself. He speaks with conviction and eloquence and succeeds in making a forceful as well as favourable impact on his listeners

Ist Member: Since democracy is the rule of the people by the people and for the people, where is the need to have Fundamental Rights guaranteed to the citizen under the Constitution?

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Bakshi: Sir, what we have today is representative democracy where the people who constitute the electorate, elect the legislators and executive for a fixed tenure Once Selected the legislature passes appropriate legislation or makes laws. The executive enforces the laws and attends to the day to-day administration of the country if the electorate wishes to change their elected representatives or executives it could do so only at the time of the next elections. Hence it is necessary that the legislature or executive is not allowed to limit or deprive the life, liberty and possessions of any citizen or group of citizens, except through due process of law. Further, democracy should not also become the tyranny of the majority over the minority. Hence, even under democracy we must lay-down the Fundamental Rights and the same should be guaranteed to all Citizens without any discrimination on any grounds or pretexts. However, Fundamental Rights are not absolute. They are subject to reasonable restrictions so that all can enjoy them Every right enjoins a corresponding duty on the citizen to respect a similar right on the part of other citizens

1st Member: Would you say that India has remained strictly 'secular' as envisaged in its Constitution?

Bakshi: To the extent that India has not proclaimed itself as a religious or theocratic State like Pakistan or Bangladesh, we can say that India continues to remain a socular state with a good measure of success. The citizens of India are not discriminated or treated differently by the state because of their religious faiths and practices However, the political parties have been fully exploiting religion and castes to win votes and capture power. The 'reservations' spree is on the increase Religious fundamentalism and communal clashes and caste conflicts are playing havoc in our society. Hence we cannot say that we are totally socular in all respects

Comments: A candidate with good judgement and balanced ideas displayed original thinking and intellectual integrity. He is able to meet the challenges boldly and resourculully. He is intelligent enough to perceive the pitfalls well in advance and avoid them successfully. The Member attempts to trap and confuse him but the candidate successfully comes out of the test with prudence and imagination He has grasped highly complex issues with ease and presents his ideas with telling effect. His arguments are not only rational and logical but are also very constructive and appealing Therefore, he is extremely successful in motivating others and winning them to his way of thinking

2nd Member: With restoration of democracy in Pakistan and Ms Benazir Bhutto becoming the Prime Minister in that country do you feel that India should divert a good part of its budgetrary allocations from defence to development?

Bakshi: The developments in Sri Lanka

and in Maldives have shown that India would be called in to provide military assistance to other countries in the region besides meeting its own security needs Secondly, considering past experience we have to wait and watch the developments in Pakistan At any time the military can take over the government again in Pakistan At present Ms Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party is only the largest single party in Pakistan's National Assembly The PPP does not command an absolute majority leave alone enjoying a commanding two third and three-fourth majority. This has forced Ms. Bhutto to choose the President and External Affairs Minister from the rival Pakistan Muslim League Besides, under the existing Pakistan Constitution the President enjoys far-reaching discretionary powers. The assumption of office by Ms Bhutto as Prime Minister has not been welcomed by Islamic Fundamentalists and most Islamic countries of West Asia. In fact the restoration and success of democracy in Pakistan may not be to the liking of the Muslim monarchies and dictatorships elsewhere Above all, the USA. will be pulling the strings and calling the shots in Pakistan and its military aid will continue Leaving aside Pakistan, India has to consider its security and defence needs against possible Chinese threats. Under these circumstances there can be no let up in our defence preparedness. Therefore, I am afraid we should not divert our defence budget allocations in a hurry

3rd Member: Do you think that India has acted correctly when it intervened militarily in Bangladesh, Sn Lanka and Maldives?

Bakshi: Yes Sir In the case of Bangladesh, India had resorted to military intervention when all other efforts to stop the genocide of Bangla Muslims and flocking of large scale refugees to India from East Bengal failed and the USA and other Western powers refused to restrain Pakistan As regards, Sri Lanka and Maldives, India had responded to the appeal of the elected Heads of State of these countries to come to their rescue. If India did not respond favourably, Sri Lanka and Maldives could have turned to Pakistan, China or Israel which would go against our own security interests besides nullifying our efforts to keep South Asia and Indian Ocean as a zone of poace. What is more, India's support to the government of Sri Lanka and Maldives has been supported by both Super Powers, their allies as well as by the NAM countries

3rd Member: Do you feel that NAM is relevant now when the cold war has ended and an era of co-existence and co-operation has dawned between the two Super Powers?

Bakshi: (Smiling) With your kind permission I would say that the cold war has now subsided rather than ended in any case, the Military alliances of the two sides continue to exist If some other leader comes to power in Moscow in place of Mr

Gorbachev, the cold war may get activated again. Above all, the Super Power confrontation is not the only rationale for the emergence of NAM which comprises of the developing and least developed nations. It has to fight against 'apartheid', racial discrimination, economic exploitation and so on, NAM's demand for a nuclear free world is yet to be realised. Therefore, NAM still continues to be very much relevant.

Comments: The candidate has taken the trouble to read, understand and assimilate the various international problems in their trua perspective He displayed good awareness of the burning issues and their basic causes. He is able to approciate the difficulties encountered in complicated problems and think of practical suggestions to resolve them successfully. He does not recommend rash action but suggests deep analysis of the situation and planned action. He is firm that India should always speak from a position of strength The candidate's perception of complex problems is authentic and realistic. He can face issues boldly and achieve results. He has the patience, resourcefulness and resoluteness to achieve success.

4th Member: In spite of the appeal of our leaders and the incentives offered by the Centre and State governments, our educated youth are not enthusiastic to work in rural areas. What should be done to attract our doctors, engineers, scientists and other specialists towards our villages?

Bakshi: The main problem in our villages is the lack of even essential facilities and amenities. There are no roads, electricity, housing, hospitals, schools, shops, transport in fact all the urban comforts are missing in the villages. If we provide this infrastructure in the rural areas, our educated youth will definitely find them very attractive in fact, they will be more attractive than the big cities and not only the educated youth but others also will flock to the villages. When one is used to city comforts like water supply, public transport, electricity, medical care. cinema, television, telephore, telegraph, road, rail and oir facilities, colleges and universities, shopping facilities and so on lit is difficult to live without them. So these should be provided in the rural areas urgently. Next, there should be scope for employment research and career prospects in villages also. We must start now industries in rural areas. Thus, if the villages are modernised the educated youth will automatically go to the villages on their own

5th Member: Trio directive principles incorporated in our Constitution subscribed to the concept of prohibition. Gandhiji and other great leaders who fought for India's independence firmly believed in prohibition. However, today our Government is not showing the same zeal to enforce prohibition. Do you feel that prohibition should be totally given up?

Bakshi: (Smiling) Prohibition as a moral concept has a great value. In our country

where people are poor and also illiterate the broad winger in the family is likely to spend all his daily wages in drinking cheap liquor. and the whole family will be starving. This was precisely what happened prior to Independence when there was no prohibition at all. After total prohibition was introduced in cortain States like Tamil Nadu and Gujarat there was a definite and marked improvement in the economic conditions of the poorer, landless, daily wage earning classes. The family members of the worker, whether in the city or in the village, were having at least a square meal a day and some decent clothes to wear Thus, prohibition can serve a purpose till people get educated and are able to decide for themselves. However, in a democratic country, prohibition violates individual liberty. The educated and affluent classes do not find any value or ment in prohibition Secondly, total prohibition also gives rise to illicit liquor trade or botlegging in a big way. This, in turn, leads to large-scale Thirdly, the corruption Government particularly the State governments, which had to implement many developmental programmes and welfare measures were losing revenue because of prohibition. Over and above, they have to spend lot of money for enforcing prohibition. Hence, it became necessary to review the concept of total prohibition and go in for limited prohibition. Today limited prohibition is in force in some States. I feel there would not be any necessity for prohibition after another two decades when the economic position of the population as a whole improves considerably and illiteracy is also wiped out fully. Till then I feel we have to live with limited prohibition.

Comments: This candidate displays excellent foresight and matured ideas. He does not take anything lightly and examines all issues from every angle and on pure mierits with an open mind. He considers the problem of prohibition objectively in its entirety and substantiates his arguments with sound reasoning.

(At this stage the interview comes to an end and the candidate is asked to write a brief resume of the interview)

General Comments

This candidate has fully realised that the Board interview is not a mere question and answer session and that the Chairman and Members are really interested in his

reaction, attitude, views, opinions and comments He has offered his views unreservedly and freely on all subjects projected to him. His answers were always relevant and meaningful. Though he spoke exhaustively, he did not stray from the subject or repeat himself. His performance confirms that he is well-read and intelligent and he understands and grasps the implications and scope of the questions correctly and quickly. He readily perceives the pros and cons of a problem or situation and outlines workable solutions in a realistic and imaginative manner. One could readily see that he enjoys an analytical mind, rational approach and logical reasoning. He is bold and ready to meet new challenges. strike out new paths and shoulder new responsibilities. He is sure of himself and his enthusiasm is contagious. His ability to speak eloquently and seli his ideas successfully is a real asset. His impact on the Board has throughout been forceful and favourable A positive and optimistic individual, Mr. Bakshi is a man of action who can be depended upon to accomplish the organisation goals and deliver the goods by winning others to his way of thinking Selected and specially recommended with top grading

(Continued from page 65)

eloquently He has been successful in contributing some original ideas of his own and creating a forceful and favourable impact on the group His arguments are logical, impressive and convincing However, he was a late starter and his participation during the initial stages was limited to being an interested listener and spectator It appears he needs time to warm up and get into his strides. Since he is intelligent as well as industrious he will respond favourably to training and he is recommended for selection.

No. 5: Well, gentlemen, I have listened to what all has been said by those who spoke thus far I don't see anything new, different or sensational. Also I just don't see what is there to discuss about this subject. The whole thing can be dismissed in just two seconds. Anyone who says that the police should not exercise full powers, is talking through his hat. Police means power, force. strength Police must invoke fear Otherwise, there is no difference between a policeman and an ordinary citizen Secondly, to say that law and order should remain with the States as at present is sheer ignorance. There is no question of dacoits crossing into MP from UP or from MP into Rajasthan and so on if law and order rests with the Centre I cannot see any difficulty in enforcing this. The only thing against it is the vested interest of the politicians. You can also quickly put an end to corruption and black money if law and order is made a central subject. I am surprised how all the speakers before me could miss such an obvious thing If you do not want to face

facts, that is your problem. That is all Whether you like it or not, I have done my job. That is all I care.

Comments: No 5 is able to speak very forcefully and authoritatively and command the attention of the audience. He makes an emotional and provocative appeal to attract attention. However, his views are rigid and one-sided. He is biased and prejudiced but regards them as special virtues. He is intolerant of criticism and his blind and hot-headed approach will result in collision and confrontation. Because of his selfish and obstinate attitude he will cause friction and break-ups in the organisation.

No. 6: Well, friends, you heard what our friend No 5 said just now He wants unlimited powers for the police. He does not appreciate that in a democracy the police has to function as the servant of the people. They cannot command but have to serve India is not a dictatorial or authoritarian State where police can do what it wants Like other services and departments, police is also accountable to people. Secondly, I feel the military can be summoned for the aid of the civil power. When there is emergency, law and order will become the direct responsibility of the Centre The Centre has intervened in Punjab Hence I do not subscribe to the proposition Police should be accountable and central intervention should be ar. exception

Comments: No 6, who did not venture to speak or comment earlier, seems to have warmed up and benefited by listening to others. He has grasped the essentials and reveals the ability to take incependent.

ducisions. He can be regarded as a borderline case and given the benefit of doubt.

No. 7: Gentlemen, after listening to all that has been said I am sorry to say that I have become quite confused. I really do not know who is right and who is wrong and whom I should support and whom I should You see, some speak about not democracy, some for full authority to police and others about police accountability and service to the people. No doubt, each is right from his own point of view. If I may say so, the police themselves may not precisely know what they want and what is best for them. Some one painted a grim picture of the working conditions of the policemen. But there are thousands who are clamouring to join the police ranks. Besides if do not think that the law and order situation is all that bad, especially if we take into account the vastness of the country, its terrain and the size of the population. Poverty also breeds crime and India is a poor country. The incidence of crime is no less in advanced countries like America, France, Italy, etc. The underworld and mafia rule the roost in those countries I, therefore, feel we are exaggerating the thing too much

Comments: No 7 was supporting No 5 during the initial stages and perhaps unwillingly creating obstacles. However, his ideas outlined now indicate that he has been following the proceedings with interest and has arrived at his own independent conclusions. His arguments merit consideration but it cannot be concluded oelinitely that his initial negative approach has been reversed. He is also a borderline case on the minus side.

How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests?

Mr. Madan Lal

Formerly Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India



Our new feature "How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests" has been greatly appreciated by the readers. This feature is being written by Mr. Madan Lal, who retired as Secretary, Staff Selection Commission. As Secretary of the Commission Mr. Lat was instrumental in introducing objective type tests in the competitive examinations held by the Commission for a variety of posts/services. He was the man who the entire scheme of Objective Type Tests for the competitive examinations held by the Commission. We are sure that this feature by the authority on Objective Type Tests will help our readers to achieve success.

First part of the feature titled "India - Stagnation And Poverty To Growth And Prosperity—Facts, Efforts And Achievements" appeared in Competition Success Review, October 1988 This feature had been designed and prepared with the sole object of providing to the readers salient and authentic information about the developmental activities undertaken by the Central and Stato Governments of free India during the last forty years. The projection of

the relevant information was in the form of objective type questions, with multiple answers, and covered the areas/spheres of Commerce and Trade, Transport, Industry, Planning. Energy and Demographic Background of India In presenting this feature to the readers, apart from giving a glimpse of the historical background of the conditions that existed at the close of the British rule, I had stated that no test paper in General Knowledge or General

Awareness for a competitive examination will be complete or comprehensive without there being some questions on our developmental activities during the post-independence period in fact, I went on to assert that it is difficult to conceive of an interview for personality test bereft of questions of the type included in the feature and it was my belief that such a feature would aid the readers in their efforts for preparing themselves for competitive examinations.

- I have since gathered material and prepared 90 questions of the objective type, with multiple answers, in the following areas/ spheres of development:
 - 1 Agriculture and Rural Devolopment
 - 2 Health and Family Planning
 - 3. Cultural Activities.
 - 4. Social Welfare

The test paper on the above topics is given at the end of this write up. It should not be treated as a guess paper as some nonserious students sometimes tend to believe, it is an exercise designed for the specific purpose of acquainting seriousminded students with the facts, offerts and achievements made so far in the above areas of development

For proper and systematic preparation, the readers are advised to answer the test paper in one hour and then make a self-assessment of their performance with reference to the key printed at the end of this feature.

India—Stagnation And Poverty To Growth And Prosperity—Facts, Efforts And Achievements

Agriculture And Rural Development

- 1. What approximate percentage of the labour force in India at present depends for its livelihood on agriculture?
 - (a) 50% (b) 60% (c) 70% (d) 80%
- 2. Agriculture sector in India contributes nearly . % of the net national product
- (a) 37 (b) 45 (c) 52 (d) 57
- 3. During the period of 35 years from 1949-50, the compound growth rate in agricultural production in India has been nearly
 - (a) 4.5% (b) 3 6% (c) 3 0% (d) 2 6%
- 4. In the early fifties, the per capita net availability of foodgrains in India was 395 grams. At present it is nearly
- (a) 425 grams (b) 465 grams (c) 505 grams (d) 545 grams
- 5. In terms of gross fertiliser consumption, India ranks in the world?

- (a) Third (b) Fourth (c) Fifth (d) Sixth
- 6. India's annual production of foodgrams has increased in 35 years from about 50 million tonnes in 1949-50 to about
- (a) 90 m tonnes (b) 105 m tonnes (c) 125 m tonnes (d) over 145 m tonnes
- m tonnes (d) over 145 m tonnes
 7. In India, the availability of edible oils
- on per capita basis annually is about
 (a) 5.5 kg (b) 7.0 kg (c) 8.5 kg (d) 10.0 kg
- 8. In the early lifties the per capital availability of edible oil in India was nearly
- (a) 4 0 kg (b) 3 5 kg (c) 2 5 kg (d) 2 0 kg 9. The target fixed for growth of
- agricultural output during the Seventh Plan penod is
- (a) 4% per annum (b) 5% per annum (c) 5 5% per annum (d) 6% por annum
- For implementing various development programmes in agriculture and allied sectors, the public sector outlay for tho

- Seventh Plan is nearest to the figure of
- (a) Rs 15,000 crore (b) Rs 19,000 crore (c) Rs 23,000 crore (d) Rs 27,000 crore
- 11. Of the total public sector outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan, the share of agriculture and allied services is nearly
 - (a) 9% (b) 13% (c) 17% (d) 21%
- 12. Rice and wheat are two principal crops of India. As compared to 1950-51, the production of these crops has/is nearly.
- (a) doubled (b) three times (c) four times (d) five times
- 13. The total consumption of fertiliser in 1950-51 in India was about 70 thousand tonnes Its consumption now is nearly
- (a) 25 lakh tonnes (b) 50 lakh tonnes (c) 75 lakh tonnes (d) 100 lakh tonnes
- 14. The Central Fertiliser Quality Control and Training Institute is located at
 - (a) Faridabad (b) Phulpur (c) Nangal

(d) Sindri

- 15. Production of fish, which is a rich source of protein, in India has increased considerably during the last forty years. Its present annual production is nearly
- (a) 10 lakh tonnes (b) 15 lakh tonnes (c) 25 lakh tonnes (d) 30 lakh tonnes
- 16. The Indian Veterinary Research Institute is located in the State of
- (a) Haryana (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Tamii Nadu
- 17. The first agricultural census in India was conducted in
- (a) 1965-66 (b) 1970-71 (c) 19**75-76** (d) 1980-81
- 18. Which of the following factors has provided the major breakthrough in Indian agriculture over the last two decades?
- (a) Development of high yielding varieties of seeds (b) Improvement of degraded and waste lands (c) The rate of utilisation of irrigation facilities has improved (d) Increased utilisation of fertilisers
- 19. Which of the following institutions is the apex body responsible for overall development, policy, planning and financial support for agriculture and rural development?
- (a) National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (b) Regional Rural Bank (c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (d) Reserve Bank of India
- 20. As a proportion of the total area under five major cereal crops (Paddy, Wheat, Jowar, Bajra, Maize), the area under the high yielding seeds at present is nearly
 - (a) 50% (b) 60% (c) 70% (d) 80%
- 21. India lives in villages, which number nearly
 - (a) 3 lakh (b) 4 lakh (c) 5 lakh (d) 6 lakh
- 22. The National Institute of Rural Development is located at
- (a) Bangalore (b) Hyderabad (c) Pant Nagar (d) Ranchi
- 23. The Community Development programme was launched on 2nd October, 1952. The number of community development blocks in the country at present is nearly.
 - (a) 3,000 (b) 4,000 (c) 5,000 (d) 6,000
- 24. Which of the following States has the largest number of community development blocks?
- (a) Bihar (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) West Bengal
- 25. What approximately is the percentage of population of India which lives in the villagos?
 - (a) 50% (b) 60% (c) 70% (d) 80%

Health And Family Planning

- 26. The life expectancy in India till the year 1951 was nearly
- (a) 32 years (b) 37 years (c) 42 years (d) 47 years
- 27. The life expectancy in India at present is nearest to the figure of
- (a) 49 years (b) 54 years (c) 58 years (d) 62 years
- 28. The number of Medical Colleges in India has increased from 30 in 1950 to

about

- (a) 52 (b) 75 (c) 90 (d) over a hundred
- 29. Which of the following dreaded diseases has been completely eradicated in India?
- (a) Cholera (b) Malaria (c) Small Pox (d) Typhoid
- 30. Planned development for nearly four decades has resulted in vastly improved health facilities. The general death rate has come down from 27.4 per thousand in 1951 to an estimated
- (a) 22.5 per 1000 at present (b) 20.0 per 1000 at present (c) 16.5 per 1000 at present (d) 12.5 per 1000 at present
- 31. During the Sixth Plan period the outlay for Health was about rupees
- (a) 800 crore (b) 1,200 crore (c) 1,800 crore (d) 2,400 crore
- 32. The overall prevalence-rate of leprosy in India per thousand population is nearly
 - (a) 2 5 (b) 5.7 (c) 7.5 (d) 9.7
- 33. For the treatment of leprosy, the drug(s) administered is/are
- (a) Clofazimine and Dapsone (b) Dapsone and Refamicine (c) Refamicine and Clofazimine (d) All of the above
- 34. Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre of Ophthalmic Sciences is located at
- (a) Bombay (b) Madras (c) New Delhi (d) Patna
- 35. India is self-sufficient in the production of all vaccines required for immunisation except that for
- (a) Cholera (b) Polio (c) Small Pox (d) Yellow fever
- 36. Universal Immunisation Programme for infants and expectant mothers was started in India in
- (a) 1975-76 (b) 1977-78 (c) 1980-81 (d) 1985-86
- 37. The Universal Immunisation Programme is expected to be completed by the year
 - (a) 1990 (b) 1995 (c) 2000 (d) 2005
- 38. The Indian Council of Medical Research is located at
- (a) Bombay (b) Calcutta (c) New Delhi (d) Madras
- 39. Where is the All India Institute of Medical Sciences located?
- (a) Bombay (b) Calcutta (c) Pune (d) New Delhi
- **40.** The institute which is the biggest and most important producer of immunobiologicals in India, is the
- (a) Central Research Institute, Kasauli (b) Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor (c) Institute of Immunohematology, Bombay (d) National Institute of Virology, Pune
- 41. Which of the following organisations is responsible for initiating, developing and coordinating medical research in India?
- (a) All India Institute of Medical Sciences (b) Indian Council of Medical Research (c) Central Health Education Bureau (d) All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health
- 42. For universal immunisation, all eligible infants are administered the following vaccines, except

- (a) B.C.G. and Measles (b) D.P.T. (c) Small Pox (d) Polio
- 43. To protect expectant mothers and their new born against tetanus, the formesare administered
- (a) B.C.G. vaccine (b) D.P.T. (c) Polio vaccine (d) Tetanus Toxoid
- 44. The Pharmacopoeial Laboratory of Indian Medicine and the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory are located at
- (a) Lucknow and Calcutta respectively (b) Both at Ghaziabad (c) Bangalore and Calcutta respectively (d) Bombay and Pune respectively
- 45. Which of the following organisations/ institutes is engaged in the Bio-medical research in the field of reproductive biology and fertility control?
- (a) Central Drug Institute (b) Institute of Pathology, New Delhi (c) Rajendra Memorial Research Institute of Medical Sciences, Patna (d) National Institute of Virology, Pune
- 46. The normal reproductive age group among females in India is between
- (a) 14 to 35 years (b) 16 to 40 years (c) 14 to 44 years (d) 18 to 50 years
- 47. Cancer is a dreaded disease. All of the following places have institutes/ Centres for research on cancer, except
- (a) Bombay (b) Bangalore (c) Calcutta (d) Madras
- 48. Which of the following places is associated with extensive research in leprosy?
- (a) Chingleput (b) Chittaranjan (c) Delhi (d) Pune
- 49. The National Tuberculosis Institute is located at
- (a) Bombay (b) Bangalore (c) Calcutta (d) Delhi
- 50. The National Institute of Nutrition is focated at
- (a) Calcutta (b) Delhi (c) Hyderabad (d) Trivandrum
- 51. Japanese Encephalitis occurred in epidemic form in different States of India in 1977-78 Which of the following Institutes is engaged in the manufacture of vaccine for this disease?
- (a) Central Research Institute, Kasauli (b) National Institute of Communicable Diseases, New Delhi (c) All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta (d) Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta
- 52. In India, endemic goitre, which is dua to deficiency of iodine, is highly prevalent in all the following States, except
- (a) Assam (b) Himachal Pradesh (c) Tamil Nadu (d) West Bengal
- 53. In India, the incidence of which of the following diseases is the highest affecting the largest number of people?
- (a) Blindness (b) Filaria (c) Leprosy (d) Tuberculosis
- 54. Which of the following diseases is regarded as most tatal?
- (a) Leukemia (b) Tuberculosis (c) Typhiod (d) Yellow Fever
- 55. The family planning programme was officially launched in India for the first

(a) 1950 (b) 1952 (c) 1956 (d) 1962

Cultural Activities

- 56. Kuchipudi, a dance-drama, originated from
- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Gujarat (c) Kerala (d) Orissa
- 57. Kathak is the principal classical dance of
- (a) Eastern India (b) Northern India (c) Southern India (d) Western India
- 58. Which of the following dance forms originated from the eastern region of India?
- (a) Bharatanatyam (b) Kathakali (c) Kuchipudi (d) Manipuri
- **59.** Which of the following Akademies is responsible for fostering the development of dance, drama and music in India?
- (a) Lalit Kala Akademi (b) Sahitya Akademi (c) Sangeet Natak Akademi (d) National School of Drama
- 60. "Sanskrita Pratibha", a half-yearly journal in Sanskrit, is published by the
- (a) Central Reference Library, Calcutta (b) National Archives of India (c) Nehru Memorial Museum and Library (d) Sahitya Akademi
- 61. The Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya (National Museum of Man) is located at
- (a) Bastar (b) Bhopal (c) Guwahati (d) Madras
- 62. The headquarters of the Anthropological Survey of India is located at
- (a) Bombay (b) Calcutta (c) Madras (d) New Delhi
- 63. Which one of the following is concerned with explorations to unearth, preserve and study the ancient skeletal remains in the context of bio-cultural history of the Indian population?
- (a) Anthropological Survey of India (b) Archaeological Survey of India (c) Geological Survey of India (d) Survey of India
- **64.** Which one of the following important museums is located at Now Delhi
- (a) The Prince of Wales Museum (b) The Indian Museum (c) The Salar Jung Museum (d) The National Museum of National History
- 65. How many of the Indian historical monuments have so far been included in the World Heritage List of the UNESCO?
 - (a) 7 (b) 11 (c) 13 (d) 15
- 66. Where is the Jawaharlai Nehru Manipun Dance Academy located?
- (a) Guwahati (b) Imphal (c) Siliguri (d) Shillong
- 67. The number of leading forms of classical Indian Dance is
 - (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7
- **68.** Which of the following is not a function of the Sahitya Akademi?
- (a) Publication of works on literary history and criticism (b) Co-ordination of literary activities in all the Indian languages (c) Development of dance, drama and music (d) Development of Indian letters
- 69. Which of the following Libraries has the richest collection of Arabic and Persian manuscripts and Mughal paintings?
 - (a) The Khuda Baksh Oriental Public

- Library (b) The National Library (c) The Rampur Raza Library (d) The Aligarh Muslim University Library
- 70. Which one of the following is the oldest library in India?
- (a) The Asiatic Society Library, Calcutta (b) The Central Reference Library, Calcutta (c) The Connemara Library, Madras (d) The Delhi Public Library, Delhi
- 71. The Archaeological Survey of India was founded in
 - (a) 1861 (b) 1872 (c) 1891 (d) 1902
- 72. The most important sites of Harappan Culture (Indus Valley Civilisation) excavated since 1947, include all the following places, except
- (a) Kalibangan (b) Lothal (c) Sringaverapura (d) Ropar
- 73. The discovery of Indus Valley Civilisation took place in
 - (a) 1901 (b) 1907 (c) 1914 (d) 1921
- 74. The southernmost site of the Indus Valley Civilisation so far discovered in India is at
- (a) Calicut in Kerala (b) Daimabad in Maharashtra (c) Banahali in Karnataka (d) Taradih in South Bihar
- 75. Where is the National School of Drama set up in 1959, located?
- (a) Bombay (b) Gwalior (c) New Delhi (d) Trivandrum
- 76. Lalitgiri, the site from where Buddhist gold and silver caskets have been excavated, is in the State of
- (a) Bihai (b) Madhya Pradesh (c) Orissa (d) Uttar Pradesh
- 77. Sculpture railings of the Buddhist Stupa dateable to the early Kushan period has in recent years been discovered in Punjab at
- (a) Jalandhar (b) Hoshiarpur (c) Ropar (d) Sanghol
- 78. At which of the following places have excavations in recent years brought to light new evidence of neolithic culture in India?
- (a) Banahali in Karnataka (b) Daimabad in Ahmednagar (c) Hulas in Saharanpur (d) Sringaverapur in U P
- 79. Who, amongst the following, is regarded as the father of Archaeology in India?
- (a) Daya Ram Sahni (b) Sır John Marshall (c) Rakhal Das Banerjee (d) Sır Mortimor Whoeler
- **80.** The headquarters of the Sahitya Academy is at
- (a) Bombay (b) Calcutta (c) Madras (d) New Delhi
- 81. The UNESCO has prepared a Worki Heritage List of the historical minimuments (almost 250 in number) all over the world Which one of the following monuments of India has been included in the list?
- (a) Sun Temple of Konark (b) Red Fort (c) Outb Minar (d) Excavated site of Kalibangan (Indus Valley Civilisation)
- 82. The largest and the oldest Museum of India is located in the State/Union Territory of
- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Delhi (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) West Bengal

Social Welfare

- 83. The total population, according to the 1981 Census, of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India is nearly
 - (a) 17.5% (b) 20 5% (c) 23.5% (d) 26.5%
- 84. In pursuance of provisions in our Constitution, the Union Government has made reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under their control, recruitment to which is made through open competitive examinations. The percentage of vacancies reserved for these categories respectively is
- (a) 10% and 5% (b) 12 5% and 7.5% (c) 15% and 7.5% (d) 15% and 10%
- 85. The National Institute for the Visually Handicapped is at
- (a) Calcutta (b) Dehra Dun (c) Hyderabad (d) New Delhi
- 86. The National Institute set up for education, training, vocational guidance, counselling, rehabilitation for the mentally retarded is located at
- (a) Bombay (b) Calcutta (c) Hyderabad (d) New Delhi
- 87. According to the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation, the number of disabled people in India has been estimated to be around
- (a) 75 lakh (b) 120 lakh (c) 150 lakh (d) 180 lakh
- 88. For the present, special representation in the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabhas to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is available till 25th January
 - (a) 1990 (b) 1995 (c) 2000 (d) 2010
- 89. The number of seats in the Lok Sabha reserved for Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, respectively, is
- (a) 69 and 30 (b) 79 and 40 (c) 89 and 50 (d) 99 and 60
- 90. The Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped is located at
- (a) Bombay (b) Calcutta (c) Hyderabad (d) Aurangabad

ANSWERS

ANSWERS								
1	(b)	2	(a)	3	(d)	4	(b)	
5	(b)	6	(d)	7	(a)	8.	(c)	
9	(a)	10	(c)	11	(b)	12	(c)	
13	(d)	14	(a)	15.	(d)	16.	(c)	
17	(b)	18	(a)	19	(c)	20	(a)	
21.	(d)	22	(b)	23	(c)	24	(c)	
25	(d)	26.	(a)	27	(b)	38	(d)	
29	(c)	30	(d)	31	(c)	32	(b)	
33	(d)	34	(c)	35	(b)	36	(d)	
37	(a)	38	(c)	39	(d)	40.	(a)	
41	(b)	42	(c)	43	(d)	44	(b)	
45	(a)	46	(c)	47	(b)	48	(a)	
49	(b)	50	(c)	51	(a)	52	(c)	
53	(c)	54	(a)	55	(b)	56	(a)	
57	(b)	58	(d)	59	(c)	60	(d)	
61.	(b)	62	(b)	63.	(a)	64	(d)	
65	(c)	66.	(D)	67	(c)	68.	(c)	
69	(a)	70	(a)	71	(a)	72	(c)	
73.	(d)	74.	(b)	75	(c)	76 ,	(c)	
77	(d)	78	(a)	79.	(b)	80	(d)	
81	(a)	82	(d)	83.	(c)	84	(c)	
85.	(b)	86	(c)	87	(b)	88	(a)	
89.	(b)	90	(a)		• •			

Sports Round-Up

BADMINTON

Senior National Badminton Championship: Vimal Kumar (Karnataka) won the men's singles title and Madhumita Bisht (Railways) won the women's crown in the 53rd Senior National badminton championship in Jalandhar on January 21, 1989 Madhumita Bisht went on to bag the women's doubles title in the company of Ami Ghia

Top seeded Vinial defeated M. Barua of Assam 10-15, 17-14, 15-9 after losing the first game.

Madhumita Bisht defeated her arch rival and third seed Ami Ghia 11-2, 12 10 in the singles final, while the duo won the women's doubles title. Madhumita also won the mixed doubles title along with Sanat Mishra to make a hat-trick.

Inter-State Badminton Championship: Maharashtra bagged both the mon's and women's title in the 44th Inter-State badminton championship in Jalandhar on January 17, 1989

In the men's team event for the Rahimtoola Cup, Maharashtra defeated their traditional rivals and reigning champions Indian Railways 3-1, while in the women's final for the Chaddah Cup they defeated Kamataka 2-1.

CRICKET

Vengsarkar retained skipper: Dilip Vengsarkar has been retained as India's captain for the tough tour of the West Indies commencing on March 2, 1989.

World Cup: India and Pakistan have lost their bid to co-host the 1991-92 World Cup cricket tournament, it was announced by the International Cricket Conference officials in London on January 24, 1989

Australia and New Zealand would be hosting the tournament, the officials of ICC said

Deodhar Trophy: A belligerent knock of 44 from skipper Kapil Dev led North Zone to a four-wicket victory over South Zone in the final of the Deodhar Trophy at the Green Park in Kanpur on January 28, 1989

Vijay Hazare Trophy: East Zone retained the Vijay Hazare Trophy beating Central Zone on first innings lead in Hyderabad on January 26, 1989

Rohinton Barla Trophy: Despite centuries in each innings by Sanjay Sharma, holders Delhi lost the Rohinton Barla Trophy to Guru Nanak Dev University (Amritsar), who won the final by 106 runs on the fourth day of the All India. Inter-Zonal. University cricket championship in Jaipur en January 22, 1989.

Vijay Merchant Trophy: East Zone dethroned the holders, North Zone and

annexed the Vijay Merchant Trophy (under 15) in Patiala on January 15, 1989.

FOOTBALL

Nehru Gold Cup: Hungary defeated the Soviet Union by two goals to nil to win the Jawaharlal Nehru Gold cup football tournament in Margao (Goa) on February 4, 1989

Naldunia Trophy: Salgaokar (Goa) lifted the 8th Naldunia football trophy defeating BSF (Jalandhar) 5-3 in a tie breaker in Indore on January 12, 1989

GYMNASTICS

National Gymnastics Championship: Railways retained the men's team championship with an aggregate 433 04 points and annexed the women's title in their maid: n appearance with 288 72 points outclassing holders Haryana in the 31st National gymnastics championship in Kottayam on January 27, 1989

HOCKEY

Indira Gandhi Gold Cup Hockey Tournament: Pakistan extended their lease on the glittering Indira Gandhi Memorial Gold Cup for another year Playing in front of a crowd of about 20,000 at the Dhyan Chand Stadium in Lucknow on January 22,1989, the Pakistanis demolished the Dutch with clinical efficiency although the 2-1 margin would suggest a much closer affair

In the match involving the semi-final losers India beat Kenya to finish third

Junior National Women's Hockey Championship: Punjab won the 24th Junior National women's hockey championship beating Kerala to regain the glittering Dr Gyanvati Aggarwal Trophy after a gap of seven years, by a first half goal in Tirunelveli on January 3, 1989

Korala, who had claimed the trophy on four earlier occasions, including three times in a row from 1974 to 1976, could produce only one goal-worthy move throughout the match

K. D. Singh Babu Memorial Hockey Tournament: Debutant Signals, Jabailpur, lifted the 10th K D Singh Babu Memorial Invitation hockey tournament defeating Central Reserve Police Force, Delhi, 5-3 via tie breaker in Lucknow on January 3, 1989

кно-кно

National Kho-Kho Championship: Maharashtra lifted the Federation Cup when it defeated a fighting Karnataka by seven points in the final of the National kho kho championship at Banberia near Calcutta on January 29, 1989

in the women's final, Bengal retained the title boating Maharashtra by two points

TENNIS

Satellite Masters Tennis Tournament: India's national champion Zeeshan Ali won the Winmac Satellite Masters singles title as his British opponent Stephen Botfield pulled out due to injury at the DLTA courts in New Delhi on February 4, 1989.

Australian Open Tennis Tournament: Ivan Lendi overpowered Miloslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia 6-2, 6-2, 6-2 to win his first Australian Open title and regain the world number one ranking in men's tennis in Melbourne on January 29, 1989.

In the women's singles, top-seeded Steffi Graf of West Germany won the title when she beat Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia 6.4, 6.4 in the final on January 28.

Martina Navratilova and Pam Shriver, the greatest women's doubles tennis pair in history, scored their seventh straight Australian Open doubles victory when they shrugged off a first set to beat Jill Hetherington of Canada and American Patty Fendick 3-6, 6-3, 6-2.

American Jim Pugh completed a rare Australian Open double sharing the men's and mixed doubles title for the second year in a row With the same partners as last year, Pugh won the men's title with fellow American Ric Leach and the mixed with Czechoslovak Jana Novotna.

Indian Satellite Tennis Championship: Asian junior champion Zeeshan Ali lived up to expectations in scoring his second double crown in the three-leg India circuit of the Satellite tennis championship in Palghat on January 29, 1989

The second-seeded Zeeshan Ali repeated his first-leg performance and won the BPL Trophy for the singles title when he defeated top-seeded S Vasudevan

Later partnered by Mark Ferreira, Zeeshan Ali disposed off the West German combination of Frank Rieker and Markus Hintermoir 6-3, 6-1 for the doubles crown

New Zealand Open Men's Tennis Championship: Second-seeded Ramesh Krishnan maintained his winning touch, defeating Amos Mansdorf of Israel 6-4, 6-0 in the final of the \$ 145,000 New Zealand Open men's tennis championship in Auckland on January 15, 1989

VOLLEYBALL

Junior National Volleyball Championship: Karnataka scored a dramatic 15-6, 15-3, 10-15, 15-11 victory over Uttar Pradesh to regain, after a lapse of one year, the boys' title at the 15th Junior National volleyball championship which concluded in Tenali on January 16, 1989.

Kerala regained the girls title with a facile 15-2, 15-9, 15-2 victory over the defending champions, West Bengal.



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Latest In General Knowledge

Abbreviations

AERB: Atomic Energy Regulatory Board BRO: Border Roads Organisation CBEC: Central Board of Excise and Customs

ICC : International Cricket Conference

JANAM: Jan Natya Manch LNG: Liquefied Natural Gas MNF: Mizo National Front NAPP: Narora Atomic Power Plant NPC: Nagaland People's Council

O₁ D : Organisation for Economic

Cooperation and Development

Anniversaries, Days, Etc.

Martyrs' Day: Mahatma Gandhi's 41st death anniversary on January 30, 1989 was commemorated as Martyrs' Day.

Republic Day: The 40th anniversary of the Indian Republic was celebrated all over the country on January 26, 1989.

International Customs Day : The International Customs Day was celebrated on January 26, 1989

H.P. Statehood Anniversary: Himachal Pradesh celebrated its Statehood Day on January 25, 1989.

Netaji's Birth Anniversary: Glowing tributes were paid to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose on the occasion of his 93rd birth anniversary on January 23, 1989

Meghalaya Statehood Anniversary: Meghalaya celebrated its 16th anniversary of attaining Statehood on January 21, 1989. Meghalaya was separated from Assam and declared a State on January 21

Army Day: The Army Day was celebrated on January 15, 1989

National Youth Day: The birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda on January 12, 1989 was celebrated all over the country as National Youth Day

Guru Gobind Singh's Birth Anniversary: The 323rd birth anniversary of the tenth and last guru of the Sikhs, Guru Gobind Singh, was celebrated on January 14, 1989

Shastri's Death Anniversary: The 23rd death anniversary of Lal Bahadur Shastri, the former Prime Minister, was observed on January 11, 1989

Appointments

Blhar Governor: Mr. R. D. Pradhan, Governor of Arunachal Pradesh, took over as the Governor of Bihar on January 29, 1989. He will function as the Governor of Bihar in addition to his present office till a successor to Mr. Govind Narain Singh, who resigned, is appointed.

Tamli Nadu CM: The DMK chief, Mr. M. Karunanidhi, has been appointed Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu after the President's rule was revoked in the State.

Mizoram CM: Mr Lalthanhawla has been appointed Chief Minister of Mizoram after the President's rule was revoked in the State.

Nagaland CM: Mr. S. C. Jamir has been appointed Chief Minister of Nagaland after the President's rule was revoked in the State.

Madhya Pradesh CM: Mr. Motilal Vcra has succeeded Mr. Arjun Singh as Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh.

Envoy to U.S.S.R.: Mr Alfred S Gonsalves, Secretary (West) in the External Affairs Ministry, has been appointed the new Indian Ambassador to Moscow He replaces Mr T N. Kaul, who retires on completing his term as Ambassador in Moscow

Foreign Secretary: Mr Shailendra Kumar Singh, India's Ambassador to Pakistan, has been appointed Foreign Secretary. He succeeds Mr. K P. S. Menon who retires on February 15.

Customs Board Chief: Mr. K. L. Rekhi, senior-most officer of the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service, took over charge as Chairman of the Central Board of Excise and Customs (CBEC) on February 1, 1989

Surveyor-General: Major General Surinder Mohan Chadha has taken over as Surveyor-General of India.

Press Council Chief: Mr. Justice R S Sarkana, former Judge of the Supreme Court, has been nominated Chairman of the Press Council of India He succeeds Mr Justice A. N Sen.

Yugoslav PM: Mr Ante Markovic, a Central Committee member from Croatia, was on January 19, 1989 named as the new



Mr. Ante Markovic

Prime Minister of Yugoslavia.

Economic -

Rise in national income: The per capita income in real terms is estimated at Rs. 1,918 for 1987-88 against Rs. 1,892 for the previous year, registering an increase of 1.4 per cent during the year.

According to the figures released by the Planning Ministry's Central Statistical Organisation (CSO), the per capita income at current prices is estimated at Rs 3,284 in 1987-88 against Rs. 2,974 during the previous year.

The gross domestic product registered a larger growth of 3.6 per cent in the worst drought year of 1987-88 compared to 2.5 per cent visualised earlier.

The GDP at factor cost at constant (1980-81) prices in 1987-88 is estimated at Rs. 1,70,363 crore against Rs. 1,64,441 crore in 1986-87, showing an increase of 3.6 per cent

At current prices, the GDP in 1987-88 is estimated at Rs 2,93,306 crore, representing an increase of 12.5 per cent over Rs 2,60,680 crore in 1986-87

At constant (1980-81) prices the total national income (net national product at factor cost) in 1987-88 is estimated at Rs 1,50,573 crore against Rs 1,45,675 crore in 1986-87, showing a rise of 3.4 per cent during the year

This growth is slightly lower than that of the GDP mainly because of the higher level of consumption of fixed capital. At current prices, the national income in 1987-88 is estimated at Rs 2,57,813 crore compared to Rs. 2,29,010 crore in 1986-87, showing a rise of 12 6 per cent during the year

There was a fall of 3.5 per cent in the production of foodgrains from 143.4 million tonnes in 1986-87 to 138.4 million tonnes in 1987-88, mainly because of the decline in production of nce (7.8 per cent), gram (20.1 per cent), arhar (1.6 per cent), bajra (27.3 per cent) maize (25.9 per cent), ragi (14.2 per cent) and barley (4.6 per cent)

Gross domestic savings during the year under review was Rs. 66,650 crore against Rs. 63,426 crore in 1986-87, constituting 20.2 per cent of GDP at market prices against 21.6 per cent

The saving of the household sector has gone up by 8.5 per cent from Rs. 50,484 crore in 1986-87 to Rs. 54,773 crore in 1987-88 and that of the private corporate sector by 15.4 per cent from Rs. 4,924 crore in 1986-87 to Rs. 5,684 crore in 1987-88. The savings of the public sector, on the other hand, showed a significant fall of 22.8 per cent from Rs. 8,018 crore in 1986-87 to Rs. 6,193 crore in 1987-88.

Private final consumption expenditure at current prices works out to Rs 2 21 057 crore in 1987-88 forming 66 9 per cent of the gross domestic product at market prices

The per capita expenditure during the year works out to Rs 2,816 at current prices as against Rs 2,578 during the previous year and Rs 1,709 at constant (1980-81) prices as against Rs 1,677 during the previous year

Plan outlays up by 10 pc: The States' Annual Plans for 1989-90, finalised in early February 1989, registered a 10 per cent increase compared to 1988-89 The total, however, excludes Tamil Nadu, Mizoram and Nagaland which went to the polls recently, and Punjab Their Plans are yet to be finalised

The total Plan outlay for the other States including Union Territories is Rs 20,081 crore for 1989-90 against Rs 18 111 crore for 1988-89

While Andhra Pradesh got the least increase of four per cent, Goa secured the highest increase of 19 57 per cent Besides Andhra Pradesh the other States which secured single digit percentage increase in their Plan outlay were Assam (4 1) Kerala (5 2), Maharashtra (8 64) Madhya Pradesh (8 1) and Guiarat (9 8)

The States other than Goa which got over a 15 per cent increase were Tripura (15 97) Himachal Pradesh (15 38) Karnataka (15 56) Meghalaya (15 38) Manipur (15 92), Jammu and Kashmir (15 56) Delhi (16 22) and West Bengal (17 25) the North Eastern Council (16 22) and Arunachal Pradesh (19 05)

For most of the larger States excepting Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka and West Bengal the percentage increase had been less than average while smaller States, particularly the North Eastern States Jammu and Kashmir and the Union Territories secured a substantial step up

With the 1989-90 annual Plan allocation the Seventh Plan outlay for States is higher by about Rs & 000 crore over the targeted Rs 80 698 crore

India records 8 pc growth rate: India was among the five Asian countries which recorded the fastest growth rate—6 per cent—during 1988 a world economy report of the United Nations said in January 1989. The report noted that India had expanded rapidly in 1988 compared to its growth rate of 2 2 per cent in 1987.

"Countries in South and East Asia in general continued to grow fast in some cases even faster than the high average growth of the 1980s," the report said and named, besides India, South Korea, Malaysia, Thailand and Singapore as the countries which had recorded a growth rate ranging from 6 to 11 per cent

The report said the "bright spots" in the global economic picture last year were a 4 per cent growth of world output and a 7 per cent increase in world trade it, however, noted that trade imbalances among the

major developed countries, the fiscal deficit of the United States and the external debt of developing nations, together with fluctuating foreign exchange and interest rates continued to threaten efforts to stabilise the world economy

Inflation rate: The annual rate of inflation based on the consumer price index (CPI) for industrial workers for October 1988 works out to 9.7 per cent as against 8.2 per cent for September and 8.7 per cent for August and 9.5 per cent in October 1987 and 9.6 per cent for October 1986.

The 67 per cent increase in the index in less than six years has resulted in the erosion of the purchasing power of the rupee by a little over 40 per cent. A rupee is now worth 59 88 paise in terms of its value in 1982.

Education and Employment

Punjab raises age limit for Government jobs: The Punjab Government announced on January 11 1989 major concessions in the State by relaxing the upper age limit by five years for recruitment to various posts in the State services. A decision to this effect was taken at a meeting of the Governor in Council held under the chairmanship of the Governor, Mr S S Ray.

The relaxation, which provides for an opportunity to rehabilitate most of the "misguided youth" in the State, is for one year with effect from January 1 1989

In the case of non-technical posts, the upper age limit for recruitment has been relaxed from 30 years to 35 years for technical and class I, II and III posts from 33 years to 38 years and for class IV posts from 35 years to 40 years

The present relaxation of five years in the case of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes would go up to 10 years with the present decision Candidates belonging to these categories will now be eligible for recruitment up to the age of 40 in the case of non technical services 43 years for technical and class I II and III services and 45 years for class IV services

1988 focus on girls' education. The highlight of 1988 in the field of education was the implementation of the scheme of free education for girls up to class XII According to sources in the Union Ministry for Human Resource Development, massive Central assistance was provided for this purpose

Provision for elementary education was increased (both at the Centre and in the States) from 27 per cent of the total education outlay in 1985-86 to 34 6 per cent in 1988-89 in respect of elementary education

According to the Ministry 256 Navodaya vidyalayas have been opened so far in the revised scheme of non-formal oducation,

2.3 lakh new policy of education (NPE) centres are functioning with a total involvement of 5.7 lakh children in the age group 6-14. Of these centres, 66,000 are exclusively for girls

The scheme of adult education has also been completely revised and a mass mobilisation campaign for literacy was launched on May 5, 1988 by the Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi At present, more than five lakh adult education centres are functioning in the country in all, 92 universities and 2,136 colleges have been sanctioned 25,709 adult education centres

Among other developments is the grant of autonomy to 95 colleges and beginning of new courses by the Indira Gandhi National Open University Some courses such as bachelor's degree in library and information science and a science degree course, diploma courses in computer education, diploma programme in higher education, child psychology and counselling dietetics are in the pipeline

Honours and Awards

Republic Day Awards: Veteran politician, Mr Uma Shankar Dikshit eminent musician Ustad Ali Akbar Khan and renowned agricultural scientist Dr M S Swaminathan have been honoured with the Padma Vibhushan

The nation's highest award "Bharat Ratna" has not been given to anyone this year

Of the 44 awards three are Padma Vibhushan 14 Padma Bhushan and 27 Padma Shri There were three women for the Padma Bhushan and four for the Padma Shri

The list of Padma Bhushan recipients, announced on the occasion of Republic Day on January 25 1989 includes Chairman of India's modern port Nhava Sheva in Bombay Mrs Anna R Malhotra former Editor in Chief of *The Times of India*, Mr Girilal Jain the vocalist from Varanasi, Mrs Girila Devi, well known painter K K Hebber and Chairman cum Managing Director of TISCO Mr Rustomji Hormusji Mody Lord Fenner Brockway of the U K has been posthumously awarded the Padma Bhushan Mr Yoshio Sakurauchi of Japan is also a foreign recipient of Padma Bhushan

Among the Padma Shri awardees are the former Commissioner of Delhi Police Mr Ved Prakash Marwah and the Director General of the Punjab Police Mr K P S Gill The four women recipients of Padma Shri are noted Indo-Anglian writer Mrs. Anita Desai Mrs. Mithu Alur from Bombay for her work among spastics, Mrs. Krishnammal Jagannathan from Tamil Nadu for her social work and Mrs. Lila Feroz Poonawala, for her work in exports.

Gallantry Awards: On the occasion of Republic Day the President has approved the awards of one Sarvottam Yuddh Seva Medal 15 Param Vishisht Seva Medals and one Bar to Param Vishisht Seva Medal to officers of the Armed Forces for their distinguished service of the most exceptional order. In addition, one Mahavir Chakra, 11 Kirti Chakras, 5 Uttam Yuddli Sova Medals, 28 Ati Vishisht Seva Medals, 3 Bar to Ati Vishisht Seva Medals, 12 Vir Chakras, 21 Shaurya Chakras, 14 Yuddh Seva Medals, 21 Vayu Sena Medals, 65 Vishisht Seva Medals and 3 Bar to Vishisht Seva Medals have been awarded to the personnel of the Armed Forces and civilians for their distinguished services.

Deshikottama Award: Baba Amte, social woker of Bharat Jocio Abhijan (knit India) fame, is the recipient of the Deshikottama (the highest degree) conferred on him by the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, also the Chancellor of the Visva Bharati University.

Palme Award: The UN Secretary-General Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, was on January 11, 1989 awarded the \$ 16,000 Olof Palme prize for public service

Inventions and Discoveries

Himalayas keep rising: The Himalayas are rising by a centimetre a year. About 130 million years ago, India parted from Gondwana far to the south and began its race across the Ethys ocean. The Indian fragment finally collided with Asia about 60 million years ago to raise the modern Himalayas, although the process is yet far from complete.

Such is the continuing pressure from the south, says a new book *Himalayas*, that the mountain range is still rising in parts by up to a centimetre a year

The Himalayas are not only one of plate tectonics' most spectacular creations but one of its youngest, says the book written by Blanche Christine Olschak.

Oil contraceptive: Scientists at the National Institute of Nutrition in Hyderabad, who have been studying the edible value of Mahua oil, have discovered an unusual property of this oil that can help the country's population. They have found that Mahua oil is not only edible, but has a reversible contraceptive effect on the male species.

Permanent cure for asthma possible: For the first time, Indian doctors have been able to identify the biochemical reaction responsible for asthma, a finding which they say might provide a lead in development of a permanent cure for the ailment

Following a decade of research on asthmatic and non-asthmatic human beings, as well as detailed animal experiments, a team of researchers from the Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences, New Delhi, working in collaboration with the Patel Chest Institute, has found that in asthmatic patients, a compound called lysophosphatidyl-choline (LPC) is found in high quantities.

LPC belongs to a class of lipids called

phospholipids and is an essential part of all cell membranes. In low amounts, it plays an important role in function, cell receptor regulation and movement of ions across the cell membrane.

In large quantities, it affects the membrane permeability, and permits the entry of high levels of sodium and calcium into the cell. Simultaneously, it inhibits a special kind of mechanism called "pump mechanism" which is responsible for rapid efflux of excess sodium and calcium from the cell.

Megalithic remains found: Archaeological remains of the Megalithic culture dating back to 1,500 to 3,000 years have been found at Embeeram in Alleppey district of Kerala. The remains include two cists burial chambers (tomb consisting of a stone chest covered with stone slabs), earthen pots of various sizes, swords and iron daggers. They were found during a soil excavation at the foot of a lateritic hill at Embeeram at Puliyur village of Chengarinur taluk.

Electricity from city garbage: The country's first pilot plant using garbage to produce electricity is being run successfully for the last six months at Bantala on the eastern outskirts of Calcutta

Devised and run by the Central Mechanical Engineering and Research Institute, Durgapur, the generator uses about 500 kg of garbage, mostly solid leafy wastes, per hour The plant built at a cost of Rs. 10 lakh and financed by Burn Standard Limited can produce five kw of electricity.

The process, termed "anaerobic digestion", produced bio-gas which, in turn, was used to produce electricity. A four-fold benefit of cleaning garbage, generating much-needed electricity, solving dumping problems and providing manure is served by the process.

Miscellany

Birth rate in India declining: Birth rate is gradually declining in India it is due to a massive family planning campaign which has been vigorously pursued over the last several years. However, the birth rate started declining from 1985 when the national average per thousand was 329, next year 326 and in 1987 it had come down to 32.2.

India making biggestwave power station: India is building the world's largest wave power station, using "discarded" British technology The 5 MW station coming up at Ennore, north of Madras, will use technology developed under a British Government research programme which was wound up six years ago due to "commercial unviability", the New Scientist Journal says.

Britain's National Engineering Laboratory (NEL) fighting a battle for survival won the contract to plan the breakwater wave station, designed to form part of the harbour

wall of a large port complex.

NEL's breakwater device, as its name implies, provides the harbour wall as well as the generating device. Waves hit a series of holes in the harbour wall and push air into and out of a turbine generator, which is situated out of water, above chamber. As the waves rise in the sea, the water column in the shaft rises in harmony, forcing a stream of air upwards.

The air emerges from the top of the wall and drives an air turbine as it goes. When the sea level falls into a reservoir in the column, the water inside the shaft falls and air is sucked in to fill the vacuum. Once again this action drives the turbine so that electricity flows

Plsa tower leans further: The leaning tower of Pisa titled over another 1.29 millimetres during 1988. Prof. Giuseppe Toniolo, its custodian, announced in a year-end report in January 1989 that the rate at which the tower's tilt worsened during 1988 was in line with the average since 1932, when efforts to stabilise it made the problem worse.

India's first bone marrow unit: A Bone Marrow Transplant unit (BMT) and a tissue bank opened in Bombay on January 6, 1989 lending hope to hundreds of Leukamik patients in the country

The first BMT in India was done in 1983 at the Tata Memorial Hospital. The patient was an eight-year-old girl suffering from Myeloid Leukemia. She is quite normal and healthy, and doing well in her studies, five years after the treatment. In all, the hospital has carried out transplantation in six patients and four of them are alive and well.

The objective of bone marrow transplant is to destroy the cells in the bone marrow which produce Leukemine cells. This is done by intensive chemotherapy and total body irradiation. The cells in the bone marrow are totally destroyed. Left alone, the patient would succumb to infection as Leucocytes are normally involved in combating the infection.

(Continued from page 26)

Exactly after five months and two weeks of President's rule, elections were held in Nagaland but under a changed political scenario. Following the imposition of President's rule the NNDP, the breakaway group from the Congress (I) and a section of the NPP formed the NPC. They received support, if not materially but morally, from all the national opposition parties who had condemned the Governor's action of imposing President's rule. Now the battle lines were drawn between the Congress and the NPC.

Although it has had to suffer the ignominy following the desertions from the party, the Congress (I) has every reason to feel happy over the current results, especially in the context of the stiff fight the NPC—a combine of the former NNDP, the breakaway Congress (I) group and part of the NPP—had given.



Improve Your Appearance By Following The Fashion

exprission at taste.

In the broadest sense, fashion is man's olde than it is also one of his greatest example of collective achievement, for it is culture created by the convergence of individual expression and popular consensus. Fashion reflects the taste, moud and tone of society more than any design art.

The human body is the basis of all fashion. Sexuality is, logically, a significant influence - it is one of the factors which subconsciously affect the ways in which clothing is used and judged. Clothing is the most intimate form of self expression, we wear whatever makes us feel younger, better, thinner, richor prettier, sleeker, sexier, more artistic, intellectual, rebellious, or whatever suits the image we are trying to promote.

One thing is certain, people now have become very 'dress conscious'. The reasons being their own awareness of the physical self, with a deep rooted desire of looking good, and the education/information of fashions because of media advertising and innovative marketing techniques of fashion houses and boutiques.

Ask a student in college and she would be aware of the coming trends, of the colours, silhouettes, hair styles, foot wear and matching accessories. Many of us keep a track on the international fashion scenario, Pierre Cardin, Bill Blass, Gucci, Guy Laroche, Calvin Kloin, Yves Saint Laurent, all these designers are no longer alien to us, and the fashion houses abroad like Bloomingdales, Harrods, Sears, Valentino, Saks Fifth Avenue, we can count on our finger tips.

Though there are no rules and regulations in fashions but there are a few basic guidelines which a person may follow keeping in mind the trends, practical reasons and the body comfort. Overdressing and underdressing are both undestrable striking the right balance of colours, fabric, and shapes would help onhancing our outlook.

Fashions could be classified into different sections. The foremost being the seasonal factor. Seminer wear, winter wear, rain wear, spring and autumn wear only broadly classify the different seasonal wear each, of the different seasons normally has a different preference of fabrics, colours and silhouettes. Spring/summer has more of pastel colours with light and breathable fabrics, and vice versal for the autumn/winter fashions.

Second general classification is for the fashions as per the 'time of the day' Morning wear (early morning/dawn, to nild morning), afternoon wear (mid day to sunset), Evening wear (after sunset to bed

time), and Night wear (for the sleep time). Day wear is also very greatly influenced by the seasons, but to say in the general terms light pastel shades are used in the morning and afternoon wear with a shift to dark colours for the evening. For the nightwear the most important emphasis is on the soft and condoctable fabrics with loose and free silbouettes, preferably in softer shades.

Third classification is more commonly used and it differentiates the garments $\operatorname{clc}(\kappa^{\dagger})_{f}$, in accordance to their functional aspect, like sportswear, swim-wear, casual

wear, formal wear, dance wear, etc Another similar classification is done, for the specific occasion or place like party wear, bridal wear, loisure wear, office wear

We could further classify the garments by the materials used to make it and also on the specified use of it. Leather garments rubber garments, fire fighting garments, under water diving gear are a few examples.

Though difficult to believe but fashions do also revolve in a cycle, going from one extreme to the other. Tight body hugging clothes give way to smart and neatly dressed perfect fits and then they move on to Baggies and loose fits. After some time period this cycle is reversed from loose-medium, and to tight. Take the example, compare your present clothes to those styles of 1950's. Well they are identical because, we have adopted the same baggies of our grandfathers and have completed a full cycle within a span of 25–30 years.

We in India have had the good fortune of inheriting from our ancestors a rich treasure trove of an excellent collection of designs in garments and accessories that offers to us a readymade or easily adaptable solution to all our fashion needs

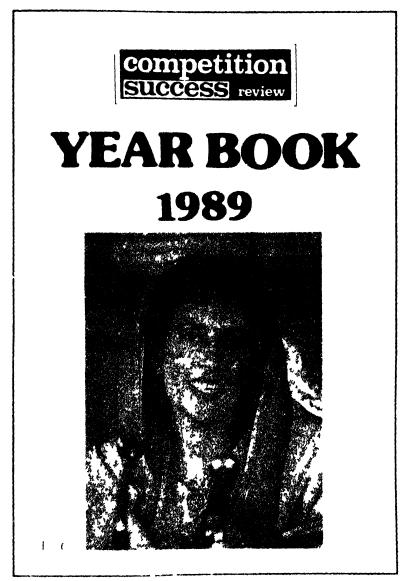
One of the oldest and the most popular of the Indian fashion is the same which comes in the various different fabrics like silks, chiffon, georgettes, notion, voils with a wide array of different styles, weaves, dyes, prints and in some of the most dazzling of fancy embroidery handworks Some of the other traditional Indian costumes are salwaar kameez, churidar kurta, lehnga -choli, which, remain a part of the Indian society from times immemorial The western influences started reflecting on the Indian fashions only a few decades ago in which a few of the conservative western ctyles were adopted by the Indians. Now in the present time we see that the Indian women feel at ease in Trousers, Baggies, Skirts, Jumpsuits, Tishirts, Slacks, Tops and many other western dresses

Designs today are more and more influenced by the west, even Indian traditional dresses are also being altered on the western looks. The preference for these western styles is because of their convenience comfort and easy maintenance apart from other psychological reasons.

Every person wants to look good, and the knowledge of fashions can help a great deal to keep one 'up ahead' with this fast changing world. On the other hand it is also not advisable to follow the fashions blindly Choose and solect your clothings as per your liking, comfort, personality and your individualistic style, keeping in mind the general fashion guidelines.

---Ravi Malhotra

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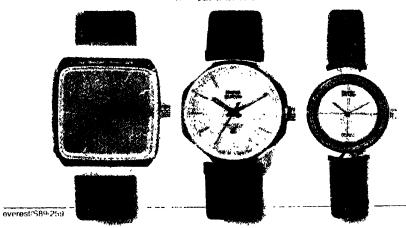
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Constitution Of India

Prof. (Dr.) M.V. PYLEE Former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cochin

The Machinery Of Government In The States

The machinery of the Government in the States is organised on the same pattern as that of the Union Government As in the Union, the Government in the States is based on the parliamentary model. The head of a State is called the Governor who is the constitutional head as the President is for the Union The chief of State EGovernment is called the Chief Minister who is the counterpart in the State of the Prime Minister of India There is a Council of Ministers for each of the States as in the Union Government activities are divided mainly on a functional basis and grouped together as distinct departments, each of which is placed under a Minister just as the various ministries at the Centre The organisation of the State legislature is also more or less on the model of the Indian Parliament. In the judicial field, the High Court occupies the same position within the State as the Supreme Court does for the whole of India Thus, the State Government is almost a true copy of the Union Government within the jurisdiction of each State This helps the States to draw thu example and inspiration from the working of the Union Government in almost every field of its activity

The Governor

The executive power of the State is vested in the Governor who is appointed by the President and who holds office during the pleasure of the President The vesting of the entire executive power of the State in the Governor shows that he occupies the same constitutional position within the State as the President does with respect to the Governor holds office for a period of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office

The qualifications for appointment as a Governor are simple and few. He should be a citizen of India and must have completed the age of thirty five years. The Governor cannot be a member of either House of Parliament or of a State legislature. Nor can he hold any other office of profit. He is entitled to a free official residence, a regular monthly salary and other allowances. At present, his salary is fixed at Rs. 11,000 per month. His salary and allowances cannot be reduced during his term of office. These are charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State and, as such, are non-votable.

to make and subscribe, in the presence of the Chiof Justice of the High Court of the State, an oath of affirmation to preserve, protect and defond the Constitution

Powers and Functions of the Governor

The executive power of the State is vested in the Governor who is empowered to exercise it either directly or through officers subordinate to him. And the executive power of the State extends to all matters on which the State legislature has the power to make laws in the discharge of his responsibilities as the head of the State, the Governor exercises functions similar to those of the President as the head of the Union He appoints the Chief Minister and other members of the Council of Ministers who hold office during his pleasure. He allocates the business of the Government among the Ministers and makes rules for the more convenient transaction of such business. All executive actions of the State Government are taken in his name. In the State of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, it is the special responsibility of the Governor to see that a Minister is placed in charge of tribal welfare in Assam, the Governor is given certain special powers with respect to the administration of the tribal areas as provided in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution

Like the President, who has the power of pardon, the Governor too is empowered to grant pardons. This applies to all persons convicted of any offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the State extends.

In the legislative field, the Governor has considerable powers. He is an integral part of the State legislature. He convenes the State legislature, addresses it in person or sends messages to it, and can proregue or dissolve it. During every financial year, he causes the budget to be laid before the House Demands for grants in the legislature can be made only on his recommendation Every bill that is passed by the State legislature has to be presented to the Governor for his assent. The Governor has three alternatives before him with respect to such a bill. He may give his assent to it, in which case it becomes law Or, ne may return it to the legislature with a suggesting alterations message modifications. The Governor has, however, no power to return a money bill Or, again, he may preserve the bill for the assent of the President if, in his opinion, it contains provisions which might endanger the position envisaged for the High Court under the Constitution

The Governor has also the spocial legislative power of promulgating ordinances during the recess of the State legislature, if he is satisfied that there exist circumstances which make it necessary for him to take immediate action. But with respect to three matters, the Governor is prohibited from promulgating ordinances without prior instructions from the President These are

- (1) if the ordinance contains provisions which if embodied in a bill, would require the previous sanction of the President for introduction in the State legislature, or
- (2) if the Governor would have deemed it necessary to reserve a bill containing the same provisions for the consideration of the President, or
- (3) If an Act of the State legislature containing the same provisions would be invalid without the assent of the President.

Every ordinance promulgated by the Governor has the same force and effect as an Act of the State legislature but if the ordinance is not upheld by the legislature, when it reassembles then it becomes invalid. The Governor is empowered to withdraw the ordinance any time he likes. The ordinance will be invalid if it has provisions which would not be valid if enacted in an Act of the State legislature to which the Governor gives his assent.

During the period of emorgency the Governor comes into his own as the real head of the executive in the State. With the proclamation of an emergency by the President the entire. State administration comes directly under the control of the Union Boing the "man on the spot" and the "agent" of the Union Government in the State, the Governor during the period of emergency, takes over the reins of administration directly into his own hands and runs the State with the aid of the Civil Sorvices.

The Governor and the Council of Ministers

In the exercise of all his functions, except when he is expressly required to act in his discretion, the Governor is aided and

advised by a Council of Ministers headed by a Chief Minister But if there is a conflict of opinion between the Governor and the ministry as to whether or not a particular matter falls within the scope of the Governor's discretionary power, the decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final Further, the validity of anything done by the Governor cannot be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion Although the Governor has to act on the advice of the Ministers, the question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered by the Ministers to the Governor cannot be enquired into by any court,

The Governor appoints the Chief Minister and on the advice of the Chief Minister he appoints the other Ministers. The Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor The Ministers are collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State just as the Union Ministers are responsible to the Lok Sabha. The Governor administers the oath of office to each Minister before he enters upon his office The Governor can appoint as Minister a person who is not a member of the State legislature at the time of appointment. But such a Minister should become a member of the legislature within six months after entering upon his office.

We have already noticed that all executive action of the State Government is taken in the nanio of the Governor. In this connection, the Governor is authorised to make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the State Government He is also empowered to allocate among Ministers the business of the Government except where he is expected to act in his discretion. It is the duty of the Chief Minister as the head of the Council of Ministers to communicate to the Governor all decisions of the Council relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation. He has also to furnish any information which the Governor calls for and which is connected with any administrative or logislative matter of the State Again, it is the duty of the Chief Man ,ter to place before the Council, if the Governor so requires, any matter on which a decision has been taken. by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council

Those provisions of the Constitution vest in the Governor a fairly long list of powers which, if taken on their face value, will add up to formidable proportions. Yet by the very nature of his office, the Governor is only a constitutional head of the State. This means that although he is the "chief executive", in the exercise of his functions, the real power lies in the hands of the Council of Ministers. This was pointed out again and again by authoritative spokesmen in the Constituent Assembly

Interpreting the scope of the provision that "the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor,* B. R.

Ambedkar said: "I have no doubt that it is the intention of this Constitution that the ministry shall hold office during such time as it holds the confidence of the majority. It is on this principle that the Constitution will work. The reason why we have not so expressly stated it is because it has not been stated in that fashion or in those terms in any of the constitutions which lays down a parliamentary system of Government "During pleasure" is always understood to mean that the "pleasure" shall not continue notwithstanding the fact that the ministry has lost the confidence of the majority; it is presumed that the Governor will exercise his "pleasure" in dismissing the ministry and, therefore, it is unnecessary to differ from what I may say the stereotypod phraseology which is used in all responsible Governments *

It is difficult to think of a Governor under a fully responsible system of Government established on the broadest possible popular basis, to behave in an authoritarian manner when a cabinet composed of popular ministers, collectively responsible to the legislature, is to aid and advise the Governor in the discharge of his functions. Occasions are almost non-existent for him to overrule them or act in a manner contrary to their advice Nevertheless, a careful reading of the constitutional provisions and an appreciation of them in the perspective of the totality of constitutional scheme, will show that the Governor is not a mere figurehead but a functionary designed to play a vital role in the administration of the affairs of the State

The occasions which will give such an opportunity to the Governor to act in his discretion appear to be the following:

- (1) the selection of a Chief Minister prior to the formation of a Council of Ministers.
 - (2) dismissal of a ministry.
- (3) dissolution of the Legislative Assembly,
- (4) asking information from the Chief Minister relating to legislative and administrative matters,
- (5) asking the Chief Minister to submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council,
- (6) refusing to give assent to a bill passed by the legislature and sending it back for reconsideration.
- (7) reserving a bill passed by the State legislature for the assent of the President,
- (8) seeking instructions from the President before promulgating an ordinance dealing with certain matters;
- (9) advising the President for the proclamation of emergency, and
- (10) in the case of Governor of Assam, certain administrative matters connected with the tribal areas and settling disputes between the Government of Assam and the district council (of an autonomous district) with respect to mining royalties.

(Continued from page 53) and to rectify them.

A vast country like India does not lack in talent, there are thousands of Indians whose talent if tapped and trained properly may achieve sporting excellence. The biggest drawback is proper coaching. Our training methods leave a lot to be desired

The situation of sports in schools is very depressing Though most schools have a physical education teacher, and a few fortunate ones can boast of playgrounds and necessary equipment, the toacher is mostly given the job of maintaining discipline and the sports hour is utilised for relaxation by the students. What is required is a dedicated skilled teacher who has the ability to introduce all games to his students Regular inter-school, inter-district tournaments should be held. It would be a great achievement if each city has a sporting club with specialised coaches for all games. These should take in the cream from among the talent and coach them to greater heights of competence Regular national competitions will rouse interest among others, and above all, a will in the participants to improve and he the best.

Another factor for our meagre success is our education system Teachers and parents frown upon participation in games at the cost of education A good education guarantees a docent living. Hence parents are loath to allow their children to pursue sport. The talent of so many unknown Indians has been rusted in educational institutions whose strict and formidable curriculum leaves no time for sports. A stipend given to members of sports clubs and security of jobs will definitely improve the situation Our dismal performance at Seoul calls not for tears, but a revolution in our sporting traditions

Prize Winners In Essay Contest-406

First Prize Winner:

Vipul Srivastava, C29/61 1, Virlya Niwas,

Maldahia, Varanasi

Second Prize Winner:

Ms Aparna Dave,

E16/4, Kanchanbagh, Hyderabad

Other Commendable Contributors: Raktimanu Dass, Guwahati, Miss Sujatha Namboodiri, Bhilai, Sanjay Narayan, Muzaffarpur, Mrs. Sreela P. Nair, Trivandrum, Awadhesh Jha, Muzaffarpur, Rituraj, Muzaffarpur, Deepak Kumar Shrivastava, New Delhi, George John Prasad. Kothamangalam Miss Beena Samuel, Bhopal, Suren Pradhan, Darjeeling, A.L. Vijaya Kumar, Visakhapatnam, Miss C S Sowmya, Trivandrum; Lalatendu Das, Keenjhar, G. Madhu Sudan Reddy, Secunderabad Miss Rachna Hariya, Bhopal; Gopal Krishna Ajmerla, Sambalpur; Miss Preeti Srivastava, Bhubaneshwar, Aseem Haruray, Surguja, Miss Sai Sudha Narayanan, Bombay; Bira Kishore Sahoo, Keonihar; Rajesh K. Saini, Jalandhar; Ms. Jayanti Aditya Choudhury, Calcutta; Sudripto De, New Delhi, Asim Kumar Mishra, Varanası; Miss Pooja Batra, New Delhi, Dilip Kumar Pathak, Boleng; Miss Preeti Garg, Jaipur, C.V.S. Raghava, Hyderabad.

Data Analysis And Analytical Reasoning

Directions: Questions 1-5 are based on the information given in the following paragraph about the financial status of Mahindra Ugine Steel Company Ltd. Analyse the paragraph carefully before answering the questions:

The directors of Mahindra Ugine Steel Company Ltd. have announced issue of bonus shares in the ratio of one share for every two existing shares of the company and have, also, recommended equity dividend of 20 per cent and an additional silver jubilee equity dividend of 5 per cent totalling to Rs. 1 83 crore against 20 per cent amounting to Rs. 1.46 crore in the previous year.

The company's gross turnover during the year ended June 30 last has risen to Rs. 97.07 crore from Rs. 88.17 crore in the previous year. This improvement mainly stems from an increase in the tonnage of finished steel sold from 62,846 to 66,530 tonnes Profit before interest and depreciation is Rs. 14.80 crore (Rs. 15 23 crore). After interest (Rs. 3.13 crore) and depreciation (Rs. 3.74 crore) profit for the year is Rs 7 93 crore. After providing for a higher tax liability of Rs 2 97 crore (Rs 0 63 crore), the profit after tax amounts to Rs. 4 96 crore (Rs 4 95 crore)

Taking into account the profit and loss account surplus carried forward from the previous year. Rs 172 92 lakh, investment allowance reserve written back---Rs 11 25 lakh and other miscellaneous adjustments, the amount available for appropriation has amounted to Rs. 6 44 crore (Rs. 6.30 crore).

The dividends proposed will absorb Rs. 1.94 crore and after transfer of Rs 2.75 crore to the general reserve (Rs 3 crore) the balance carried forward in the profit and loss account works out to Rs. 75.65 lakh (Rs. 172.92 lakh)

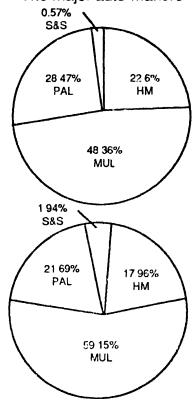
- Q. 1. The gross tumover of the company during the present year is what per cent of the equity capital of the company?
- (a) 13 26% (b) 1060 87% (c) 10.61% (d) 1326%
- Q. 2. Which of the following showed the maximum percentage change in the current financial year as compared to the previous year?
- (a) Gross tumover (b) Tonnage of finished steel sold (c) Profit after tax (d) Profit before interest and depreciation
- Q. 3. The tax liability of the company (assuming it to be on the gross turnover) has increased by nearly
 - (a) 3,06% (b) 2.35% (c) 2.06% (d) 1.63%
 - Q. 4. If there was no depreciation and the

amount of depreciation was paid as dividend to equity shareholders, the total dividend this year would have been

- (a) 46% (b) 71% (c) 76.10% (d) 81 10%
- Q. 5. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (a) The average price per tonne of finished steel has increased by nearly 4% (b) The dividend is 20% of the profit after tax (c) Profit before interest and depreciation is nearly 5% of the gross turnover (d) The dividend of a shareholder holding 200 shares of Rs 10 each is Rs 400.

Directions: The pie-charts given below depict—the percentage of cars manufactured by the major Indian auto-makers during 1985-86 and 1986-87. Answer questions 6-10 based on the data given in these pie-charts:

The major auto-makers



- S&S SIPANI & SMPL
- PAL Premier Automobiles Limited
- HM Hindustan Motors
- MUL Maruti Udyog Limited

Q. 6, If the number of cars produced by M/s Premier Automobiles Limited per month remained the same (2000 per month), the number of cars produced by Maruti Udyog Limited per year has increased in 1986-87

- by nearly
- (a) 2060 (b) 12628 (c) 24680 (d) None of the above
- Q. 7. Assuming that the total number of cars produced in both the years is the same the minimum percentage change in the number of cars produced occurred for
- (a) Maruti Udyog Ltd. (b) Premier Automobiles (c) Hindustan Motors (d) SIPANI and SMPL
- Q. 8. If the car production of different companies changes every year at half of the rate of change of the previous year during 1989-90, Maruti Udyog will account for of the total cars produced?
- (a) 83.33% (b) 71.3% (c) 69 4% (d) None of these
- Q. 9. If the average prices of cars produced by Premier Automobiles Limited, Hindustan Motors and Maruti Udyog Limited are in the ratio 10:11:9, their total sales during 1986-87 are in the ratio
- (a) 10 19:43 (b) 18 20:48 (c) 10 11 9 (d) 10:9.24
- Q. 10. If Hindustan Motors produces 30% of its cars with diesel engines and its production of such cars in 1986-87 was 5100, how many cars were produced by all manufacturers in this year?
 - (a) 94655 (b) 28396 (c) 68420 (d) 46628

Directions: The following data is about the persons killed in industrial accidents in a country over a period of 10 years. Study the data carefully and answer questions 11-15:

Persons killed in Industrial accidents

Year	Total persons killed	Persons kıllad ın coal mines
1971	1290	320
1972	1220	280
1973	1105	190
1974	1300	250
1975	1540	310
1976	930	150
1977	1154	285
1978	1250	115
1979	900	108
1980	1350	270

- Q. 11. Which year showed the maximum percentage increase in the number of persons killed in coal mines over the preceding year?
 - (a) 1974 (b) 1975 (c) 1977 (d) 1980
- Q. 12. Which year shows the maximum decrease in the number of persons killed in industrial accidents over the preceding year?
- (a) 1972 (b) 1973 (c) 1976 (d) None of these
 - Q. 13. In which year the maximum number

of persons were killed in industrial accidents other than those killed in coal mines?

(a) 1972 (b) 1973 (c) 1975 (d) 1979

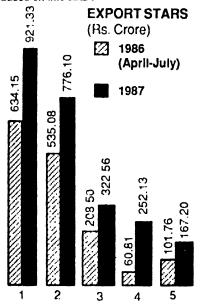
Q. 14. The difference between the percentages of the persons killed in coal mines and the total persons killed in 1973 and 1976 is

(a) 17 2% (b) 16 1% (c) 11% (d) 1 1%

Q. 15. The decrease in the total number of persons killed in coal mines during 1976-1980 over 1971 1975 is

(a) 372 (b) 252 (c) 422 (d) None of these

Directions: The diagram given below gives the export figures for the years 1986 and 1987 for the period April-July for five different items. Answer questions 16-20 based on this data:



1. Textiles (including Coir, Jute & Readymade Garments)

- 2. Gems & Jewellery
- 3. Leather & Leather Manufactures
- 4. Petroleum Products
- 5. Marine Products

Q. 16. If the price of Goms and Jewellery increased on the average by 10% from 1986 1987, the per cent increase in the weight of Gems and Jewellery exported in 1987 was

(a) 52% (b) 49% (c) 44% (d) 40 2%

Q. 17. The average increase in exports per item in 1987 is closest to the increase in exports of

(a) Leather p aducts (b) Petroleum products (c) Marine products (d) Gems and Jewellerv

Q. 18. The per cent increase in exports in 1987 to that in 1986 was

(a) 22 77% (b) 42 77% (c) 58 37% (d) 63 67%

Q. 19. If total exports are 625% of the total imports, what is the difference between imports and exports in 1987?

827 77 crore (a) 1463 59 crore (b) (c) 1926 64 crore (d) None of these

Q. 20. The marine exports increased by per cent of the total exports of all the five items?

(a) 0.96 (b) 0 84 (c) 0 62 (d) 0 24

ANSWERS

1. (d) Total equity dividend = (20 + 5) % of the equity capital = 1.83 crore

: Equity capital = 1.83 x 100 crore

= 7.32 crore

Gross turnover = 97.07 crore

= 1326% of 7.32 crore

2. (a) Percentage change in

Gross turnover = $\frac{89}{88.17}$ x 100 = 10.09%

Tonnage of finished steel sold $= \frac{3684}{62846} \times 100 = 5.86\%$

Profit after tax = $\frac{0.01}{4.95}$ x 100 = 0.202%

and profit before interest and depreciation = $\frac{-0.43}{15.23}$ x 100 = -2.82%

3. (b) Tax liability in the previous year

 $\frac{0.63}{88.17} \times 100 = 0.714\%$

Tax liability in the current year

 $= \frac{297}{97.07} \times 100 = 306\%$

∴ Increase in porcentage = 3 06 - 0 714

= 2.346 ≈ 2 35%

4. (c) . Total dividend = (1.83 + 3.74)crore = 5 57 crore

Total equity capital = 7.32 crore (See Q. 1)

 \therefore required percentage = $\frac{557}{732}$ x 100

5. (a) Average price per tonne in the previous year

= Rs. $\frac{88 \cdot 17}{62846}$ crore \approx Rs 14030

Average price por tonne in the current year = $\frac{97.07}{66530}$ crore \approx Rs 14,590

Percentage increase = $\frac{056}{1.403}$ x 100

4% (correct)

(b) is incorrect because the dividend is 25% of the gross turnover

(c) is correct (See Q 2)

(d) is incorrect because dividend of a shareholder in this case would be Rs 500

6. (c) Total number of cars produced by Maruti Udyog Limited in 1985-86

24000 x 48 36 = 40767 28 47

Total number of cars produced by Maruti Udyog Limited in 1986-87

24000 x 59 15 = 65449 21 69

Increase in production = 24682

7. (c) Percentage change in production

Maruti Udyog ' imited = $\frac{10.79}{48.36}$ x 100

Premier Automobiles Limited

 $=\frac{6.78}{28.47} \times 100 = 23.81\%$

Hindustan Motors = $\frac{464}{226}$ x 100

SIPANI and SMPL = $\frac{137}{0.57}$ x 100

8. (b) : Change in product of cars by MUL in 1986-87 = 22.31%

1987-88 = 11.15% (half of 22.31%) Production in 1987-88

 $= 59.15 \left(\frac{111.15}{100} \% \right) = 65.74\%$

Increase in production in 1988-89 = 5.57% (half of 11 15%)

Production in 1988-89 $= 65.74 \times \frac{105.57}{100} = 69.4\%$

Increase in 1989-90 = 2.78% (half of

Production in 1989-90

$$= 69.4 \times \frac{102.78}{100} = 71.336\%$$

9. (d) : Suppose the average prices of cars produced by PAL, HM and MUL be 10x, 11x and 9x respectively.

The number of these cars sold are respectively in the ratio of 21 7, 18 and 59 respectively.

Therefore, the total sales are in the ratio of 217, 198 and 531 = 20 18 48 obtained by dividing the above numbers by 11

(a) Total number of cars (with diesel engines) produced by Hindustan Motors in

$$1986-87 = \frac{5100}{30} \times 100 = 17000$$

 Total number of such cars produced by all the four manufacturers in 1986 87

11. (d) Percentage increase in the

number of persons killed in coal mines in
$$\frac{60}{190}$$
 x $\frac{60}{190}$ x $\frac{100}{190}$ = 31 58%

$$1975 = \frac{60}{250} \times 100 = 24\%$$

$$1975 = \frac{60}{250} \times 100 = 24\%$$

$$1977 = \frac{135}{150} \times 100 = 90\%$$

$$1980 = \frac{162}{108} \times 100 = 150\%$$

12. (c) Decrease in the number of persons killed in industrial accidents in

1972 = 1290 - 1220 = 70

1973 - 1220 - 1105 = 115

1976 = 1540 - 930 = 610

1979 = 1250 - 900 = 350 13. (c) The required number for different

years is as follows 1971 1290 - 320 = 970, 1972 940, 1973 915, 1974 1050, 1975 1230, 1976. 780, 1977 869, 1978 1135, 1979 . 792,

1980 1080 14. (d) Percentage in 1973

Percentage in 1976

$$=\frac{150}{930} \times 100 = 1613\%$$

Difference = 1 06% = 1 1%

15. (c) Number of people killed in coalmines accidents during 1976 80 = 928 and during 1971-75 = 1350

Decrease = 422

16. (c) . Total exports in 1986

= Rs 1540 3 crore

Total exports in 1987 = Rs 2439 32 crore Suppose y gm of Gems and Jewellery are exported in 1986

Then average price per gm in 1986

(Continued on page 90)



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SECRETARY GENERAL

Objective General Knowledge

Combined Defence Services Examination, October 1988

Q. 91. Which of the	following	are	correctly
matched?	•		•

natcl	hed?	-
Lis	st/	List II
1.	Lord Dalhousie	Doctrine of Lapse
2.	Lord Bentinck	Abolition of
		Sati System
3.	Lord Clive	Annexation of
		Punjab
4.	Lord	Partition of
	Ellenhorough	Rengel

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3 (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- Q. 92. Who is the winner of the 1988 Wimbledon men's singles title?
- (a) Boris Becker (b) Ivan Lendl (c) Jimmy Connors (d) Stefan Edberg
- Q. 93. The Reform Movement among the Muslims started by Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan is known as
- (a) Aligarh Movement (b) Wahabi Movement (c) Khilafat Movement (d) Sufi Movement
- Q. 94. Which of the following are the characteristics of gamma radiations?
- 1. They can easily pass through the human body causing immense biological damage, 2. Their speed is much less than that of light, 3. They are not deflected by electric and magnetic fields, 4. Their ionising power is very high.
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3 (c) 2 and 3 (d) 2 and 4
- Q. 95. Which of the following events was connected with the suspension of Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920-22?
 - (a) Sickness of Gandhyi (b) Violence at Chauri-Chaura (c) Split in the Indian National Congress (d) Repression by the British
 - Q. 96. The urban population of India is about
 - (a) 270 millions (b) 210 millions (c) 160 millions (d) 70 millions
 - Q. 97. Lord Munroe introduced the
 - (a) Zamindari system (b) Ryotwarı system (c) Jagırdari system (d) Mahalwarı system
 - Q. 98. The recent Pre-Olympic Hockey Tournament at Naırobi was won by
 - (a) India (b) Kenya (c) Pakistan (d) Soviet Union
 - Q. 99. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?
 - (a) Amrit Bazar Patrika Amritsar (b) The Hindu — Allahabad (c) Kesari — Poona
 - (d) Young India New Delhi

 Directions: Questions 100 to 112
 - Observations: Questions 100 to 112 consist of two lists labelled List I and List II. You have to correctly match items under List I with those under List II.

Q. 100.

List I List II
Minerals Chief Regions of

Happy News! CSR publishes latest Objective General Knowledge Papers every month

			GI.	<i>y</i>		
_				M	ineral Extrac	tion
	A	Coal	1	١.	Maharashtr	
					Madhya Pra	idesh
		Petroleum	-	2	Chota Nagp	
		Manganes		3.	Bihar-Benga	
	D	Mica	4	1	Maharashtr	8-
					Karnataka	
				5	Assam-Guja	arat
		Α	_	3	С	D
	(a)			5	1	2
	(p)			i	3	4
	(c)			5	3	1
	(d)		3	3	4	2
	Q.	101.			_	
		Discovery			Discover	
		Radioactiv			1. Planck	
		Ponodic Ta			2. Thoms	
		Quantum 1 X-Rays	neo	ıry	3 Ruther 4 Mende	
	U.	х-маув			5 Roentg	
					6 Beoque	
		A		3	C	D
	(a)		_	5	4	1
	(b)	•		1	1	5
	(c)	, -		3	4	1
	(d			4	6	5
	à.	102.			_	-
	_	Place		Po	ower-Project	S
	A	Kalpakkan	1 1	1	Thermal por	
		•			project	
	В	Calcutta	2	2	Nuclear pov	ver
					project	
	C	Koyna	3	3	Tidal power	
					project	
	D	Bhavnaga	r 4	4	Hydro powe	er
				_	project	_
		A	_	В	C	D
	(a			3	4	2
	(þ			3	1	4
	(C			1	4	3
	(d		;	3	4	1
		103.	to-		Head in Fa	din-
A	Ar	anemome	ter	1.	Used in fin out humidi	
_		anoraid		2	Finding ou	
B		n aneroid		~	highest an	
	90	rometer			lowest tem	
					ture of air	ho.a.
_	ς.			2	Cinding ou	• wind

Finding out wind

Finding out wind

Measuring atmos

pheric pressure

speed

direction

C. Six's thermo-

D. Wet and dry

bulb hygrometer

meter

		D		D
4-1	A	В	C	3
(a)	1	4	2	
(b)	2	5	4	1
(c)	4	1	2	3
(d)	3	5	2	1
Q. 104				
A Bay	of Benga	1	1 Arctic Ocea	เก
B. Balt	ic Sea		2. Pacific Oce	an
C. Gulf	of Alaska	1	3 Atlantic Oc	ean
D Bea	ufort Sea		4. Indian Ocea	an
	A	В	С	D
(a)	2	1	3	4
(b)	4	3	ī	2
(c)	4	1	ż	3
	4	3	2	1
(d)	•	3	2	1
Q. 105				
	ial Activity	y	Industrial Cen	tr o
A Text			1 Ludhiana	
	and Stee	1	2 Sındrı	
C Fert			Rourkela	
D Che	mical		4 Baroda	
			5 Pune	
	Α	В	С	D
(a)	4	5	2	1
(b)	1	3	2	4
(c)	5	3	2	1
(d)	3	2	4	5
Q. 106.	-	_	~	3
	sations	ш	eadquarters	
A, ILO	sauoris	1	Rome	
	eco			
B UNE		3	Geneva	
C IBRI				^
D FAC			Washington D	
	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	3	4	1
(c)	3	4	1	2
(d)	4	1	2	3
Q. 107.				
Players		G	ames played b	y thom
A. Mike	Tyson	1	l Billiards	
B Bori	s Becker	2	? Cricket	
C Gee	t Sethi	3	3 Football	
D Mike	Gatting	4	4. Boxing	
	_		Tennis	
	Α	В	С	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	4	5	1	2
(c)	1	2 5 3 2	2	4
(d)	3	2	1	5
Q. 108	_	_	•	•
A Red		1	Beta vulgaris	
	ar beet		Daucus carote	
C Can	an Jour			
		3		
n 2Me	et potato		Raphanus sat	
4-1	A	В	C	D
(a)	4	1	3	2
(b)	4	2	3	1
(c)	4	1	2	3
(d)	2	1	3	4
Q. 109				
A Mal			Plasmodium	
B. Sma	alipox	2	. Bacterium	

C Goitre		3 \	3 Virus		
D Le	prosy	4 1	odine		
	A	8	С	Į.	
(a)	;	3	2	4	
(b)	1	3	4	2	
(c)	1	4	3	2	
(d)	2	3	4	1	
Q. 11	0.				
20lunoi.	is places	The	ur importa	nce	

Their importance Baijnath Famous Jain temples in Rajasthan Dham Famous Shri Krishna Sarnath tomple in Maharashtra Famous Shiva temple Dilwara of Bihar

Lord Buddha preached D Badrinath 4 his first sermon Famous Vishnu temple

which every Hindu would like to visit

	Α	В	С	D
(a)	3	4	1	5
(b)	5	2	3	4
(c)	2	3	4	1
(d)	4	1	5	2
Q. 11	1.			

Scientist Theory A Woismann 1. Germ plasm theory B Darwin Natural selection 2 theory C De Vnes 3 Mutation theory

D Lamarck 4 Orthogenesis theory Inheritance of acquired character theory

	Α	В	С	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	1	2	3	5
(c)	2	3	5	4
(d)	2	3	4	5
Q. 11	2.			
W	ildli fe	State		

• • • •				
san	ctuary	they occur		
A. Gi	forest	t 1 Assam		
B Da	Dachigam 2 Uttar Pradesh		:h	
C. Ka	zıranga	3 Gu	3 Gujarat	
D Ba	ındıpur	4 Ka	l Karnataka	
	-	5 Jai	mmu & Ka	ashmir
	A	В	С	D
(a)	1	2	5	4
16.5	2			r

(b) 3 (c) (d) Directions: Questions 113 to 120

consist of two statements, one lebelled the 'Assertion (A)' and the other labelled the 'Reason (R)'. You have to examine these two statements carefully and decide if the Assertion and the Reason are individually true and if so, whether the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. Select your answers as (a) if both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A; (b) If both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A; (c) if A is true but R is false; (d) 1. A is false but R is true.

Q. 113. Assertion (A): The solar spectrum consists of a bright coloured continuous spectrum interspersed with dark lines

Reason (R): The solar radiation undergoes selective absorption in the solar atmosphere before reaching earth.

Memory Retention Contest ANNOUNCEMENT

We are glad to announce a unique contest for the candidates appearing at the Probationary Officers Examination to be conducted by the Banking Service Recruitment Board, Guwahati, in March 1989 You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the objective type tests, viz., Test of Reasoning, English Language, Numerical Ability and Clerical Aptitude separately which you can recollect and send the same to us. The three candidates who recollect the

Q. 114. Assertion (A): Shivaji's system of administration was largely borrowed from the administrative practices of the Deccani

Reason (R): The most important Minister of Shivaji was Peshwa

States

Q. 115. Assertion (A): A running refrigerator can cool a room if the door of the refrigerator is kept open and it is placed in the middle of the room

Reason (R): A refrigerator cools the room by taking heat away from it.

Q. 116. Assertion (A): Extensive sandy deserts do not experience regular rainfall.

Reason (R): Date palm is one of the few trees that can grow in sandy waterless deserts

Q. 117. Assertion (A): Mitochondria is known as powerhouse of cell,

Reason (R): Synthesis of ATP occurs in Mitochondria which is stored as chemical energy in cell

Q. 118. Assertion (A): Japan holds a very high place in the world production of steel

Reason (R): Like the United States and the Soviet Union, Japan has large deposits

Q. 119. Assertion (A): The Salt Agitation was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930

Reason (R): Mahatma Gandhi's object was to defy the salt law regulations

Q. 120. Assertion (A): The growth of rice plant is better when it is cultivated along with blue-green algae

Reason (R): Blue-green algae increase soil fertility through nitrogen fixation.

ANSWERS

91	(b)	92	(d)	93	(a)	94	(b)
95	(b)	96	(c)	97	(b)	98	(a)
99	(c)	10C	(a)	101	(b)	102	(c)
103	(d)	104	(d)	105	(b)	106	(p)
107	(b)	108	(c)	109	(b)	110	(a)
111.	(b)	112	(d)	113	(a)	114	(b)
115	(d)	116	(b)	117.	(a)	118	(c)
119	(h)	120	(a)				

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Rajeev Kumar Sodana, s/o W O S Kumar,

maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Decision of the Editonal Board will be final Entries should be addressed to the Editor, Competition Review Private Limited, 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008. Last date for receipt of entries is March 31, 1989.

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(Continued from page 86)

$$=\frac{1540 \text{ 3}}{\text{y}} \text{ crore}$$

$$= \frac{15403}{y} \text{ crore}$$
Average price per gm in 1987}
$$= \text{Rs } 11 \times \frac{15403}{y} \text{ crore}$$
Amount exported in 1987}
$$= \frac{243932 \times y}{11 \times 1540.3} \approx 144 \text{ y gm}$$

$$= \frac{17.(h)}{4} \text{ Average in present in }$$

17. (b) Average increase in exports per item in 1986

$$= \frac{2439\ 32 - 1540\ 3}{5} = 179\ 8\ \text{crore}$$

This is closest to the increase in exports of petroleum products which is 191 32 crore

18. (c) Percentage increase

$$= \frac{2439 \ 32 - 1540 \ 3}{1540 \ 3} \times 100$$
$$= \frac{899 \ 02}{1540 \ 3} \times 100 = 58 \ 37\%$$

 $= \frac{89902}{15403} \times 100 = 5837\%$ 19. (a) Total exports in 1987 = 243932 crore which is 62 5% or $\frac{5}{8}$ of the total imports. Thus total imports

.. difference between imports and exports = Rs. 1463.59 crore

Percentage in 1987 = $\frac{167.2}{2439.32}$ x 100

= 685%

.: required increase = 0.24%

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Word Power



OBJECTIVE TYPE

Against each key word are given five suggested meanings. Choose the word or phrase which is opposite in meaning to the key word.

- (1) Fable—A: myth. B: truth. C: to speak falsely. D: fabricate, E: annoying,
- (2) Fabulous—A unusual. B: marvellous. C: fictional. D: noteworthy, E: usual.
- Facsimile—A: reproduction. B: sincere. C: original. (3) D: fact-finding. E: engineered.
- Factitous A: genuine. B: magnificent. C: engi--,(4) neered. D: puny. E: ridiculous.
 - Famine—A: lasting. B: satiety. C: family. D: hunger. (5) E: canine.
 - Fascinate—A: repel. B: allure. (6) C: bewitch. D: impress. E: limit.
 - Fatuous—A: foolish. B: illusory. C: real. D: dimwitted. (7) E: terrible.
 - (8) Feasible—A: theoretical. B: impatient. C: constant. D: present. E: impracticable.
 - Fecund-A: fertile. B: infertile. C: prolific. D: trans-(9) parent, E: harsh.
- B; physically weak. C: dim. (10)Feeble—A: enervated. D: debilitated. E: strong.
 - Felicitous--A: effeminate. B: canine. C: sensuous. D: notorious. E: inappropriate.
 - Fervent—A: fiery. B: ardour. C: poisonous. D: apathetic. E: original.
 - Flasco -- A: cameo. B: mansion. C: pollution. D: success. E: gamble.
 - Fickle-A: tallacious. B: tolerant. C: affection. D: hungry. E: stupid.
 - Fiction—A: fabrication. B: fantasy. C: conducive D. something feigned. E: fact.

- (16)Fidelity—A: precious. B: disloyalty. C: conjugal faithfulness, D: watchfulness, E: unmistaken,
- Fierce—A: passionate. B: untamed. C: worried. D: angry. E: tame.
- (18)Flagitious A: nefarious. B: atrocious. C: shamefully wicked. D: honest. E: lifeless.
- (19) Flashy-A: dull, B: gaudy. C: sparking. D: weighty. E: meagre.
- (20)Flexible—A: unable. B: obdurate. C: rational. D: easy. E: likeable.
- Flighty—A: capricious, B: responsible, C: mercurial. (21)D: vigorous. E: weary.
- Fluster-A: upset. (22)B: disconcert. C: arrange. D: disobey. E: acclaim.
- (23)Forbear—A: claim. B: sacrifice. C: desist from. D: inhibit, E: lighten.
- Forlorn—A: pitiful, B: spiritual, C: happy. D: desolate. E: comfortless,
- (25)Fractious—A: righteous. B: poisonous. C: temperate. D: captious. E: quarrelsome.
- (26)Fragrant—A: redolent. B: aromatic, C: indecisive. D: helpless. E: malodorous.
- Frenzy—A: pleasant. B: piecemeal. C: madness. (27)D: calm. E: arrogance.
- Froward—A: obstinate. B: refractory C: backward. (28)D: docile, E: unmanageable.
- Frugal-A: parsimonious. B: lavish. C; entailing little expense, D: stingy, E: glorious.
- Fugitive—A. transient. B. evanescent (30)D: experience. E: permanent.

ANSWERS

- B: truth E: usual.
- C: original.
- A: genuine. B: satiety.
- C: real. (7)
- (6) A: repel. E: impracticable. (8) B: infertile. E: strong.
- E inappropriate (12)D: apathetic.
- D. success. (13)
- (14)C: loyal in affection.
- E: fact. (15)B: disloyalty. (16)
- E. tame (17)D: honest. (18)
- A dull. (19)
- B: obdurate. (20)

- (21)B responsible.
- C. arrange (22)
- A' daim. (23)
- (24)C happy
- (25)C temperate.
- (26) E malodorous
- (27)D calm.
- D. doale (28)
- B lavish. (29)
- E: permanent.

Letters !

IAS TOPPERS SAY

Your magazine 'Composition Success Review' has been of great help to me in my preparation for the Civil Services (Main) Exam and especially the interview



I think, with a few changes, it could become a still better magazine.

I wish the magazine and its readers good luck.

New Delhi

Tarun Bajaj, IAS

I have been a regular reader of your magazine and have found it very useful for the General Studies paper, specially its concise information on General Knowledge and its regular 'Special Feature'



I wish the magazine and its readers all success in their future endeavours Endeavour is all and result is not thy concern'

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SAVE THIS PLANET

The 'star-wars' project and the new spiral in the arms race associated with it present a concrete and direct threat to all of humankind Economists had calculated that if all the money spont on World War II were | creative sparks of advice. Your words are

to be distributed among all the people in the world, each man, woman and child would get Rs. 30.000.

There is urgent need to strengthen cooperation between Communists and Social-Democrats within the framework of the world peace movement. The struggle today for disarmament is the genuine struggle against social injustice around the world. Psychological warfare must be stopped. The struggle for peace is the concern of all sane people. Peace means life; war means death.

Intelligentsia must come forward and raise their voice against the grave dangers to humankind. Today, our first and foremost objective is of doing away with concepts imposed by state interests. In this way, we may be capable to save, to some extent, planet from fast approaching our annihilation.

Kurukshetra

R. C. Sharma

CONGRATS

Please allow me to congratulate CSR on entering its silver jubilee year. With commendable contents and incessant working it stood first all these years in fulfilling the ambitions of Indian youth. The name 'Competition Success Review' has itself embedded success in it. It may be called "Complete Success for Readers". Hyderabad T. S. V. Ramesh

CSR ANNUAL

I received the gift copy of C.S.R. Annual 1988-89 in the morning today. Though its contents demand a careful perusal, which in any case will be accorded to it, later on, I skimmed through the magazine immediately and found it to be full of information. Kindly accept my thanks for sending such a repertory of facts, figures and knowledge as a free gift

I congratulate you on the completion of twenty-five years of exemplary service to the youth of the nation and sincerely wish you many such successful jubilees in the future

New Delhi

Jaideep Joshi

DIVINE EDITORIAL

Being regular readers of Competition Success Review, the thing which we observed first in it is your divine editorial column which can be named as the heart of the magazine Tach sentence is like a brick for the foundation of success. The progress of our studies is accelerated by your

like water for thirsty man, medicine for patient. jewels for poor, console for omhan.

Chickballapur

P. Lakahmi Narayana.

Gurupresad K.L., Palachandran N.V., C.N. Suryaprakash, R. Prasad, S.S. Kumar and others

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

The popular and regular features of our CSR, especially 'How To Interview And Be Interviewed and Improve Your Personality proved their importance when I was selected as an Accounts Officer in a big organisation. I had never appeared for an interview before this (surprisingly at the age of 25) These articles helped me to enrich my approach and I was able to tackle every question of the Board

Shimla

L. R. Sood

BLOCK LEVEL PLANNING

It is heartening to note that in the recent past our Prime Minister has been emphasising the need to find out the actual block level requirement in the country before drawing up the Eighth Five-Year Plan. All the previous plans have been drawn up on information and statistics made available by the States, Union Territories, public undertakings, etc. It should be admitted that we have miserably failed even to provide the most essential requirements to our rural areas. There are thousands of villages in the country without proper roads and drinking water. Deaths due to thirst have been reported in the press recently Even after four decades of Independence and seven Five-Year Plans, if we are still not in a position to meet the basic requirements of our people, it is a very sad commentary on our plans

It is hoped that the efforts made by our Prime Minister to have the plans drawn up at the block, district and state levels before incorporating the essentials in the Eighth Five-Year Plan shall effectively silence the criticism that plans are imposed from the top instead of finding out the actual requirement at the grass roots levels. Depending solely on guidelines, information and statistics provided by the Government machinery and the bureaucrats to prepare the block level plans is fraught with dangers. Genuine voluntary agencies engaged in rural development and other reputed social service organisations should be taken into confidence.

Kurnool

P. Sivaram Prasad

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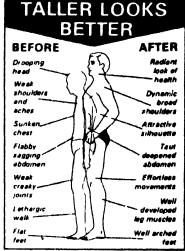
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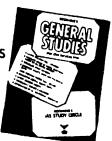
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Persons And Places In News

PERSONS

Satyajit Ray: The film director, whose cinematic genius was first discovered in France (at the 1956 Cannes Film Festival), was presented the Legion d' Honour, the highest civilian award of France, by the Prosident of France, Mr. Francois Mitterrand, in Calcutta on February 2, 1989. He is the third such film-maker in the world to be awarded after Orson Welles and Akira Kurosawa.



Francols Mitterrand: The French President was on a four day state visit to India from February 1, 1989. He inaugurated the "Festival of France in India" in Bombay on February 3, 1989.

Dilip Vengsarkar: The 32-year-old batsman from Bonibay has been retained as India's captain for the tour of the West Indies commencing on March 2, 1989. This will be his first assignment as skipper on a full Test tour abroad. In six Tests as India's captain, the elegant batsman has won two Tests, lost two and drawn the rest.

Mohinder Amernath: The Test cricketer was on January 29, 1989 imposed a penalty of Rs. 20,000 by the Board of Control for Cricket in India for calling national selectors a "bunch of jokers" on the eve of the first Test against New Zealand on November 11 last year after being dropped from the Indian team.

Ivan Lendt: The Czechoslovak second seed won his first Australian Open men's singles title to end a four menth exile from the world number one position in Molbourne on January 29, 1989. He held the number one ranking for 156 weeks until September and has won three U.S. Open and three French Open titles.

Steffi Graf: The 19 year bl 186 Debted West German pyworach add reletates L reinforced her position as world number one when she took the Australian Open women's title in Melbourne on January 28, 1989, her fifth successive Grand Slam win. Last year, she became the first woman since 1970 to win the Grand Slam. No player, male or female, in tennis history has won successive Grand Slams.

Aga Khan: The spiritual leader of the Ismaili Muslims (IMAM) was on a 13-day visit to India from February 2, 1989

Prof. Enro Rubik: The 44-year old Hungarian architectural engineer, who is better known as the inventor of Rubik's Cube, was in New Delhi in January 1989. He became a multi-millionaire after the Cube's international success and is now working on new futuristic ideas for toys.

Nguyen Van Linh: The General Secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party, was the chief guest at this year's Republic Day celebrations in New Delhi

Dr. Edward Fenech-Adam!: The Prime Minister of Malta visited India from January 7 to 13, 1989. He is the first Maltese Prime Minister to visit India in 20 years. A Commonwealth country, Malta is a member of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Hirohito: The Emperor of Japan for 62 years died of cancer on January 7, 1989. He went into history as Emperor Showa, shedding his mortal name. His eldest son, Crown Prince Akihito (55), ascended the Chrysanthemum Throne at the Imperial Palace to bocome Japan's 125th monarch

Panchen Lama: Tibet's second-highest religious leader, next to the Dalai Lama, and the mountain region's leading spokesman with the Chinese Government, died on January 28, 1989 at the age of 50. While the Dalai Lama fled into exile in India in the wake of the uprising against the Chinese in 1959, the Panchen Lama not only accepted the Chinese overlordship but emerged as China's top Tibetan spokesman for Sino Tibetan unity. Beijing appointed him Vice-Chairman of the National People's Conference (China's Parliament) and Honorary President of the Chinese Buddhist Association.

Salvador Dall: Surrealist painter, the selfstyled genius who was second only to Picasso as the century's most popular painter, and of a heart complaint on January 23, 1989 at the ago of 84

Prem Nazir: The evergreen hero of the Malayalam film world, died in Madras on January 16, 1989 at the age of 62 A Guinness record holder for acting in the largest number of films in the world, he had acted in over 700 films in a 36-year span Several awards came his way, a high point being the Padina Bhushan in 1985.

brandar Hashmi : The prominent literary and theatre figure of Delhi and an active

CPM member, who had gone to Sahibabad in Uttar Pradesh to stage a street play, "Halla Bol", a biting satire against the establishment, was brutally assaulted, allegedly, by Congress (I)-backed elements on January 1, 1989 resulting in his death. He was convenor of the CPM-affiliated Jan Natya Manch (JANAM) and had made it a pivot for the democratic rights movement.

Prof. G. Sankara Pilial: The well-known Malayalam playwright and director of the school of letters of the Mahatma Gandhi University, died of a heart attack on January 1, 1989 at the age of 66.

PLACES

Allahabad: The holy city of Uttar Pradesh standing at the confluence of three sacred rivers, the Ganga, the Yamuna and the mythical Saraswati, and once the capital of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, was visited by four millions of people on January 14, 1989 to take a dip in the icv cold waters at Sangam on the occasion of Makar Sankranti to herald the beginning of India's biggest religious fair, the Kumbh Mela Held once in 12 years, the mela is the largest gathering of devout Hindus from all over the country. The bathers' number swelled to 15 million on February 5 and 6 on the occasion of Mauni Amavasya Makar Sankranti marks the beginning of the period considered auspicious, when the sun enters the northern meridian



Tadzhikistan: The Soviet Central Asian Republic was in the news when at least 1,415 people were killed on January 23, 1989 after a strong earthquake set off a landslide which buried two villages. The tremors measuring seven points on the 12-point Mercalli scale hit the Republic, a mountainous and earthquake-prone area.

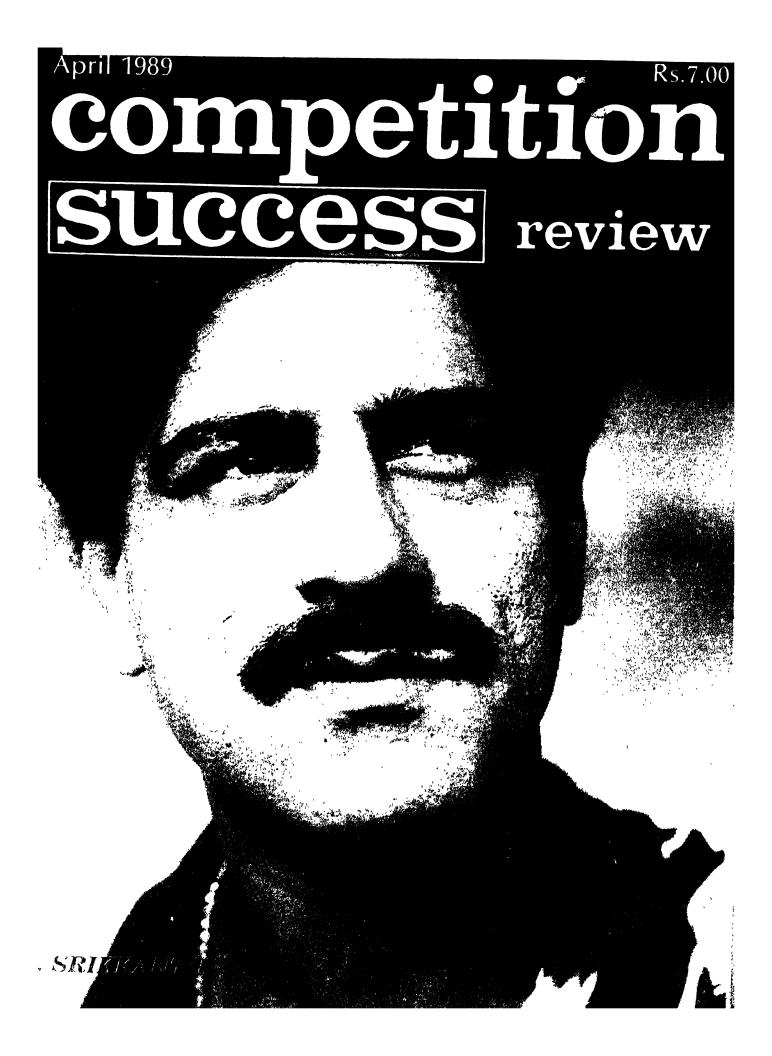
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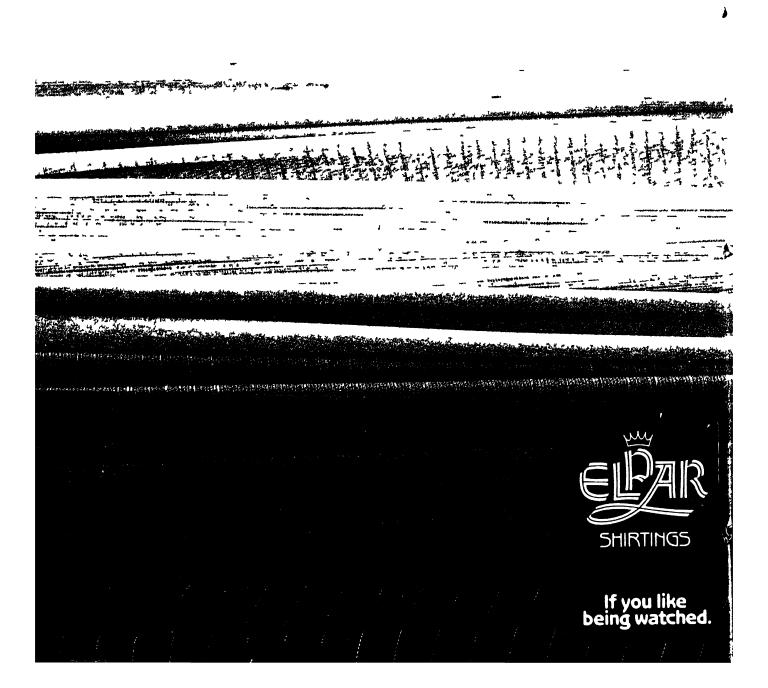


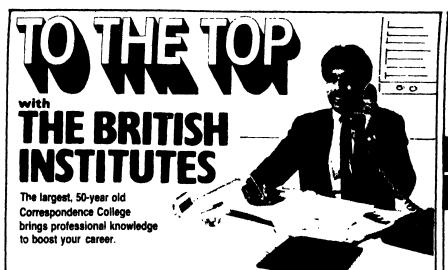






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And the lady
enchanting enough to
be in the same boat.
As I sit here
fishing, they glide by
making waves
My fishing rod is
antique Thank
heavens, my
binoculars aren ti





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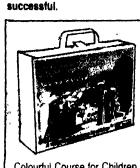
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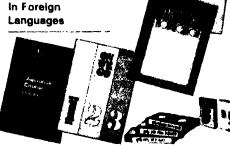
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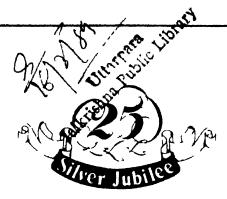
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There can be no rainbow without a cloud and a storm.

---J.H. Vincent

It matters not how straight the gait,
How charged with punishments
the scroll;

I am the master of my fate:

I am the captain of my soul.

---W.E. Henley

Here's one small step for a man . . . one giant leap for mankind.

-Neil Armstrong

The sky is no longer the limit.

-Richard M. Nixon

The world is so full of care and sorrow that it is a gracious debt we owe to one another to discover the bright crystals of delight hidden in somber circumstances and irksome tasks

-Helen Keller

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From Editor With Greetings

YOU WILL BE, WHAT YOU WILL YOURSELF, TO BE Dear Triend,

You are the master of your fate; you are the captain of your soul and you are the decider of your destiny. You will positively succeed, win and gain what you set your heart on and strive for honestly and sincerely with determination and resoluteness. Be bold, be strong, dare and do. Whatever you think and dream, that you will be, if you back them up with hard, sustained work and indomitable faith. The history of the world is nothing but the history of a few men and women who had faith in themselves and fought their way to glory with dogged determination and great courage. Courage is victory and timidity is defeat.

Remember that nothing is impossible and all is possible to him that believeth. Success begins with a fellow's will; it is all in a state of mind. If you think you will win, you will definitely and truly win. On the other hand, if you entertain doubts and fear that you will lose, you are bound to lose, even before you start. Sooner or later, the one who wins is the one who thinks he can. Always and ever, think positively to win gloriously.

Patience pays, perseverance prevails and pluck triumphs. Know that genius, that power which dazzles mortal eyes is none other than perseverance and toil in disguise. Continuous effort in itself coupled with common sense and understanding, will guarantee you success. Be up and doing and keep trying and you will win sooner than later. There are thousands to tell you that it can't be done, thousands to prophesy failure and thousands to warn you of the many pitfalls and dangers but just the same you stick to your aim and get going with your chosen task and soon you will find that you have wrought a miracle. That couldn't be done, had been done and done by you, who showed courage and persisted.

Doing the impossible may seem minules to many But such mirecles are but man's work carried to the end, with true faith and conviction and thus to ultimate victory. If others can become great, attain name and fame, gain wealth and power, accomplish position and status, earn love and affection and crown themselves with success and glory, you too CAN. Believe me, there is nothing that you cannot achieve that any other human being has achieved. In fact, you can achieve a lot more, if only you think you can, stand up to life and play your part with faith and courage. Doubt not, fear not but press on till you win your coveted goal. As the great Swami Vivekananda thundered. 'You can do anything and everything You can move the mountains and drain the oceans. You are Almighty. Taith, faith, faith in ourselves, faith, faith, faith in God, this is the secret of greatness'.

Beseeching you to 'Awake, Arise, and Act'.

Yours sincerely,

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A Soft Yet Hard Budget



The Union Finance Minister Mr. S. B. Chavan (centre) accompanied by Mr. Ajit Kumar Panja (right) and Mr. Eduardo Faleiro (left) arriving at Parliament House to present the Union Budget for the year 1989-90

The Union Budget for 1989 90, presented to Parliament by the Union Finance Minister, Mr S B Chavan, on February 28, has been rightly described by many, including the Government's critics, as an "intelligent and shrewd" attempt to save the country's economy from going further downhill and keep the common people happy in view of the coming Lok Sabha elections. It was certainly a tight walk on the rope by Mr Chavan and he rightly deserved the kudos

BURNING TOPIC

he earned both from his partymen and the detractors of the Government

But it should not lead those who feel concerned about India's future to believe that the deft handling of the finances and the taxing of the rich by the Finance Minister will check the deterioration that has been observed in the economy in the last eight years. It would be a mistake to draw such a conclusion because the budget proposals, as in earlier years, do not convince many that they form a part of an economic philosophy or social objective. For the past some years the Government had given the impression of liberalising the

economy to holp the industrialists and businessmon. But this year's budgot reverses this trend by being favourable to the poor and hard on the business community. No wonder then that while the common man heaved a sigh of relief at being spared of taxes directly affecting them, the businessmen and industrialists have expressed their great unhappiness over certain proposals.

Reduced Deficit

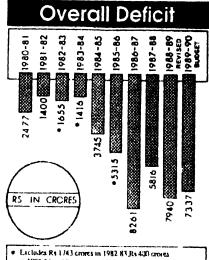
Mr Chavan has earned kudos mainly because of his success in putting the overall budgetary deficit for 1989-90 at Rs 7,337 crore. This is less than not only the rovised estimates of Rs 7,940 crore for 1988-89 but also the budget estimates of Rs 7,484 crore for that year. He has received commendation also for reducing the reverue deficit from Rs 11,030 crore shown in the revised estimates for 1988-89 to Rs 7,012 crore in the present budget. This is also lower than the budget estimates of Rs 9,842 crore for that year.

Also see page 23

But, as some experts have pointed out, the miracle of reducing the revenue deficit

has been achieved by resorting to a questionable method, that is by tapping the "pool-account" of oil coordination committee lodged in public accounts. This account has contributed Rs 2,300 crore to the other nontax revenue of Rs 4,218 crore included in the revenue receipts for 1989-90. It is surprising that the Government should have included in the non-tax revenue the money belonging to a fund hold separately in public account The oil pool fund was created in order to even out fluctuations between domestic and international prices of oil The intention was to draw upon it in the years in which international prices rose The Finance Ministry has not given any explanation for resorting to this method

Mr Chavan has, however, given a clear indication of making a serious attempt at controlling the Government spending. The example is his touching what has been a sacred cow for the Government. This cow is defence. The defence expenditure has been brought down to Rs. 13,000 crore from Rs. 13,200 crore in the revised estimates of 1988-89. This reduction is much more in view of the inflation rate. The defence expenditure has been going up for years. It was Rs. 7,987 crore in



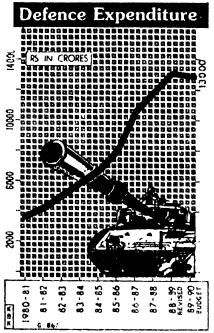
an 1983-84 and Rs 1628 in 1983-86 of loans granted to States to clear their overdrafts with RB L 6, nee

1985-86, Rs 10,477 crore in 1986-87 and Rs 11,968 crore in 1987-88. It was considered so sacrosanct that the Government never touched it. Now that Mr. Chavan has brought it down, the Government is likely to be charged less with having developed squandermania about defence. The Minister has really worked against pressures not to cut down this expenditure.

Heavy Subsidies

Mr. Chavan has, however, not been able to do much about the subsidies and the interest payments that continue to be hefty. The subsidies are proposed to be raised by As 631 crore to As 7,472 crore The interest payments on government borrowings too will go up by nearly Rs 3,000 crore to Rs. 17,000 crore. A hefty provision of Rs. 1,222 crore has been made for the police establishment (which is a State subject) It shows that forces and elements that cause threat to peace have remained far from controlled or curbed How Mr. Chavan will be able to keep his estimates under control will be watched with interest.

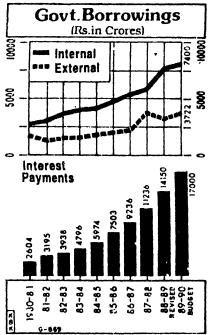
Mr Chavan surprised the business class by making some unexpected announcements on the direct tax front. The first was his proposal to levy an eight per cent surcharge on all tax payers (both individuals and companies) with incomes above Rs 50,000 to collect a total of Rs. 500 crore (this includes Rs. 225 crores



from the corporate sector). This surcharge is aimed at providing "fuller job opportunities" at least to one member of each family living below poverty line under the Jawaharlal Nehru Rolgar Yojana The Minister has, hovever, withdrawn the 5 per cent drought surcharge on income tax and wealth tax, though this has not made happy those who were paying it. The reason is the 8 per cent surcharge on the income tax they will now have to pay

Besides Rs 500 crore to be collected through the 8 per cent surcharge on income tax, Rs. 8,152 crore have been set apart for the anti-poverty programme This is obviously to reach those people who will matter a great deal during the coining elections. It is for this reason again that the programmes like NREP and RLEGP have

been merged to become more effective. But, as Mr. Chavan has himself admitted; more than the allocation of funds for these



programmes their proper implementation is important.

Disappointment

Mr Chavan did not entirely disappoint the middle class which had expected that he would raise the minimum slab for income tax from Rs. 18,000 to Rs 25,000. He did not raise the slab but has cut the rate at the lowest level by five per cent. This will give a relief of Rs 350 to a tax payer in a year. Mr. Chavan has tried to win over this class by offering some concessions like the provision for deduction under Section 80C of the Income Tax Act, exemption from wealth tax for home loan account scheme of the National Housing Bank and a new deposit scheme for retiring Government Finance employees The Minister's announcement about the decontrol of cement and aluminium with effect from March 1, was also welcomed as it will help promote production and growth.

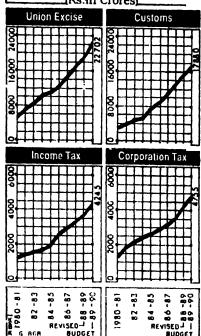
The proposals on the indirect tax front moved by the Finance Minister certainly do give the impression of taxing the rich but it is really not so. They would contribute significantly to the rise in prices of the commodities of mass consumption. There is across the board five per cent rise in the rates of excise duty excepting some items like sugar, toa, coffee, kerosene, diesel, motor spint, bidies, vegetable, cotton yarn and fabrics, electric bulbs and fluorescent tubes. The items covered by this rise include aerated water, cement, marble, textile articles, glassware, refingerators, typewriters, VCRs, VCPs, etc. It is difficult to say that these items are not of mass consumption. The excise duties are going to be raised on cigarettes, molasses, pan

masale, motor vehicles, man-made fibre yarns and some iron and steel items. A flat rate of 35 per cent excise duty is going to make cars costlier. Even Maruti is going to be more costly because of the withdrawal of concessional excise duty on fuel efficient cars. Two wheelers are going to cost more for those who want a transport of their own.

What is going to hit hard the people in upper income bracket is the rise in both foreign and internal travel tax and expenditure tax applicable to certain hotels. It is mostly the rich class which often travels by air and stays in good hotels.

TAX COLLECTIONS





They will have to now cough up more morey for the Government kitty.

Reactions

While the man in the street is not disturbed by the budget proposals. Chambers of Commerce and Industry.are, however, greatly disappointed by them. They are afraid that the 5 per cont rise in excise duty on industrial items across the board will prove inflationary. The FICCI President, Mr. Rohit Mehta, said that higher excise duties on steel and aluminium are bound to raise the prices of a number of engineering goods. According to him, the eight per cent surcharge on income tax will negate the minor incentives given for savings. Thus neither the corporate sector nor the small scale industries will be able to fully tap the growth potential.

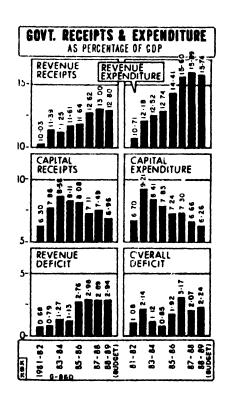
There is no doubt that both bouquets and bricks have been offered to Mr. Chavan for his budget proposals. But it is natural because of the kind of exercise he had to undertake.

Warnings Of Economic Survey

Every year before the presentation of the Union Budget, the Government releases what is called Economic Survey telling the country about the state of national economy This Survey helps even a common man to understand how good or bad is the country's economy and where the Government has succeeded and failed. This year's Survey was released by the Union Finance Minister on February 24, a couple of days after the current session of Parliament began. It had some unfavourable things to say about the Government particularly its inability to check its wasteful expenditure and augment the savings rate to ensure that the momentum of growth is not affected

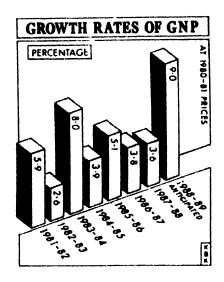
Good Performance

The Survey made it clear that the Government needs to remody disturbing "underlying macro-economic pressures and constraints" in order to sustain the current level of economic growth in the Eighth Plan. While it does take a note of exceptionally strong performance by the economy this year—marked by a nine per cent overall growth—it also draws attention to certain areas of deep concern. They are balance of payments—position, domestic fiscal situation, stagnant employment, growing



BURNING TOPIC

commercial borrowings and disturbing budget deficit What the Survey, in fact, sought to emphasise is a common truth, encouraging macro-economic indicators like overall growth rate, do not necessarily



show that the economy is healthy. These indicators do not take a long time to disappear if the discordant notes arising from the areas of deep concern are not evened out it is clear from the Survey that the Indian economy is faced with a serious threat and it may materialise if the Government does not take steps to remove the disturbing trends that have become very strong today

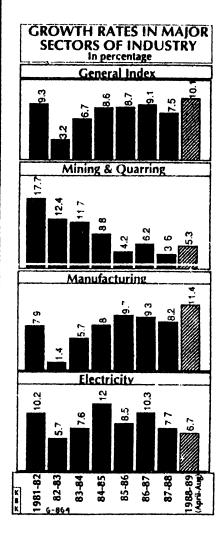
According to the Survey, the economy showed a growth of nine per cent in industry and 17-20 per cent in agriculture despite poor rains. But it also gives the details of how the balance of payments position has worsened and domestic fiscal situation deteriorated. The savings rate falling to 1.9 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 5.2 per cent in 1976-77, the rise in current expenditures aggravated by the rising rates of dissavings by the Government and growing reliance on borrowed funds have been described as the reasons for the disturbing fiscal situation today.

Disturbing Trends

According to the Survey, the country's external borrowings, used mainly for development expenditures, have reached

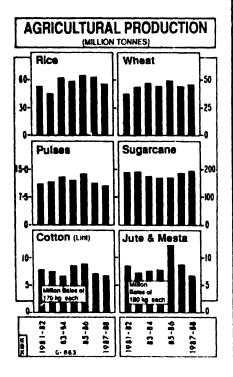
disturbing proportions They totalled Rs. 55,000 crore at the end of the current financial year And the level of debt servicing of this staggering amount is estimated at 24 per cent of current receipts. The foreign exchange reserves too have tallen to Rs 5,967 crore from Rs. 7,687 crore at March end last your This shows they are being depleted for nsing imports which shot up in rupee terms by 27 4 per cont against 109 per cent last year. Exports have gone up to Rs 13,927 crore which is 24.4 per cent more than the value of the Indian exports in April-Docember 1987 But substantial increase in imports neutralises this gain. Those figures show that all is not well on export and import front.

The Survey confirms this year also that resources for investment in the economy have been shrinking for the last several years. This is, in turn, due to stagnancy in savings and, more seriously, continuous and increasing dissavings by public sector.



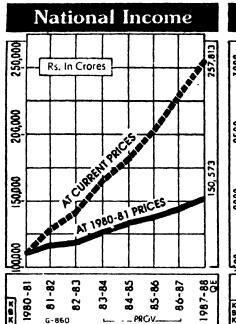
The public savings have turned negative in the eighties. They were negative even in 1980-81 at minus Rs. 241 crore and stood at minus Rs. 8,700 crore in 1987-88. This proves that the country's economic growth is not the result of a meaningful planning and resolute achievement of predetermined targets. It is, on the contrary, the result of fortuitous circumstances.

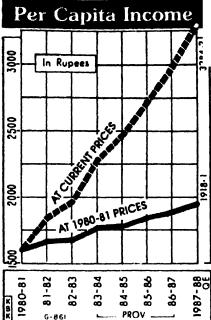
An important outcome of the public sector and Government dissavings has been the increasing resort to deficit linancing. Apart from the distortions unplanned deficits cause in the planning process, they have led to high rates of money supply averaging between 16 and 17 per cent a year during the decade. The inevitable consequence of this has been a rate of inflation hovering around eight per cent a year. This inflation erodes living standards and quality of life besides leading to misallocation of resources because of the Government's pre-emptive demands for funds.



The Survey has tried to make much of the fortuitous short term improvement in growth rate which is attributable to factors such as the behaviour of the monsoon beyond the control of economic managers. But it is realistic enough to see that this cannot become the basis for hopes of sustained growth. It, therefore, advises the Government to go in for a sharp reduction in its consumption spending so that there is enough public savings for investment.

The Survey recommends not only strong curbs on current expenditure but also steps to enhance the buoyancy of tax revenue and measures aimed at broadening the effective base for taxation. It is very





categorical in asking the Government to shun all wasteful expenditure, moderate the growth in wage and salary and limit the subsidy bill through better targeting of beneficiaries. The Survey also wants designing of appropriate steps to reverse the trend of savings rate, failing which the financing of development expenditure will become difficult and that, in turn, will make it difficult to sustain and enhance the momentum of growth

Warnings

While advising the Government to reduce borrowings from abroad, the Survey warns it that while doing so it should not swing to the other extreme. It thus recognises the need of imports for technical upgradation but at the same time urges the Government to design policies which "discourage the use of foreign exchange for production and assembly of inessential goods in a protected domestic market"

The Survey suggests several steps to improve the balance of payments position like improvements in the overall savings-investment balance in the economy, policies for assuring strong and sustained growth of exports of both goods and services and policies aimed at economically efficient import substitution. According to the Survey, there is a definite link between domestic fishal situation and balance of payments position.

The Survey also calls for reducing deficit financing and checking price rise. It says that while the inflation rate has been brought down from 10 per cent last year to 8 per cent this year in the consumer price index and less than five per cent in the wholesale price index, uncovered deficits will only push up the inflationary spiral.

The Survey also makes a special mention of stagnating employment in the organised sector. It asks for the reformation of policies to "promote greater labour absorption in manufacturing"

The Survey expects that the industrial production would expand at a high rate because of the Government steps to reduce procedural impediments to industrial growth and the expenses on capacity creation, technology upgradation, competition and more economic scales of production. It, however, warns against creating such capabilities as are dependent on imported inputs and components and where there is very little domestic values added This was "not in line with the basic objective of our trade and industrial policies which are aimed at modernisation, efficiency and technological upgradation in depth," it says it warns against the growing incidence of industrial sickness and wants measures to be taken to improve this situation

Surplus Generation

On agricultural front the survey criticises the dependence on vagaries of nature and asks for better and improved irrigation facilities. It also wants the maintenance of the momentum of the Special Section Programme for Foodgrain Production. It favours an appropriate food management policy to provide food to a "substantially large number of under-nourished people".

The Survey emphasises the need for public sector to generate surpluses which go to form "non-inflationary financing of public investments." It says that Rs. 60,000 crore have been invested in public enterprises and they should yield commensurate returns

Electoral Reforms —Areas Covered And Uncovered

Modern representative democracy and [British Westminster model Parliamentary institutions are comparatively new to India Rule by monarchs, Nawabs and Princes linked to feudal systems, ancient customs and old traditions were the order of the day in this land till the end of the 19th century. The British introduced their democratic and Parliamentary practices in India, by stages, from the dawn of the 20th century. The experiment was first started municipalities and corporations. Later it was extended to the British provinces and finally the Government of India Act of 1935 passed by the British Government extended representative Government at the Centre for British India. But franchise was limited to citizens with landed or other properties and to those who had educational qualifications. Ultimately, when India gained freedom, our new Republican Constitution adopted universal adult franchise and granted the right to vote to all Indian citizens aged 21 years and above. We also embraced the British Parliamentary type democracy and Cabinet System of government. Dr. Ambedkar, who piloted free India's Constitution in the Constituent Assembly stressed the need for special vigilance and care for nursing our new democratic experiments by pointing out that democracy was alien to India and that it was simply top dressing on native soil with no roots. This caution was well merited as the vast majority of Indian voters were illiterates with no stakes, steeped in ignorarice, out-dated customs, social taboos and feudal practices. Despite four decades of freedom more than 60 per cent of our people still remain illiterates. Many who have been counted as literates could hardly sign their names and vast majority of them have neither the means nor the use for newspapers. The ignorant masses are easy prey to propaganda and exploitation linked to language, religion, caste, race and other divides. The new generation of political leaders hankering after power were only too willing to take advantage of the situation Thus many electoral malpractices such as poil rigging, impersonation, booth capturing, use of force, coercion and threat negating free exercise of votes have crept in. The Election Commission charged with the responsibility of conducting general and other elections from time to time found itself powerless to stop the rot, though it has been recommending several electoral reforms for the past 20 years. After Mr. Rajiv Gandhi assumed charge as Prime Minister in 1985, he introduced some urgent

BURNING TOPIC

reforms to stop indiscriminate floor crossing of legislators and political horse-trading Recently his government has once again introduced important legislative measures to usher in certain important electoral reforms.

The legislative enactments passed by the Parliament during its 1988 winter session can be divided into two categories. One relates to the amending of the Constitution and the other to the amending of the Representation of the People Act One interesting feature noticed was the near unanimity on the part of the Members in both the Houses of Parliament for voting in favour of the enactments. Under the Constitution (62nd Amendment) Bill, the voting age has been lowered from 21 years to 18 years. This measure will immediately grant franchise to fifty million additional Indian citizens The Bill to amend the Representation of the People Act chiefly aims at checking electoral malpractices and extends the scope of the grounds for disqualification

With the Constitution 62nd Amendment reducing the voting age to 18 from 21, India now joins many developed countries like the U.K., U.S.A., France and Germany which have adopted this measure quite a while ago. Even some developing countries like Turkey and Sri Lanka have fixed the voting age as 18 and above for their citizens Since certain other countries have fixed the minimum age as 20 or 19 years (Switzerland, New Zealand, Japan and Greece -- 19 years and Australia 20 years). some felt that India could have opted for this reduction progressively in stages Further it may not be appropriate for us to copy other countries blindly where the literacy rate hovers around 90 per cent. In our case the rate of illiteracy is more than 60 per cent. However the number of literates in the age group of 18 to 21 is likely to be more than in the age group exceeding 21 years During the Parliamentary debate on the Bill, the fear was expressed that the reduction of voting age might result in our colleges and educational centres getting politicised. This argument ignores the reality as all our educational institutions have already been penetrated by our politicians and students are being invariably exploited to serve the political ends of vested interests. Further, in many of our states the voting age for municipal and civic elections has already been reduced to 18 Hence its non-extension Assembly and Lok Sabha elections appears illogical and unconvincing. Above all, a Joint Parliamentary Committee already recommended this measure about 20 years ago. Keeping an eye on the approaching general elections the newly formed National Front included measure in their 40 point programme. Therefore, to take the wind off the Opposition sails, the ruling Congress (I) introduced the Electoral Reform Package Bills in a hurry and had them passed by the Parliament within a matter of days before the close of the winter session during December, 1988 Providing employment to the youth will now figure as the top item in the election manifestoes of all political parties to win over the newly added 50 million votes in the General Elections scheduled for December, 1989.

The amendment to the Representation of the People Act provides for the disqualification of candidates convicted under FERA, narcotics laws, the Terrorist Acts, Anti-dowry Act and the Sati Act as well as for disqualification of candidates found guilty under the violation of Religious Places Act. The enactment further makes rigging and booth capturing cognisable offences, attracting more stringent punishment besides requiring registration of pollitical parties and their affirming allegiance to the Constitution. It also caters for the introduction of electronic machines for voting

The demand of the Opposition members that the Election Commission should be a multi-member body was rejected. Whether a single member heading the Commission or a number of members constituting the apex body would contribute to the independence and efficiency of the Election Commission is a moot and oebatable issue. Our experience has been that multi-member bodies are slow to act and differences among members of the apex body may seriously disrupt the efficient functioning of the organisation The Election Commission boing a statutory body set up under the Constitution like the judiciary, has fair scope for independent and impartial functioning and it is for the Parliament to ensure that the functioning of the Commission is in no way interfered with or hampered by executive functionaries

All have agreed that it would be ideal to issue identity cards to the voters which besides preventing impersonation in voting can also serve many other purposes. Considering the number of voters involved, changes that take place and expenditure to

be met it has to be done progressively

The election reforms introduced as above, though essential and welcome, are not enough. The problem of black money, the introduction of proportional representation to reflect truly the choice of the voters according to their strength and fixing a limit on the terms for which an individual can continuously offer himself or herself for any elective post are yet to be dealt with Since political parties are to be registered, it is also to be decided as to what should be the minimum number of party members for recognition as a political party for contosting the elections with party symbols, at the State level and at the national level It is also for consideration whether independents without party labels should be allowed to contest the Assembly, Parliamentary and Presidential elections It is well known that the success of the Parliamentary type democratic system can prove effective where there are two or at the most three well balanced political parties providing choice of alternatives to the voters for selecting the rulers at the national level Proliferation of parties or single party dominance may weaken the Parliamentary system itself. Similarly the substitution in toto of Proportional Representation in place of the existing "First Past The Post" system may load to unstable governments. In fact, our constitution makers deliberately chose the "FPTP" system to ensure a stable government at the Centre under our Westminster model Parliamentary type executive in France, which is beset with proliferation of political parties, the adoption of Proportional Representation proved disastrous and ultimately it amended the Constitution to have a popularly elected president as the chief executive. In India, a stable government at the Centre is vital as there is no provision for President's rule, there under our Constitution. However some form of Proportional Representation can be introduced in the States which have provision for President's rule. At the State, District, Municipal and Panchayat levels, "PR" will onsure true reflection of the electorate. For example in the just concluded Assembly Elections of Tamil Nadu the DMK which polled 33 per cent of the total votes cast secured 151 out of 230 seats whereas the next leading party which is AIADN'K (Jayalalitha) which got 22 per cent of the votes could secure only 37 seats. In other words, while DMK with 80 lakh votes got 151 seats, the AIADMK (JL) with 52 lakh votes could got only 27 seats because of the application of the 'FPTP' rule. Since we are already having PR for election of the President, it is desirable to have the same in one form or another for the State Assemblies and below

It is doubtful whether provision of monetary assistance to candidates will solve the 'black money' menace in elections, since the political parties provide the money. Secondly with the State footing

Srikkanth—New Vice-Captain Of India

Krishnamachari Srikkanth came of age as a batsman and Indian cricketer during the series against New Zealand. Honoured with the mantle of vice-captaincy in preference to the otherwise much favoured Ravi Shastri, Srikkanth emerged as the top batsman in the three-Test series. Not only for India but for either side.

What is more, this dashing strokeplayer and team-man made the majority of his runs in six innings against the great Richard Hadlee, the man with the maximum number of Test wickets to his credit In all, Srikkanth made 240 runs for a very healthy average of 60 00

Though no centuries came to add to his previous tally of two—one each against Australia and Pakistan—Srikkanth was consistent enough for three scores of plus fifty What is more he played with his usual

COVER STORY

dash mixed with new found responsibility which now make him one of the best batting bets for the country

Apart from his performances with the bat in the Tests, this super yet unorthodox strokeplayer contributed his usual and expected quota of runs in the one dayers. Above all, the occasional off-spinners of Srikkanth were used rather extensively by skipper Dilip Vengsarkar.

Srikkanth responded by playing the match-winner with the ball and often made the experts wonder if the Tamil Nadu skipper should be used more in future in his new role. But that is incidental because the prime job of Srikkanth is to open the innings and give India a good and sound start. And on this tour of the West Indies Srikkanth is there in capacity of one of the main batting hopes. Additionally he is vice-captain.

This is Srikkanth's first trip to the

Caribbeans and it is generally expected that the last and true pitches in the West Indies would suit his normal swashbuckling style mingled with the new found maturity Srikkanth loves to hit the ball on the "up" we will find unmanageable candidates contesting the elections. It may financial advisable to provide assistance and other facilities in kind like publicity materials and means, transport, etc., to political parties and ban donations and other forms of raising funds by them The accounts of the political parties should be statutorily audited and they should be

penalised for any violations.

Above all it is well-known that power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. Hence it is essential that an individual or a group of individuals are not allowed to remain in power continuously without any break. Even the United States.

and this trip could provide him for his best opportunity to give full expression to his undoubted talent which has so far earned him 35 Test caps

Srikkanth has come a long way since his Test baptism which was a tragic-comic affair Srikkanth strayed out of his crease and the English bowler Emburey threw down the wicket and Srikkanth was on way back to the pavilion. There were other occasions when Srikkanth was dismissed in a casual if not strange manner and that led to his losing his Test place.

The turning point in his career came in Colombo Fighting for his place in the team, Srikkanth dug in and a battling half century proclaimed his class afresh. Since then Silkkanth is a permanent fixture and now he is the vice-captain of the team which will rely heavily on his experience, guts and team spirit to launch and sustain the innings against the fastost and the most dreaded attack in the world.

That Srikkanth is capable of putting any attack to the sword is beyond dispute and in the words of the great Pakistani all-rounder and skipper Imran Khan, Srikkanth is the most difficult batsman to bowl to Even such master blasters like Vivian Richards and Clive Lloyd have acknowledged the aggression and power of Srikkanth's batting

As the saying goes, you never know with Srikkanth when he would explode into what stroke. He has them all and plays them with gusto and destroys the opposition, the way he "murdered" Imran Khan and Abdul Qadir during his century in the Madras Test, the manner in which he hammered Bob Holland in his maiden. Test century against the Australians in Sydney.

Srikkanth's record in instant cricket is even superior and he is one of the most brilliant fielders in the game. Add to that his new found ability to pick up useful wickets with his spinners, and you have the right man for the right jobs—opening the Indian innings and being deputy to the beleagured Vengsarkar.

has decided that one can be its President only for two terms of four years each. Thus Mir. Reagan, despite his great personal popularity with the American voters could not offer himself for a third term for the Presidentship of U.S.A. It is important that we also adopt some such limitations for all political elective offices of the government. This would make those who are voted to power more accountable.

Thus, the electoral reforms now carried out can meet only part of the need. To help democracy take root in our soil and to ensure a clean and efficient administration we should also introduce reforms in other considered areas without any delay.







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Remember Names

"The sweetest music this side of heaven is the sound of your own name," says a top class sales expert. It is true that the sweetest sound in any language is one's own name. People like you and respond to you favourably when you remember their names, pronounce it correctly and spell it rightly. They are proud of the degrees they have earned and honours they have obtained. Therefore, they appreciate it very much when you address them in person in the proper manner as Doctor, Professor, Panditji and so forth and make it a point to add the complete decorations when you address them in writing.

You know very well how people go out of the way to perpetuate their family names. There are millions of endowments, memorials, trusts, charitable foundations, educational institutions, etc., all over the world so that posterity may preserve the names of its founders. People adopt others' children as their own, so that their family names may not become extinct. Shahjehan built the Taj Mahal so that future generations may remember him and his beloved for ever. Therefore, the easiest and quickest way to reach one's heart is to remember his name, his date of birth, his marriage anniversary, his lucky number and so on. People appreciate it very much when you send them a greeting card on their birthdays and wedding anniversary days. They cannot but like you as you have taken the trouble to remember their birthdays.

Carnegie, the millionaire businessman successfully made use of this universal need on the part of human beings to hear, see and read their names everywhere. When he wanted to sell steel to the Pennsylvania Railroad, he named his steel mill in Pittsburgh as "Edgar Thomson Steel Works" after the name of J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Of course, Edgar Thomson was a human being like you and me and he had to patronise a steel mill that bore his name. Andrew Carnegie adopted the same technique when he wanted a merger of two and nval competing business organisations. He named the new firm emerging after the merger after the name of his rival George Pullman and the new combine was named as "Pullman Palace Car Company". It ended the cutthroat competition, and Carnegie earned millions by his near monopoly business with Union Pacific Railroad.

If you, therefore, want to be an effective leader and if you desire to influence and motivate people to your way of thinking, you have to cultivate the art of remembering names, faces and dates very well. You will find the loyalty of your men increasing

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

ten-fold towards you when you are able to remember not only their names but also the names of their daughters and sons.

In the same way, when you forget names, you will be asking for trouble. 'Forgotten' is the most cruel and annoying word when somebody who fails to recall your name says it It is an insult to the other person when you forget his name. It implies you do not care two hoots for him. In fact he is not wrong in thinking in that fashlon. You will never forget the name in which you have some deep or profound interest. You never forget the name of your sweetheart. You remember the name of the chap who got the better of you in any field or contest, throughout your life. You find it just impossible to forget the name of the chap who owes you something, whether in cash or in kind. Therefore, remembering names is related to your interest. And to motivate and lead people, you have to be genuinely interested in them.

It is not difficult to remember names and faces, once you learn the art and cultivate the habit. First, when you hear the new name and get to know the person whom it belongs to repeat it at least three times. Find out some opportunity to use it in the course of your conversation. Next, relate the name to the facial features or other characteristics of the individual. Get the right spelling, native place, business interests and hobbies of the person and associate the name in your mind with these characteristics. Ask the individual whether he believes in astrology or in lucky numbers and indirectly ascertain his date of birth Now associate this detail also with the name. If possible, obtain the full versions of the initials or christian names. The steps involved impress the name in your mind by repetition. Help its retention by full association And finally reduce it to writing at the earliest possible opportunity

Maintain an alphabetical index diary for names and people and record the details. Whenever you visit a new town or city, check your diary and refresh your mind in regard to these names and people. Very soon you will find that you command the personal acquaintance and friendship of hundreds of thousands of people. Why not make the start now. Write down the names of all the people you know Also add all the details that you could associate with them. It will be a real discovery for you to see how many good and close friends have faded away from your mind. Unless you make

systematic, sincere and scientific efforts, you will not be able to count on the support and following of many people. Names, therefore, act as magic and tonic to motivate and influence people A leader to be successful must master this very important art.

Genuine courtesy means that you have consideration for the other fellow's interests—his wants, desires, likes, dislikes, feelings, opinions. It means that we must do unto others as we would have them do unto us. True politeness consists in treating others just as you wish to be treated yourself.

A smile and a hearty "thank you" warm us up faster than a thousand other things. "Thank you" makes people like you, it makes friends, it builds business, it brings happiness, it makes you feel like an emperor it will never make a single enemy Whenever the door boy, the taxi driver, the porter says "thank you", you invariably dig deeper into your pocket for an extra coin and tip them a little extra in grand style. Whenever your car mechanic, tailor, laundry man, milk man, plumber or grocery man takes a minute to say "thank you", you go around asking people to trade with him. Saying "thank you" to the boss, saying "thank you" to your colleagues and assistants, for even the smallest favour or request or consideration, gets many problems solved faster than otherwise.

You get more worldly goods, more triends, and more happiness in life when you thank people for their smallest favours. Thanking your neighbours, thanking your family members, thanking your friends in the club, thanking the bystanders at the bus stop-all make them feel better and you too, since it works both ways. When you say "thank you", look the other person straight in the eye since eyes and faces can express "thank you" as effectively as the words themsolves. A "thank you" not backed up by a cheerful smile is only half a "thank you" A cheerful "thank you" touches the heart and spirit of the people. You can try out these "thank you's" right from this moment.

- 1. "Thank you" to anyone—friends or strangers, young or old—for doing anything, small or big for you. It endears you to them
- 2 "Thank you" to the young ones for doing anything. It develops the habit early in them.
- 3 "Thank you" to your wife, son or daughter or servant who brings the morning cup of tea or coffee to you.
- 4. "Thank you" to the newsboy who brings the morning paper to you

(Continued on page 82)

Know Your Facts

What is a RADAR?

- U Nuga Raju, Jadcherla (A.P.)

RADAR is an acronym of ra(dio) d(etecting) a(nd) r(anging). It is a device for determining the presence and location of an object by measuring the time for the echo of a radic wave to return from it and the direction from which it returns. It is a way of finding out how far away things are. It gives the location, velocity, shape, size and nature of stationary and moving objects. Navigators on sea, air and moving vehicles, missiles and artificial satellites all use radar.

● Why do the stars twinkle?

-- M Sanjay Kothari, Gundoj (Rajasthan)

Out in space, stars do not twinkle. But when their light passes through the earth's atmosphere, it is made to flicker by the hot and cold ripples of air. You can see this effect by looking at a distant view over a hot road in summer or across a bonlire.

Astronomers call this effect 'bad seeing'. If the stars twinkle violently, their image in the telescope will be a large blur instead of a tiny point, and small detail on the moon or a planet will be visible. Most bad seeing is caused by air current several kilometres high Large telescopes on mountaintops escape the worst of the unsteadiness, but bad seeing will also occur if the nearby ground is giving off heat waves.

• When the two Houses of the Parliament differ on a certain Bill, how is the controversy resolved?

-- Md Naushad Ali, Nawadah (Bihar)
Except in the case of Money Bills, both the Houses of Parliament have de equal and co-ordinate powers. Every non Money Bill must be passed by both the Houses before it can become an Act. One cannot overrule the other. In case of disagreement, a joint sitting of the two Houses may be held to resolve the deadlock. The decisions in the joint sittings are taken by a simple majority of the members present, and voting. As the total membership of the Council of States (Reiya Sabha) is less than even half the total strength of the House of the People (Lok Sabha), the House is naturally bound to win in a conflict of this nature between the two. A Bill passed in a joint sitting is sent straight to the President for his assent.

Why do people believe in magic ?

—R V Bodkhe, Amravati (Maharashtra)

Magic is the art of producing a desired effect or result through the use of various techniques, as incantation, that presumably assure human control of supernatural agencies or the forces of nature

In ancient times, tribal witch doctors practised a kind of medicine that mixed together healing herbs, magic charms and strange chants. Often their success was thought to be due as much to their magical powers as to the plants they used. For the people of the time, this was ample proof that magic existed, and that it worked. Many people still believe in magic.

Magic can involve potions, sacred objects and elaborate rituals. Some magic works on the basis of like creating like, so that a rain dance is used to bring rain. Some magic works by contact, so a sacred bone may help to soothe a tever.

There are no physical processes in nature that could be said to be 'magic.' But the powers claimed by magicians can have such amazing results that we cannot understand them. Possibly manic works because it taps some mysterious sixth sense that we still cannot explain.

Which is the tallest statue in the world?

-- Ashok Arora, Kaşbıpur (U.P.)

The tallest full figure statue in the world is that of Motherland', an enormous pre-stressed concrete female figure on Mamayev Hill, outside Volgograd, U.S.S.R. Designed in 1967 by Yevgeniy Vuchetich, to commemorate victory in the Battle of Stalingrad (1942-43), the statue from its base to the top of the sword clenched in her right hand measures 82.30 metres.

● What is SALT if arms control accord?

--Hiren Nath, Dhalpukhuri (Assam)

SALT II (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks II) is a treaty resulting from the second round of strategic arms limitation talks which was signed in Vienna on June 18, 1979, by the U.S. President, Mr. Jimmy Carter, and the Soviet leader, Mr. Leonid Brezhnev. It constrained offensive nuclear weapons, limiting each side to 2,400 missile launchers and heavy bombers with that ceiling to apply until January 1, 1985. The treaty also set a combined total of 1,320 ICBMs and SLBMs with multiple warheads on each side. Although approved by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the treaty never reached the Senate floor because Mr. Carter withdrew his support for the treaty following the December 1979 invasion of Afghanistan by Soviet troops.

● What does cold war mean ?

--Rajul Saxena, Bareilly (U P)

Cold war is an intense economic, political, inilitary and ideological rivalry between nations just short of military conflict. It is the application of intense pressure on all levels by hostile nations without becoming engaged in shooting war.

• In which year was the first Nobel Peace Prize given and to whom?

Henri Durant of Switzerland and Frederick Passy of France received the first Nobel Peace Prize in 1901

• What is the real colour of Zebra? Is it white base with black stripes or vice versa?

-Ajay Kumar Attrı, Jagdalpur (M.P.)

Zebra has a characteristic pattern of black or dark-brown stripes on a whitish background

● Who is the pioneer of limited-overs cricket ?

--- V Jayaraman, Salem (Tamil Nadu)

An answer to this question at this stage, when the overs specific variety of the game has upstaged the traditional type even in India, will interest most cricket followers. According to Bombay's Manchar More, it was he who thought on these lines while propagating the memory of his late friend, Padmakar Talim, with a tournament in his departed friend's name as far back as 1948 when he restricted the matches to one innings per toam.

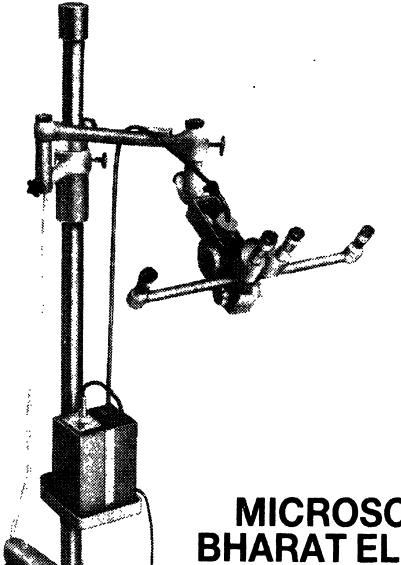
When this idea proved cumbersome due to the entry of a large number of teams and expenses inounted as matches, not completed on one Sunday, had to be continued on the next Sunday or holiday, Mr. More hit upon the idea of restricting the number of oversign relations.

Encouraged by the renowned Test cricketer, Vijay Merchant, Mr More put the idea into practice in 1956 by restricting the match to 50 overs per side and limited-overs cricket was born. The Bombay Cricket Association (BCA) gave its approval for the tournament in 1962 and other tournaments in these lines followed such as the Purshottam Shield, the Cosmopolitan Shield and the Comrade Shield.

Mr More communicated with the Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC) and the *Wisden* cricket monthly in England and the Australian Cricket Board to find out whether any limited-overs tournament existed prior to 1956 According to *Wisden*'s Assistant Editor, Mr. S. R. Lynch, limited-overs cricket started in England in 1962 with a trial competition for what later became the Gillette Cup in 1963.

There was no limited overs cricket between first class teams in any country prior to 1962 although there may have been competitions among minor sides such as the Talim Shield, according to Mr. Lynch However, Mr. More claims that he was the pioneer in starting over-specific cricket in an organised manner anywhere in the world.

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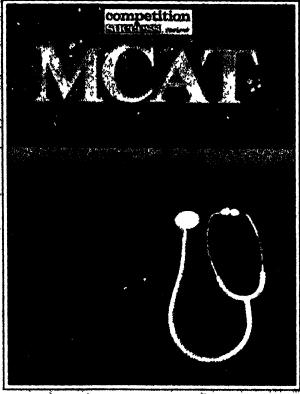
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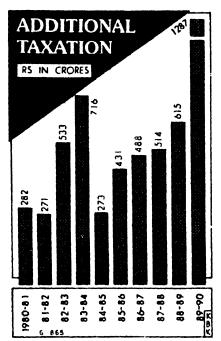
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INDIA



1989-90

In a surprisingly bold, election-year, antipoverty and employment-oriented Central Budget for 1989-90, presented to Parliament on February 28, 1989, the Finance Minister, Mr S B Chavan, has come out with a budget that clearly promotes social justice, underscores fiscal stability and tends to maintain the tempo of industrial growth and modernisation. He has, however, placed a string of taxes designed to hit the middle class and the upper middle class with a sprinkling of levies on the corporate sector. The taxes will yield a net revenue of Rs 1,287 crore. The States' share being Rs 384 crore, the Centre is left with Rs. 903 crore, as its share With this, the anticipated deficit of Rs 8,240 crore stands reduced to Rs. 7,337 crore.



In casting his tax net, Mr Chavan has chosen cigarettes, liquor, pan masala, cars, scooters, TV sets, travel by air, watches, radios, two-in-one cassette recorders, stainless steel and iron and steel to impose higher levies. He has provided reliefs for income-tax payers in the slab of Rs 18,000 to Rs 25,000, food processing, agro-based industries, life-saving drugs, feature films, matches and condensed milk

Disappointing the vast multitude of

income-tax payers who were expecting a rise in the tax level and higher amount for exemptions, the Finance Minister chose to give a marginal 5 per cent reduction in the rate of tax for individuals in the entry slab of Rs 18,000 to Rs. 25,000 from the present rate of 25 per cent to 20 per cent. The drought surcharge on wealth and incometax has now been scrapped. But there will be an 8 per cent surcharge on incomes above Rs 50,000 from the assessment year 1990-91 to pay for an employment scheme named Jawaharlal Nehru Rozgar Yojana.

It is proposed to raise the existing specific duty rates of a substantial number of commodities by 5 per cent of current rates with suitable rounding off. There will be no change in the rates of excise on such items of mass consumption like sugar, tea, coffee, petroleum products like kerosene, diesel, motor spirit, bidis, vegetable oils, vanaspati, cotton yarn and fabrics, jute yarn and fabrics, electric bulbs and fluorescent tubes.

All price and distribution controls on cement and aluminium have been withdrawn in view of the satisfactory supply position of these commodities. The policy change is necessitated by the need to promote growth and efficiency and stimulate domestic consumption, technology acquisition and modernisation

The Finance Minister also announced the discontinuation of the wealth tax and income tax surcharge from the year 1989-90 and 1990-91, respectively, imposed to mobilise resources to meet the requirements of the drought With a view to curbing conspicuous consumption, Mr Chavari proposed to enhance the rate of expenditure tax under the Expenditure Tax Act, 1987, as applicable to certain hotels, from 10 per cent to 20 per cent

Housing scheme: To meet the housing shortage and help the National Housing Bank mobilise resources in its nascent stage, it is proposed that the deposits made in the Home Loan Account Scheme of the National Housing Bank as well as the repayment of housing loan taken from the Bank would qualify for deduction provided in Section 80C of the Income-Tax Act. The investment would also be exempt from wealth tax subject to the overall ceiling of Rs 5 lakh The tax-payer would also get a tax concession under Section 54E on capital gains if the sale proceeds were invested in the bonds and debentures issued by the National Housing Bank. The income accruing from poultry farming is also

proposed to be exempted at the rate of $33^1/_3$ per cent.

Rural employment scheme : With emphasis on generation of employment in the rural areas, a new intensive rural employment programme, named Jawaharlal Nehru Rozgar Yojana, will be launched in 120 backward districts suffering from acute unemployment. The programme would ensure fuller employment opportunities to at least one member of each family living below the poverty line. The Finance Minister said a provision of Rs. 500 crore had been made for this new programme in 1989-90. With the inclusion of this amount, the total provision for employment programmes in 1989-90 would be Rs 1,711 crore

To give a thrust to the employment generation programmes, there is a proposal to merge the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) into a single programme and to decentralise its implementation. The merger programme would operate throughout the country and funded by the Centre to the extent of 75 per cent. This new programme would allow fuller employment opportunities to at least one member of each family living below the poverty line.

Central Plan outlay: The Central Plan outlay for 1989-90 has been raised by nearly nine per cent to Rs 34,446 crore over the revised budget estimate of Rs 30,166 crore for 1988-89 It is, however, up by about 20 per cent over the original budget estimate of Rs 28,715 crore for 1988-89

The 1989-90 budget has allocated Rs 1,203 crore for agriculture, Rs 1,762 for rural development, Rs 205 crore for irrigation and flood control, Rs 11,227 crore for energy, Rs 5,934 crore for industry and minerals, Rs 6,296 crore for transport, Rs. 2,858 crore for communication, Rs 752 crore for science, technology and environment, Rs 3,396 crore for social services (including the accelerated rural water supply programme), and Rs 813 crore for other programmes.

In terms of allocations, the energy sector has received the highest amount followed by transport, industry, minerals and communication sectors. The focus of the Plan outlay is, therefore, on building the entire infrastructure.

Defence expenditure: The Defence outlay for 1989-90 has been frozen at Rs 13,000 crore. In fact, this would represent a decline, if compared with the revised

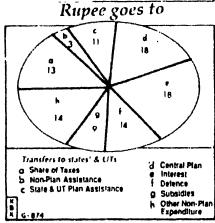
estimate of Rs 13,200 crore for 1988-89. Pegging the Defence outlay at Rs 13,000 crore would mean that what formed 17 per cent of the budget in 1987-88 and 15 per cent in 1988-89, has dropped to 14 per cent for the next year

The Army has suffered a major Rs 345 crore reduction in the outlay, from Rs 7,116 crore in the revised estimates for 1988-89 to Rs 6,771.55 crore. The Navy gets a slight decrease from Rs. 799.50 crore in the revised estimates to Rs 784.50 crore, while the Air Force has been lucky with a small Rs. 23 crore hike, from Rs 1,850.20 crore in the revised estimates to Rs 1,873.20 crore.

The outlay for Defence ordnance factories, which was reduced last year because of the inability to absorb the amount, has been further reduced by a good Rs 46 crore. The revised estimates stand at Rs 186 65 crore, but the outlay for 1989-90 is Rs. 140.09 crore. The ordnance factories cater to the needs of the three Services

Fate of each rupee: Of every rupee that accrues to the Central exchequer, 24 paise come from excise duties, 19 paise from customs, 16 paise from internal borrowings,

Central Budget 1989-90 Rupee comes from Me) ۱A 10 24 g Internal Borrowings f Excise Corporation Tax h External Assistance g Corporation
h Income-Tax c Other Capital Receipts d Deficit Other Taxes , Non-Tax Revenue e Customs



14 paise from non-tax revenues, eight paise from deficit, five paise each from income tax and corporation tax, four paise each from external assistance and other capital receipts and one paisa from other taxes.

Likewise, of every rupee to be spent, 18 paise will be on interest, 18 paise on Central Plan, 14 paise on Defence, 14 paise on non-Plan expenditure, 13 paise on share of taxes, 11 paise on States and Union Territories Plan assistance, nine paise on subsidies, and three paise on non-Plan assistance

Hike in rail freight rates

The Railway Minister, Mr. Madhavrao Scindia, while presenting the Railway Budget for 1989-90, in the Parliament on February 23, 1989, announced an 11 per cent hike in freight, parcels and luggage rates and spared the more than 10 million passengers who travel by rail every day, of any increase in fares and surcharges whatsoever The increase in goods traffic as also of parcels and luggage will raise an additional Rs. 876 crore in the financial year 1989-90. The new rates will be applicable from April 1.

The large increase in freight rates, however, will not apply to commodities like salt fur human consumption, fruits and vegetables, gur and jaggery, edible oils, oil seeds, oil cakes, fodder, livestock and organic manures in order to provide relief to the weaker and rural sections of society and also keeping in mind the special interests of the kisans, the Railway Minister said.

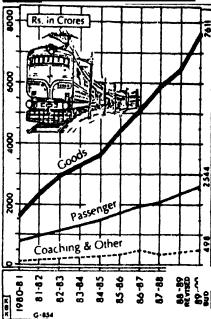
Apart from raising the goods traffic rates, Mr Scindia also proposed to "rationalise" the freight structure by revising the classification of low-rated commodities. All commodities, he said, were now grouped into various classes ranging from Class 80 to Class 300, the difference between the minimum and maximum class rate being very high at present it was, therefore, proposed that the wagonload and the trainload classification those commodities which were now charged at a rate between Class 80 Special and Class 150 be raised by two steps except in the case of foodgrains, fertilisers and pulses, where it would be raised by one step only

The Minister then outlined the arithmetic behind his drastic freight rate increase. Noting that with the Plan size fixed at Rs 4,450 crore, the target for originating traffic has been set at 345 million tonnes of which 316 million tonnes would be revenue earning traffic. With passenger traffic expected to go up by three per cent, sundry oarnings by four per cont and luggage and parcel receipts by two per cent in the coming years, the gross traffic receipts at current level of passanger fare and freight rates are estimated at Rs 9,757 crore.

However, ordinary working expenses are estimated at Rs. 7,373 crore, an increase of Rs 698 crore over the revised estimates for 1988-89. According to Mr. Scindia, this is mainly on account of pay and allowances, increase in coal and steel prices, increased activity, and lease rental payable to the Indian Railway Finance. Corporation. In

addition, Mr. Scindia said the contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund was set to go up to Rs.1,715 crore in 1989-90 as compared to Rs. 1,500 crore in the current year. The Railways have also plans to enhance its contribution to the Pension Fund from the current year's Rs. 550 crore to Rs. 700 crore.

Railway Earnings



Apart from sparing the travelling public of any hike in fares, the Railway Minister announced certain new concessions including one to the senior citizens when travelling in second class. All passengers who are over 65 years of age would be given a 25 per cent concession in fare when travelling a distance of over 500 km.

For all recipients of the Dronacharya Award, given to eminent coaches in games and sports, a concession of 50 per cent would be given. For all recipients of the Vir Chakra and Ashok Chakra series gallantry awards, for their courage and heroism in the defence of the country and to widows of such posthumous awardees, a 50 per cent concession would be given. The Minister also announced that all recipients of the President's Police Medal and the Indian Police Medal for gallantry, in recognition of their brave and fearless services, would get a concession of 50 per cent.

Carbide settlement

The Bhopal gas tragedy case was settled in the Supreme Court on February 14, 1989 for \$ 470 million (Rs. 715 crore) between the Union Carbide Corporation (UCC) of the U.S., majority shareholder in the Union Carbide India Limited (UCIL) plant at Bhopal, and the Union Government, representing the victims of the world's largest industrial disaster. The five-Judge Constitution Bench presided over by the Chief Justice, Mr. R. S. Pathak, directed that this amount be paid to

the Union of India on or before March 31, 1989. The settlement brought to an end the protracted legal battle waged by the victims of the disaster through thousands of petitions claiming compensation totalling more than Rs. 3,000 crore.

Creating international judicial history, in terms of a parent of a multinational subsidiary agreeing to pay for the disaster caused by the leak of gas by the subsidiary's plant in Bhopal on the night of December 2-3, 1984, the Judges directed that all civil proceedings related to the case would stand transferred to the apex court and stand concluded in terms of the settlement. They quashed all criminal proceedings pending in different courts. The Union Government had claimed that over 2,500 people had died and about five-and-a-half lakh left disabled by the gas leak.

The settlement figure of \$ 470 crore has doubtless been cited by the Government as a substantial amount obtained for the victims. But a Government which had put forward a claim for \$ 3 billion on behalf of the victims and had in 1987 refused to enter into an out-of-court settlement to the tune of \$ 600 million, would have to explain the rationale behind the decision to arrive at this sudden settlement. Its responsibility to offer an explanation is enhanced by the fact that by an Act of Parliament, it took upon itself the exclusive right to represent the victims in their fight for compensation.

It is a tragedy in itself that the victims of the world's worst industrial disaster have had to wait four years to get the first glimmer of financial compensation. But the compensation of \$ 470 million seems a small amount to pay for an accident so colossai that it killed over 2,500 people and left about five-and a-half lakh impaired. Moreover, the fact remains that the Union Carbide got off lightly for so grievous a wrong done, namely, storing methyl isocyanate (MIC) precautions. without adequate The company was on record offering \$ 350 million and was at one stage reported to have raised the figure to \$ 600 million.

The opposition parties sharply reacted to the Supreme Court settlement on the compensation. They said that the amount accepted can neither compensate the past damage nor suffice the future treatment and rehabilitation. It is a mockery of granting solace to the lakhs of victims of this tragedy and whose sole representation was taken over by the Government through a legislation. The judgement also came under bitter attack in both Houses of Parliament on February 22 with members describing the compromise as a "betrayal" of victims of the tragedy and "surrender" before the multinational.

The Washington Post described the settlement as "cheap". Had the Bhopal accident happened in the United States, the costs of compensation would have run into billions of dollars, sending the Union Carbide into the arms of the bankruptcy court, said the newspaper. "Life is cheap in India. That,

at last, was the foundation of Union Carbide's legal strategy," the paper added. The paper said in India, where the value of a life in Itability cases has been pegged by the courts at a fraction of the amounts set by American juries, Carbide executions saw the possibility of settling the matter for less than \$ 100 million.

The insensitivity and the utter disregard for basic human values that Union Carbide showed in its approach to the victims matched its earlier callousness that brought on the tragedy. It refused to play fair by the victims and at every turn sought to delay the final verdict on its responsibility. It even attempted to dilute its responsibility by advancing the story that some employees had sabotaged the MIC storage tanks. The amount settled by the Supreme Court is peanuts for the Union Carbide. The Bhopal case also shows how powerless are the Third World countries against the multinationals. This has happened to India. Imagine what would have happened in case the tragedy had occurred in a small country in the West!

Bodo movement

The Bodo people who constitute the largest tribal group in Assam are very much on the war path. The 120-hour bandh launched as part of their agitational programme in February 1989 was marked by extreme violence, especially in the areas where they are in a majority as in Kokrajhar and Nalbari in lower Assam and Darrang in central Assam. They blew up railway tracks, burnt down several houses and road bridges and killed at least 40 persons including an Asom Gana Parishad leader, Mr Binod Dutta.

The high incidence of arson and the random attacks on security force personnel during the bandh organised by the All Bodo Students Union (ABSU) are a pointer to the fact that the Bodo militants are increasingly using the tactics employed by the Gorkha National Liberation Front (GNLF) during the early phases of its agitation.

That the Bodos have been turning increasingly militant has been evidenced over some time. But that they have taken to the language of guns and arson, like other tribals and hill people elsewhere in the north and the north-east, has been forcefully underscored by the unprecedented scale of violence witnessed during the first two days of the bandh. The turning point in the Bodor agitation came when 14 persons were killed in a bomb blast and tribal violence spread to other parts of the Assam plains.

The dosire to preserve "at all costs" their distinct identity, which they felt was being increasingly threatened, and economic stagnation are two major reasons why the tribals' anger exploded into a movement which certainly has a mass-based character. For exactly two years now, the ABSU led by Mr. Upendra Nath Brahma has

been spearheading what it calls a "mass revolution" for a separate homeland for the plains tribals. The ABSU is now demanding a full-fledged State occupying a stretch along the north bank of the Brahmaputra from Srirampur on the Assam-West Bengal border to Sadia in the east.

This main demand for a separate State is supplemented by two other "political demands"—creation of autonomous district councils under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution in the "tribal compact areas" along the south bank of the Brahmaputra, and the creation of regional councils for the Bodos, Rengmas and other non-Karbi tribes in the hill district of Karbi Anglong where already an autonomous district council exists. The ABSU has 89 other demands pertaining to the Bodo language, education, culture, reservations and economic uplift.

The demand of the Bodos for a separate State is untenable as fragmentation of States is not the answer to the socio-economic problems of the ethnic groups. Assam, which has shrunk in size over the years, will be left with little area if a new State comprising the northern banks of the Brahmaputra and the southern region between Goalpara and Meghalaya, including the Kabi Anglong district, is carved out of the present one.

While attacks on public and Government property have since the independence struggle become a common feature of mass agitation, the gunning down of the AGP leader suggests that the Bodos in their anger are now identifying members of the ruling party in the State Government which has for two years failed to show even a modicum of concern for the tribals' demands and grievances. The violent turn to the unrest should serve as a warning to the Chief Minister, Mr P K Mahanta, against attempts to continue ignoring the basic demands and contain it merely with the help of the police and the army. Direct contacts with the aditation leaders have become essential. While it would be unwise on the part of the Assam Government to treat the Bodo issue as a law and order problem, the Bodo leaders too should realise that a separate homeland for them is unthinkable considering that it is not going to be a viable proposition

Indo-Australian ties

The five-day visit of the Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Bob. Hawke, to India in February 1989, apart from having paved the way for expanding bilateral relations, was a significant pointer to the new image that Australia is trying to create for itself. Besides improving the prospects of closer economic ties between India and Australia, Mr. Hawke's mission was mainly guided by the desire to bring India into a keener recognition of the possibilities of forging more visible and cohesive economic bonds, both at the bilateral and the multilateral level

in the Asia-Pacific region It was Mr. Hawke's first official visit to this country

India and Australia have on February 10, 1989 signed three memorandums of understanding on cooperation in railways, tolecommunication and meteorology. Both the countries also signed an agreement providing for an attractive financial credit package. The memorandum of understanding in the field of meteorology covers cooperation in numerical models for analysis, and prediction of weather. The agreement covers tropical meteorology and satellite meteorology.

India and Australia have called for making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, which would be tree of foreign bases and foreign naval presence. The Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, said on February 9 that as major littoral states, both India and Australia should ensure stability, peace and cooperation in the Indian Ocean.

Australia seemed to have reservations on India's threat perceptions in the Indian Ocean and its increasing naval capabilities. Expressing concern at persisting tensions in the region, Mr. Gandhi said India was determined to never lose control again over approaches to India from the sea. In an obvious reference to criticism over Indian naval build-up, Mr. Gandhi said India was left with no alternative but to strengthen its naval defence and resist any attempt to undermine its independence and integrity from the sea.

It is well-known that Australia has more than once expressed its apprehensions about India's blue water naval growth India's possession of a substantial number of carriers, the possibility of balanced carrier battle groups and submarines pose possibilities for increased Indian influence at the major Indian Ocean choke points Several Australian exports have in the recent past expressed misgivings about India's increasing naval strength, bolstered by the nuclear-powered submarine leased from the Soviet Union Australia itself is rapidly developing a two-ocean navy and a powerful aerial, surface and submarine force projection backed up with a sophisticated military and industrial complex.

Of course, the Australian views on India's military objectives and nuclear aspirations have not been much different from the broad Western perception. This was once again in evidence when Mr. Hawko, delivering the third Indira Gandhi memorial lecture in New Delhi expressed the opinion that he wished India had not developed the capacity to explode a nuclear bomb However, Mr. Hawke had appreciated Mr Gandhi's explanation for India's need for a strong navy to protect the large exclusive economic zone where several intrusions have taken place, and its resolve not to jeopardise its integrity and security across its long coastline

The three memorandum of understanding signed during Mr. Hawke's visit indicate that

specific areas have been identified where bilateral cooperation can achieve tangible torms. Trade between India and Australia has doubled in the last three years, the past year especially having seen a surge of collaborations in fields as diverse as offshore exploration and steel technology, and joint ventures in mining and confiputer software. Australia, however, exports to-india twice as much as it buys from us, and it is now up to us to be more energetic in exploiting the vast potential market in Australia for our non-traditional exports.

Rival AIADMK factions merge

The merger of the AIADMK's Jayalalitha and the Janaki factions was on February 12. 1989, formalised with the unified party's General Secretary, Ms Javalalitha. announcing that both groups have merged and will function under the name "All India Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (AIADMK)" The merger has been effected on the basis of the resolutions adopted at the AIADMK's (Janaki) General Council convened in Madras on February 10, Ms Jayalalıtha said in a statement.

The two separate petitions in this regard, which were before the Chief Election Commissioner, had been withdrawn and the unified party had been granted permission by the election authorities to function under the name AlADMK, she said.

Ms Jayalalitha, who is also the leader of the Opposition in the State Assembly, said all those partymen who had been holding posts in the party and the "MGR mandrams" (MGR fan clubs), as on December 24, 1987, the day M G Ramachandran died, would henceforth function in these posts.

The Election Commission had on February 11 restored the "two leaves" symbol of the undivided AIADMK to the newly merged party tollowing both the factions withdrawing their petitions seeking the symbol Ms Jayalalitha expressed the hope that the restoration of the "two leaves" symbol would be a trend-setter for the party's future victories in Tamil Nadu, particularly in the coming elections to the State Assembly from the Madurai East and Marungapuri constituencies

The AIADMK had split vertically immediately after the death of the patry supremo and Chief Minister M G Ramachandran over the issue of leadership Mr V R Nedunchezhiyan, who had held the number two position in MGR's Cabinet had staked his claim for the Chief Minister's post with Ms Jayalal-ha supporting him. This move was scuttled by propping up MGR's widow, Mrs Janaki Ramachandran, who was elected leader of the AIADMK Legislature Party

Now if Mrs Janaki Ramachandran assumes presidentship of the unified party, the rebels will have little option but to join the DMK

Violence in Kashmir valley

The deterioration in the situation in Jammu and Kashmir is one of the saddest developments of recent times. While Jammu flounders in Hindu-Sikh animosity, the valley has become hostage to extremists. Communalism is on the rise and in its worst manifestation. The anti-national elements are fully to the fore and getting bolder and more defiant by the day. Relatively peaceful protests like bandhs or processions instigated or indulged in by them in the past are increasingly giving way to violence and arson Any occasion, any excuse is now good enough to start a riot, or at least a situation that puts the police tenterhooks.

Four disturbing events within a month have revealed the extent of rot that has set in Jammu and Kashmir. The communal holocaust in Jammu on January 13, observance of the "black day" on January 26, the "bandh" in the valley on February 11 in memory of Kashmir Liberation Front leader Maqbool Butt and the violent anti-India demonstrations on February 13 over Salman Rushdie's Satanic Verses in Srinagar are the growing influence of the communal and secessionist elements in the valley

The latest riot is even more illustrative It was triggered by a 500 strong mob protesting against the publication of a book written in England which has been banned in India, and firing on similar protestors, not in India but in Pakistan Three persons were killed and 40 injured when police opened fire in Srinagar city on February 13 to control unruly mobs protesting against Salman Rushdie's controversial book As "death squads" fan out to kill the author of the Satanic Verses, the valley again witnessed turbulent events. Nearly 70 persons were injured on February 17 The call for bandh, given by the opposition parties in Pakistan, had its echo in the valley

That the trouble-makers in the valley are active once again and that the disturbances have been planned from across the border in a phased manner have been apparent for quite some time in the past. What is, however, more disconcerting is the fact that the trouble-makers now appear more organised, systematic and even brazen in their display of anti-Indianism.

It will be foolhardy to ignore the complete failure of the Farooq Abdullah Government to combat politically and administratively those elements who insist on questioning the State's accession to India Obviously, the National Conference and Congress alliance has not lived up to the expectations. In fact, from the very beginning, there had been no meeting of minds between the alliance partners, and the coalition has been invariably pulling in

(Continuad on page 90)

The World



The Pakistan Prime Minister, Ms Benazir Bhutto, ordered retirement of more than 40 senior Army officers believed to be loyal to the late Gen Zia-ul-Haq She also curtailed the powers of the main intelligence agency in an attempt to break the links between the intelligence network and the political Opposition, it was reported from Karachi on February 26, 1989.

"While risking a military backlash from top officers, the Army purge is likely to secure the support of middle-ranking and junior officers whose promotion was held up by Gen Zia," the report said Military sources said the Army retirements had the support of General Mirza Aslam Beg, Chief of the Army Staff, who had a long discussion with the Prime Minister in Islamabad

In what Pakistani officials described as the biggest mass retirement for five years, Ms Bhutto is attempting to remove the influence of officers—many of them Brigadiers—who owed their promotion and allegiance to the late President The sources said Ms Bhutto had also taken a vital step towards consolidating her power by deciding that the Inter-Service Intelligence Directorate must stop conducting political surveillance.

What she has done to the long-serving Zia proteges is nothing short of a civilian coup against these uniformed men and the first round has gone to her because she used the old military weapon of surprise. It is the bold move of a democratic leader whose natural instinct would be to establish the supremacy of civilian authority over that of the inilitary. This has easily been the most significant measure in Ms Bhutto's three months as Prime Minister.

Hemmed in by a strong Opposition and watchful eyes of the military establishment, Ms Bhutto has so far cautiously but firmly asserted her position, thereby giving the impression that she intends to steer her own course. She is quite aware that it is difficult for her Government to survive without the critical backing of the armed forces. Even the Pakistan's People's Party election manifesto talked of strengthening the defence forces and their modernisation. Ms Bhutto may be banking on the premise that once she consolidates her hold on power, she will be able to deal with the Army on her

Sino-American relations

The United States President, Mr George Bush, met the Chinese leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping, and the Premier, Mr Li Peng in Beijing on February 26, 1989 and agreed on the need to further strengthen the U.S.-Chinese relations before the Sino-Soviet summit which is scheduled to take place in the Chinese capital in May During the 40-hour working visit to China, Mr Bush assured the Chinese leaders that the Sino-U.S. ties would not be weakened by the new turn in Sino-Soviet relations.

Mr Bush said the United States welcomed the enlarged role that China had taken in the world Speaking at a banquet co-hosted by the Chinese President, Mr. Yang Shangkun, and Mr. Li, he said: "The expansion of your international relationship is creating new possibilities for peace, prosperity and world leadership." He also noted that the Chinese people now had more opportunities to express themselves to make personal and professional decisions and that the current economic programme was improving people's lives.

Mr Bush said the United States and China, "as nuclear powers and as permanent members of the UN Socurity Council, have a special responsibility for preserving world peace." He noted that the two countries had developed "an active programme of military cooperation that is forging ties of friendship between our defence establishments, even as we have found a diplomatic unity in our shared opposition to policies of international aggression and domination."

Mr Bush, without referring to the implications of speedy improvement of Sino-Soviet ties on Sino-US relations, noted that the prospect of improved relations between China and the Soviet Union "inspires hope of new progress in the search for self-determination and peace for Kampuchea and stability for Korea" Mr Bush said the world was watching the United States and China as they set about building "ever firmer bonds across the vast ocoan that joins us."

Bold reforms by the Beijing Government, Mr Bush said, had enabled China to increase the volume of trade with the United States Noting that the bilateral trade in 1974 when he headed the U.S. liaison mission in Beijing, was about \$ 900 million, he said it was now worth some \$ 14 billion. "We are prepared to go the extra mile in terms of investments, in terms of business,

exports and imports," Mr. Bush said. He gave credit for the expansion to the reforms ushered in by Mr. Deng Xiaoping.

While Mr. Bush may have enough reasons to feel happy about the evolution of the U.S. China trade, Beijing rebuffed him on human rights and dissidence Mr. Zhao Zhiyang, Communist Party chief, told the U.S. President rather bluntly that the American efforts to influence China's internal affairs may "create difficulties" and "setbacks" whose "consequences will be serious."

Alluding to the differences between the two countries, Mr. Bush said, "a relationship must be strong enough to tackle areas of disagreement as well as those of common interest, and it must be based on respect for the individual as well as the integrity of states." He made specific reference to Taiwan and said: "Based on the bedrock principle that there is but one China, we have found ways to address Taiwan constructively and without rancour." In a meaningful remark, he said "Americans have a long historical friendship with Chinese people everywhere," implying that the United States was not going to abandon aid to Taiwan in a hurry.

Mr Bush's visit-his fifth China comes three months before the planned trip there by the Soviet leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, which is designed to set the seal on improved Sino Soviet ties. One wonders whether Mr. Bush was assuring Mr. Deng or seeking assurance himself that the U.S. China relations would not suffer on account of changes in the Sino-Soviet ties After all China's bargaining position will improve considerably after improvement in the Sino-Soviet ales Mr. Bush is not a razzle-dazzle President and hence, in deciding to visit Beijing before Mr. Gorbachev, his objective may not have been to score a point over the Soviet leader, as probably M. Ronald Reagan in his place may have sought to do

Pakistan on verge of N-capability

Pakistan has unveiled a third new missilo system and a laser range-finder developed indigenously with Chinese help, the Jane's Datence Weekly has said Pakistan has also offered Turkey its recently tested technology for two other missiles and to train Turkish scientists in Pakistan

Earlier in February 1989 Pakistan successfully tested two surface-to-surface

missiles-the first ones to be developed indigenously. The missiles, which have a range of 80 km and 300 km, can have New Delhi in its range in case of a war--- just as Lahore is the target of India," the Urdu daily Jung said The two anti-aircraft and antitank missiles have been produced at a much lower cost than other countries. The third missile is a shoulder fired surface-toair missile (SAM) 70 per cent of which is said to have been developed indigenously and the remaining with Chinese help, Jane's said There is speculation that the U.S. Stinger technology may have been used for the missile, which will achieve total production capacity within 12 months.

Half of the components for the new laser range-finder, also Chinese-assisted, have been developed locally and a range of 150 to 1,500 metres. A new Pakistan-made multi-barrel rockot launcher is also reported to have been test-fired successfully. The new weapon is said to have a range of 25 km, the weekly said.

The Pakistani Army Chief of Staff, General Mirza Aslam Beg, while speaking before a crowd of military students from Bangladesh, Malaysia, Indonesia, Jordan and Turkey at the National Defence College in Islamabad, had said that two missiles, one of range 80 km and the other with range of 300 km, had been successfully testfired from the McVian coast of Baluchistan These missiles have been appropriately named HATF-1 and HATF 2 after the deadly sword of the Holy Prophet General Mirza is believed to have witnessed the testfirings of the missile which has two stages

The Pakistani Ambassador in Washington, Mr Jamsheed K A. Marker, is reported to have said that Pakistan has the capability of making nuclear weapons but it is not going in for these because it does not want to. The announcement was made when Pakistan is looking forward to the next package of U S military hardware

Pakistan new is in a position to make four nuclear bombs and is suspected to have manufactured fusing devices as well as casings for such weapons, according to Newswook magazine Quoting U.S. intelligence estimates, the weekly said that Islamahad has enough components to make as many as four bombs. Pakistani scientists can now machine enriched uranium into the shape appropriate to a bomb and nuclear experts suspect that they now manufacture fusing devices and the casings for weapons, it reported

One year ago, Pakistan had all components in hand to make a nuclear bomb and could have put together a weapon in weeks or months, according to Newsweek. Some experts think that Islamabad has also acquired technology to purify tritium gas which can boost the yield of nuclear weapons almost five-fold, it said, adding that "this indicates that Pakistan is prepared to move up the ladder of nuclear development to the next rung"

Every Indian is convinced that Pakistan

has a nuclear bomb or has the capability to put together one within days or weeks. It has also the delivery vehicle to hurl the bomb at chosen targets. Now confirmation has come from unimpeachable sources Pakistan's declaration with a flourish that it has testfired rockets for what should eventually make it a missiles power seems more designed to divert the focus of India's concern from Islamabad's capacity to make a nuclear bomb to its imminent mastery of a lethal delivery system.

Khomeini sentences Rushdie to death

Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, on February 14, 1989 "sentenced to death" Salman Rushdie and all others involved in the publication of *The Satanic Verses* which, he said, was against Islam, the Prophet and the Quran. Death squads from Pakistan and other Muslim nations were reported to be headed for Britain to kill the India-born author of the book, after Iran placed a bounty on his death A reward of \$1 million was set aside for anyone who carries out the Iranian leader's call to execute Mr. Rushdie for his "blasphemous" book

Within 24 hours of their Pakistani counterparts demonstrating in front of the American Embassy in Islamabad and indulging in violence and vandalism, which necessitated police firing, some communal elements in Kashmir valley followed suit The only difference was that while the self-annointed custodians of Islam in Pakistan did not need more than a day to register their protest, those in Kashmir kept the mombers of their misdirected ire burning for two days

The anti-Salman Rushdie demonstrations in Bombay accounted for a dozen deaths and grievous injury to several beings. This brings into focus the harm which religious fundamentalists cause to the nation. The Government of India, like that of Pakistan as also of Bangladesh, had banned the book months ago when a section of the people argued that it hurt their religious sentiments. What then was the logic behind the violence that rocked Kashmir and Bombay? It is indeed sad that though The Satanic Verses was promptly banned in this country, certain elements are bent upon exploiting the issue, unmindful of the consequences. The ban on the book in India was supported on the ground that this would be an alternative preferably to getting some innocent people killed in an orgy of religious violence.

Following death threats against Mr Rushdie, Britain froze relations with Iran, a state whose leaders are instigating nurder. Britain also warned its 750,000 Muslims not to be tempted to step outside the law in their anger over the Salman Rushdie affair. It virtually broke its diplomatic relations with Iran when all British diplomats were asked

to return home immediately and the Foreign Office' summoned the Iranian Charge d'Affaires in London and told him that there was little use his staying on in Britain.

The British Government's decision followed a concerted move against Iran by the 12-member Economic Community in Brussels where the Foreign Ministers agreed in principle to recall their Ambassadors for "consultations" over the Rushdie affair. Iran too recalled its Ambassadors from the European Community in retaliation to a similar move by the Community.

The timing of Ayatollah's angry outburst over the novel was odd, although it came after violent riots over the book which claimed lives in Pakistan and India. The Satanic Verses was first published in Britain last September. It triggered Muslim protests in Saudi Arabia, India and Pakistan, but barely raised a ripple of outrage in Iran, which considers itself the beacon of Islamic fundamentalism among the world's estimated 800 million Muslims.

The Ayatollah's Jeath threat against the British author points to an intensification of the power struggle between so-called pragmatists seeking better relations with the west and revolutionary hardliners. The furore over Mr. Rushdie's novel, probably stems more from the machinations between political rivals within the Teheran hierarchy than it does from religious outrage.

Mr. Rushdie is not the first writer against whom execution orders have been passed by the Iranian leader. The Iranian Writers' Association in exile, based in Pans, had documented the death of 39 of its members till January 1983. Some of these writers were executed after summary trials and others without trials including Saeed Soltanpur, a renowned poet and threatre director who was arrested on his wedding day in 1980 and shot soon after, according to the State of the World Report, 1988 on freedom of press and information released by a new human rights organisation Article Nineteen

The award offered by an Iranian deric and others to a foreigner who would assassinate the author creates a dangerous precedent which needs to be condemned by one and all Ayatoliah Khomeini is supreme in Iran and his writ runs in that country. If he wishes religious revivalism in a particular fashion, it is for the Iranians to accept or reject it. But he must not seem to be pronouncing death sentence for those Muslims who do not accept his view of Islam. Avatollah Khomeini's dramatic fatwa is aimed not just at Mr. Rushdie but also at returning to the international limelight. This the Ayatollah has achieved with Britain freezing relations and extremists everywhere spurred to get onto the hunt. It is a sad state of affairs.

Benazir in China

Pakistan Prime Minister, Ms Benazir Bhutto, was on a three-day official visit to

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China which ended on February 13, 1989 Her visit was long on symbolism and enabled her to cash in on the goodwill her father, Zulfigar Ali Bhutto, had enjoyed. By choosing China as the first country to pay official visit to after the establishment of democracy in Pakistan, Ms Bhutto has shown how much importance Pakistan—including the present political structure—attaches to this Asian neighbour

The People's Republic of China is Asia's most populous and also probably the most powerful state China has close borders with states like India, Pakistan, Nepal and Bhutan—four of South Asia's total seven Various South Asian states have been trying to have or maintain friendly relations with the Asian giant, either because of its proximity to them or at times to counter the influence of the core state of this region, India

The close family-type relationship, which Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto had built up with Chou En-lai, was sought to be revived by Ms Bhutto with calls on Mr. Chou's widow, Deng Yingchao, and veteran leaders of China. She had reasons to be highly pleased with her trip as senior leader, Mr Deng Xiaoping went out of his way and declared that "Pakistan is a special friend of China."

Mr. Deng expressed concern over Pakistan's stability and advised Pakistani political parties to remain united and develop the country Mr. Deng told Ms Bhutto that "as friends China and Pakistan have always been concerned with each other." Noting that both countries needed to develop and that a "comparatively long period of peace in international situation" lay ahead, the Chinese leader said. "We should make use of such a peaceful environment to develop ourselves What we are most concerned about is the stability of Pakistan."

China is said to have been cautious not to offend any of its contacts in Pakistan especially the Army and the Opposition parties. Both sides displayed confidence that their strong and consistent relations of friendship based on common views about the international situation would continue regardless of the internal changes in Pakistan.

Ms Bhutto said that she had discussed the Siachin glacier issue with the Chinese Premier during her visit to Beijing. She said she reiterated Pakistan's desire to settle the Siachin question with India in the light of the Simla Agreement. She claimed that the Chinese. Government fully supported Pakistan's stand on the Siachin issue.

Ms Bhutto's visit to China is evidence that the opening moves of her foreign policy have been carefully calibrated. After the impressive, even dramatic, signals that she was in a mood for a genuine friendship with India, she is seeking to reassure her country that traditional relationships will not lose their special quality. Her visit to Beijing provides interesting pointers to the

changing nature of the ties that bind the two countries.

UNP back to power in Lanka

The ruling United National Party returned to power in Sri Lanka on February 16, 1989 winning 125 out of 225 seats in the general parliamentary election. While the dominant Opposition Sri Lankan Freedom Party (SLFP) ended second with 67 seats, the Eelam Revolutionary Organisation of Students (EROS), known to be close to the LTTE, took the third position with 13

The second largest Opposition group after the SLFP in the new Parliament will be the majority group from the Tamil North-Eastern Province. Besides the 13-member EROS group, a Tamil four-party combine headed by the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), has won 10 seats. The Sri Lanka Muslim Congress—another minority group—has won four seats from the province.

By winning a comfortable majority of 125 out of a total 225 seats in Parliament, the ruling UNP has shown that its basic policy of resolving the ethnic conflict through the implementation of the new scheme of devolution of powers to the Tamil dominated North-Eastern region enjoys popular approval The outcome sets up a new context for Indian policy which has to work out a correct direction in the midst of the problems that remain to be tackled in the island

Sri Lankan The President. Ranasinghe Premadasa, appointed a 22member Cabinet on February 18, leaving the all-important post of Prime Minister to be decided by the parliamentary group of his ruling UNP But he appointed the Finance Minister, Mr. Dingiri Banda Wijetunge, a of former Governor North-Western Province, as the Prime Minister for one year on March 3, indicating that other claimants for the post could be accommodated later depending on their performance. The President also divided the office of Prime Minister and loader of the House in Parliamont

For the second time in three months, the Sri Lankans have forcefully demonstrated their faith in the democratic system. The outcome of the election to the Sri Lanka Parliament is beneficial to the island nation It represents a victory, above all for democracy in the strife torn state. Tho decisive majority which the UNP has secured in the polls will strengthen the hands of Mr. Premadasa who belongs to the same party in a presidential system like the one prevailing in Sri Larika, cordial relations between the President and the majority party in Parliament are essential for the smooth conduct of affairs in the legislature and administrative spheres

The SLFP, which has been opposed even to the limited steps taken towards autonomy in the Tamil-majority region and which had the tacit support of the Janatha

Virhukti Peramuna (JVP) during the Presidential contest, has found its political line rather counterproductive. The lesson for the UNP, who can now count on a friendly Parliament, is obvious. It is for the UNP to recognise the verdict for what it is—one for peace, normalisation, and a speedy political settlement of the ethnic issue—and act upon it.

Sino-Soviet statement on Kampuchea

The joint Sino-Soviet statement on Kampuchea issued after the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze's visit to Beijing in February 1989 reveals a fair degree of caution on both sides. It lists points of agreement and a key difference. It is the first Sino-Soviet statement in three decades

According to nine point statement, China favours the establishment of "a provincial coalition Government" in Kampuchea headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and with the representation of all four Kampuchean parties But the Soviet Union supports only an agreement among the four parties on the establishment of a representative "provincial organ" undor the Prince, to implement accords and conduct free elections

The four parties are the current Hun Sen Government in Phnom Penh and the three robel factions, namely, the one led by Prince Sihanouk, another led by the former Prime Minister, Mr Sonn San, and the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge that is accused of massacring a million Kampucheans in the mid 1970s

The statement said China and the Soviet Union stand for a fair and reasonable political settlement of the Kampuchean question at the earliest possible date and are prepared to make efforts for it. It said the two countries hold that the Vietnamese pull out is an important component of the and settlement note Vietnam's announcement of troops withdrawal from Kampuchea by end-September this year After the complete withdrawal of Vietnamose troops, there should be no foreign troops or military bases in Kampuchea, the statement said

The two sides held that the internal problems of Kampuchea should be settled through talks by Kampuchean parties, on the basis of national reconciliation and free from outside interference. They welcomed the dialogue among the parties and hoped it will proceed fruitfully.

The Sino Soviet statement indicates further progress towards a political settlement of the conflict in that country. The most significant part of the agreement botwen China and the Soviet Union on stepping up diplomatic efforts to remove all obstacles in the way of such a settlement envisages the establishment of an "effective international control mecahnism" during the transition.

IAS Toppers Talk To You: Mr. SUBODH AGARWAL

Use Your Own Judgement

In this exclusive series of interviews with IAS Toppers we published in our July 1988 issue an interview with and an article from Mr. Prashant who topped the list of successful candidates. In our August issue an interview with the Topper among women Miss Renu Bhagat was published. Mr. Rajan Shukla, who stood second in the overall merit list was featured in our September issue. An interview with and an article from Mr. Narendra Kumar, Topper among SC/ST candidates was published in our October Issue. In the January 1989 issue we published an interview with Mr. Pradipta Kumar Mohapatra, who stood third in the overall merit list. This month we publish an exclusive interview with Mr. Subodh Agarwal.

Q. What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination?

A. The secret of my success is correct attitude towards the examination, firm support from home, efficient planning and time management, hard work and luck I never thought that I would not succeed and planned my studies to fit the time that was available to me. Total support from my parents freed me of extraneous considerations and I could concentrate well on my studies. Judicious use of the advice of friends and well wishers and continuous interaction with them was another key element.

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career?

A. The choice of civil services was the result of a long process of consultation and deliberation. I had many choices before me. My experiences in various countries and the desire to serve and work in my own country desisted me from going abroad. Out of the technical management and administrative jobs, civil services was clearly the best choice. It offered variety of experience, challenge and a chance to work directly with the people. Besides, the respect, social prestige and authority associated with it made it undoubtedly the best job in the country.

Q. How your parents/family contributed to your success?

A. My success is certainly more the result of my parents' effort than mine. My father is a very systematic and methodical man. I imbibed some of his qualities. His meticulous planning and training gave me the confidence to take challenges head on My mother's emotional support and love



Competition Success Review has been extremely useful because of the most encouraging 'From Editor' which I found very motivating. The information that it provided about the successful candidates, tips on improvement of Personality from experts and comprehensive and complete information capsule.

- Subodh Agarwal

gave me the strength to run this race. I think the love and support that I received from my parents and brother are the major factors of my success.

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other service/career would you have gone in/opted for?

A. This was my first attempt. Hence had I not got selected I would have gone for the next attempts. Since my preparation was based on a 3-year programme, my reaction.

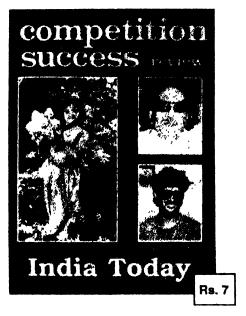
would have been to prepare harder and better. Of course, since it would have been my first failure I would have been disappointed but within a week's time things would be on the track again. Being from a technical background there would have been no dearth of options. I would have gone for a management job and after some experience, be an entrepreneur in the industry.

Q. How do you visualise your

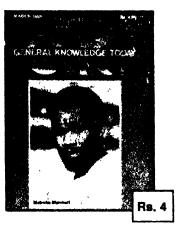
A. I visualise my success as a beginning:

COMPETITION SUCCESS REVIEW, APRIL 1989

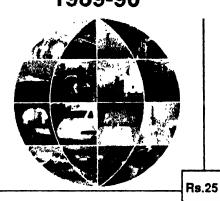
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of life, a life full of challenges, responsibility, difficulties and of course, fun. I did not really think it would come so early. It really makes me feel good. It certainly is the result of effort and good wishes from my parents, my school, IIT and friends and relatives.

Q. When did you begin your preparations seriously for this examination?

A. The preparation at idea stage began in 1983 when I joired IIT Since Civil Engineering was one of the options in Civil Services Exam. I joined it. The preparation at the planning stage began in 1986 at the end of 3rd year of B. Tech. After consultations and reading I selected my second optional and also started inquiry and selection of books for all the three subjects.

Proper preparation began from January 1987 when I started preparing for GATE in February in my final semester of B Tech Thorough preparation for Prelims was of one month and Mains for about three months. Since I appeared in Civil Services as soon

BIO-DATA

Name: SUBODH AGARWAL

Educational Qualifications: B. Tech

(Civil Engg.).

School: The Scindia School, Fort, Gwalior (M.P.).

University: Indian Institute o Technology, New Delhi.

Awards, Gold Medals, Scholarships won:

- 1. Governor's Medal for best Academic performance at School.
 - 2 Topper of the year (IIT)
 - 3. Photographer of the year (IIT)
 - 4. Ist Prize in Photojournalism

Earlier Selections: 1. Combined Engineering Services (third position in India).

- 2 Selected in IIM Calcutta and IIM Bangalore.
- 3. M.Tech. (IIT, Delhi) with Gate Score 99 61.

Published Works: Numerous Articles in the School magazines and the Scindia School Review in Hindi and English. Some articles in IIT magazine 'Pulse'

as I finished my B. Tech. I could not Jevote more time than this.

- Q. What were your optionals at the Civil Services Examination?
 - A. Civil Engineering and Psychology
- Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects?

A. Civil, Engineering was my discipline in the B. Tech After getting grilled at IIT there was no question of dropping it. For the second optional I had to do little bit of hunting. Luckily I found the subject of my choice quite easily. I had taken a course in psychology at IIT and since I liked the subject I stuck to it. The criterion for selection was that it should be intrinsically interesting to me. I found psychology

interesting, sooring and scientific in organisation. With good command of language and scientific background I found it ideally suitable for myself

Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers?

A. My preparation of General Studies was based on time effectiveness. In my opinion the rate of return in GS after a certain level of preparation is very low as compared to the optionals. So without

Competition Success Review is quite comprehensive in its coverage of news and current affairs items. It offers information in a concise and practical manner.

-Subodh Agarwal

neglecting GS I paid more attention to my optionals. I gave a thorough reading to Constitution of India by D.D. Basu, Modern India by Bipin Chandra, Tata McGraw-Hill Guide for Prelims and Unique's Guide for Mains I was also constantly referring indian Economy by Datta-Sundaram, NCERT books, India Year Book (India 1986) For keeping abreast of the current events I read Mainstream, Seminar, Week, India Today besides the CSR. I also used to take cuttings from various papers besides reading The Times of India and The Economic Times. I generally read GS when I was bored of my for the optionals and wanted to change and refresh myself

Q. Which magazines and books have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?

A. I read the Tata McGraw-Hill and Unique's Guides and the above mentioned books Mainstream offers good analysis of current topics while Seminar offers in-depth information and opinion about one issue Yojana is useful for economics Besides thoroughly going through Times of India, editorials of Hindustan Times, Indian Express and Hindu offer good opinions and discuss pros-cons of the issues. NCERT books are appreciable for their clarity of expression, smooth and light reading and brevity.

Q. Which books did you study for your other papers?

A. For psychology I consulted the list of books prepared by Psychology deptt of Allahabad University. Some of the major books that I relied on were—Morgan and King, Hilgard, Atkinson and Atkinson, Chaplin and Krawice, Hall and Lindzey, Hulse, Egeth and Deese; Coleman, Anastasi, Krech, Crutchfield and Ballasdy, Hugard and Bower, Blum and Naylor, D'Amato etc. Besides I also read the Notes given by Usha J Aum and found them quite useful. For Civil Engineering I mostly used the books prescribed at IIT, Delhi for B

Tech Some of the important ones are S.K. Garg for Water Supply and Sanitation; Punmia and Gulhati for Soil; Reddy, Ramamrutham for Structures, A.K. Jain, O.P. Jain for Design; Arya Ajmani, Ramchandra for Steel and Sushil Kumar for Building

Q. How did you prepare for your interview?

A. Preparation for the psychological aspect of interview began long time before. I took interviews with IIMs'. Enga services and other public sector organisations. This gave me quite a good feel of the interview. the Civil Services interview the preparation began 15 days before. I collected the data about the various countries I had visited and studied in, my home state, IIT, my school, various places mentioned in my form, games and their details that I played, I collected material for about 50 questions about probable topics concerning current affairs and myself. My friend at St Stephen's, Shashi Kapoor, helped me a lot by conducting mock interviews, recording them, analysing and improving upon them I was also constantly interacting and discussing various topics with my friends and elders at IIT and Allahabad

Q. How did Competition Success Review help you in your preparation for the interview?

A. Competition Success Review helped me in two different aspects Firstly, at the psychological level, which no other magazine did Through it, reading the impressions and interviews of other successful candidates I knew how it felt, how I would have to conduct myself there. Knowing what lay ahead well in advance gave me a lot of confidence to face the Interview Board Secondly, it supplied me the scattered information that I wanted at one single place. It saved me a lot of time and effort

Q. What is your opinion about Competition Success Review?

A. What is most important is that it takes care to pep up the readers and motivate them to face the challenge of the examination where only the best succeed. The personality test, editorial, Improve Your Personality and the interviews are exceptionally good in this regard.

Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation between a selective intensive study and wide extensive study?

A. I do not approve of any one method exclusively. In my opinion, the best method is a combination of the two judiciously used. It also depends upon the subject A selective intensive method, for example, would be utterly uncless in a subject like. Civil Engg. or any Engineering for that matter. For best results, in my opinion, one should at least give one extensive thorough reading to the whole syllabi. This then should be followed by analysis of previous question, papers, and selection of broad.

categories of topics and further division on the basis of what type—full lightly or short answer type—questions that can possibly be asked. After a good study of these topics—a list—of important questions—could be prepared and worked upon. Though this strategy amounts to taking a calculated risk it has been found to be paying—by me—in most—of—the—science—and—engineering subjects wide extensive study based on clear concepts of theory and practice of solving numericals is recommended.

Q. Is this pattern of the examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any other improvement?

A. This examination is more a test of your patience, and hard work. The pattern of examination is quite O.K. The only flaw lies in the timing of the declaration of the result. I think the final results should be declared at loast one month before the Prelims. Also the UPSC should announce the date of declaration of results some time in advance so that the last days' confusion is avoided.

Q. Do you think that the lowering of the age limit from 28 to 26 years from 1986 Examination onwards, will affect brilliant and highly educated youth of India?

A. Lowering of age limit from 28 to 26 will definitely not affect the brilliant and talented youth. They will get through at the earliest possible chance. On the other hand, it will help those people, who do not realise their limitations, from wasting their youth unsuccessfully preparing for examination. They can now settle down for alternative career earlier. It might affect some rural candidates adversely who for reasons beyond their control start late for this race.

Q. With the decrease in age limit, do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts?

A. No, I don't feel so. Three attempts are enough to make one realise his potential Removal of restriction will make people careless.

Q. How do you think Competition Success Review could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations?

A. CSR is an excellent magazine. However, it it could include discussion of one or two current topics in a detailed and analytical manner giving a total historical background of the issue and providing all shades of opinions about that issue it will be much more useful.

Q. What is your advice to the readers of Competition Success Review?

A. Be confident Roaliso your limitations and potential. Overcome your weaknesses and sharpon your assets. Use your own judgement and use your time and energy in the most effective manner both before the exam. and inside the examination half Correct planning and diligence are the key to your success.

My Personality Test Mr. Subodh Agarwal



My first reaction on getting the call for Personality Test was 'THANKS GOD', I was delighted to be still in the race. Though, I was expecting the interview call. I felt really happy when I got it. I knew that only 50% people get something but somehow something inside me said that I would get atleast something. Very soon I got down to work. I know that there was not much of a time and I wanted to do my best. The next day I went to Allahabad. My father, being in the Allahabad University I could easily get in touch with some very experienced and knowledgeable faculty members there I discussed all the various aspects about the interview with my father and other people. I prepared a set of important topics and probable questions. I brushed up the current affairs especially the issues that were in the news lately I collected data about my home state, home town, IIT, my school etc. I read through my cuttings that I had made, discussed the pros and cons of the various controversial issues With the help of a friend of mine I conducted and recorded 2.3 mock interviews. Analysis of that helped lime a lot in correcting my intonation, brevity of answer and overcome signs of confusion and nervousness

On the day of the interview I wore a white striped shirt, grey trouser, grey striped tie, dark grey socks and black shoes

After the formalities of the interview were over I introduced myself to other candidates. My interview was the fourth in my Board. So after a small chart on who is sitting on the Board etc. I did not participate much I decided to sit quietly and meditate it wanted to be calm and balanced and meditation had helped mo to be so in the past. It did that now too.

My pulse rate increased as soon as I stood up to enter the Board room. But the

atmosphere inside appeared reassuring and friendly and I felt calm and comfortable. After initial greetings the Chairman, Mr Surindra Nath, asked me to sit down. He scanned through my Bio-data and asked me what was the Governor's Medal for? The last question was asked by a member who wanted to know what was parapsychology and if I could elaborate on anything beyond the Duke University experiments. The most ticklish question had also been asked by the same member earlier who in the most dramatic manner, in the middle of a serious discussion on what is drip Irrigation, asked me what I thought was common between all of us sitting here and a geostationary satellite. Honestly, I was at my wit's end for I did not know what he wanted but through his hint I was able to answer him

My impression about the interview is that it is not a more test of how much you know but of personality of how deep is your knowledge, your approach and way of attacking a question, honesty and integrity in answering the question. The people in the Board are very experienced and are

MY ACHIEVEMENTS

Always stood FIRST in School from Class I to XII Obtained 80.5% marks in C.B.S.E. (Class X), 90.8% marks in C.B.S.E. (Class XII) and 92.6% marks (C.G.P.A. 9.26 out of 10) in B. Tech in Civil Engineering at I.I.T., New Dolhi

Governor's Medal for best academic performance in the Scindia School, Gwalior (MP)

Topper of the Final Year of B Tech., ITT, New Delhi

Photographer of the year (ITT, New Delhi-1985) First Prize in Photogournalism -- All India Competition organised by the 'Statesman'

Good player of Football, Squash, Tennis and Chess

Visited Fifteen countries (Asia, Africa, Europe and Middle East)

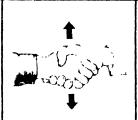
certainly able to see through any unnatural or artificial facade that you can put on Of course, interviews by their very nature are impressionistic and hence it is very necessary that one creates a very good impression about oneself. Good indepth knowledge about things not only avoid confusion and embarrassment inside the Board room but also give you confidence, a trait certainly appreciated by the Board Ability to maintain the calm and balance inside is very necessary to be successful in the interview.

Body Language

How To Read Others' Thoughts By Their Gestures And Succeed
Mr. Allan Pease











Mr. Allan Pease, is the Managing Director of a management consultancy company based in Sydney (Australia) and has produced books, films and cassettes that are used by numerous organisations around the world to train personnel in communications. In this series of articles he tells us how you can correctly interpret other people's thoughts by their gestures. These articles will quickly teach you how to tell if someone is lying; how to make your self more likeable; how to get cooperation from other people; how to successfully conduct interviews and

business negotiations; how to pick a suitable partner, etc.
The purpose of these articles is to make the reader more aware of his own non-verbal cues and signals and to demonstrate how people communicate with each other using the medium of body language. The author isolates and examines each component of body language and gesture.

The acquisition of knowledge and skills in non-verbal communication serves to make every encounter with another person an exciting experience.

Hand And Arm Gestures

Rubbing the Palms Together

Recently a personal friend of ours visited my wife and me at our home to discuss the details of a forthcoming skiing holiday. In the course of the conversation our friend suddenly sat back in her chair, smiled broadly, rubbed her palms together and exclaimed, 'I can hardly wait to go!' Nonverbally she had told us that she expected the trip to be a big success.

Rubbing the palms together is a way in which people non-verbally communicate positive expectation. The dice thrower rubs



Figure A 'Isn't it exciting!'

the dice between his palms as a sign of his positive expectancy of winning, the master of ceremonies rubs his palms together and says to his audience, 'We have long looked forward to hearing our next speaker', and the excited sales person struts into the sales manager's office, rubs his palms together and says excitedly, 'We've just got a big order, boss!' However, the waiter who comes to your table at the end of the evening rubbing his palms together and asking, 'Anything else, sir?' is non verbally telling you that he is expecting a tip

The speed at which a person rubs his palms together signals whom he thinks will receive the positive results that are expected Say, for example, you want to buy home and you go to see a real estate agent. After describing the property you are seeking, the agent rubs his palms together quickly and says, "I've got just the right place for you! The agent has signalled that he expects the results to be to your benefit But how would you feel if he rubbed his paims together very slowly as he told you that he had the ideal property? He would then appear to be crafty or devious and would give you the feeling that the expected results would be to his advantage rather than yours. Sales people are taught that if they use the palm rub gesture when describing products or services to prospective buyers, they should be certain to use a fast hand action to avoid putting the buyer on the defensive. When the buyer rubs his

palms together and says to the sales person, 'Let's see what you have to offer!' it is a signal that the buyer is expecting to be shown something good and is likely to make a purchase

A word of warning a person who is standing at a bus terminal in freezing winter conditions and who rubs his palms together briskly may not nocessarily be doing this because he is expecting a bus. He does it because his hands are cold!



Figure B 'Have I got a deal for you'll'

Thumb and Finger Rub

Rubbing the thumb against the fingertips or against the index finger is commonly

used as a money expectancy gesture. It is often used by sales people who rub their fingertips and thumb together and say to their customers 'I can save you 40 per cent', or the person who rubs his index finger and thumb together and says to his friend, 'Lend me ten dollars'. This is obviously a gesture that should be avoided at all times by a professional person when dealing with his clients

Hands Clenched Together

At first this seems to be a confidence gesture as some people who use it are often smiling and sound happy. However, on one particular occasion, we saw a sales person



Figure C Hands clenched in raised position describing the sale he had just lost. As he went further and further into his story, we noticed that not only had he taken the hands-clenched position, but fingers were beginning to turn white and they looked as though they were welding together. This was, therefore, a gesture showing a frustrated or hostile attitude.



Figure D Hands clenched in middle position

Research by Nierenberg and Calero on the hands-clenched position brought them to the conclusion that this was a frustration gesture, signalling that the person was holding back a negative attitude. The gesture has three main positions hands clenched in front of the face (Figure C),

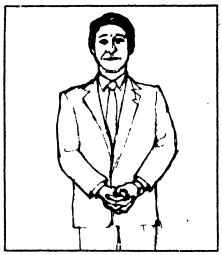


Figure E Hands clenched in lower position hands resting on the desk (Figure D) or on the lap when seated and placed in front of the crotch when standing (Figure E).

There also appears to be a correlation between the height at which the hands are held and the strength of the person's negative mood, that is, the person would be more difficult to handle when the hands are held high as in Figure C than he would be with the Figure D position Like all negative gestures, some action needs to be taken to unlock the person's fingers to expose the palms and the front of the body, or the hostile attitude will remain.

Steepling Hands

Gestures come in clusters, like words in a sentence, and they must be interpreted in the context in which they are observed 'Steepling', as Birdwhistell called it, can be an exception to these rules, as it is often used in isolation of other gestures. In fact, people who are confident, superior types or who use minimal or restricted body gestures often use this gesture, and, by doing so, they signal their confident attitude.

My observation and research into this fascinating gesture show that it is frequently used in superior/subordinate



Figure F The raised steeple

interaction and that it can be an isolated gesture which indicates a confident or 'know-it-all' attitude. Managers often use this gesture position when giving instructions or advice to subordinates and it is particularly common among accountants, lawyers, managers and the like.

The gesture has two versions; the raised steeple (Figure F), the position normally taken when the steepler is giving his opinions or ideas and is doing the talking. The lowered steeple gesture (Figure G) is normally used when the steepler is listening rather than speaking Nierenberg and Calero noted that women tend to use the lowered steeple position more often than the raised steeple position. When the raised steeple position is taken with the head tilted back, the person assumes an air of smugness or arrogance

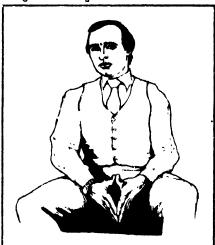


Figure GThe lowered steeple

Although the steeple gesture is a positive signal, it can be used in either positive or negative circumstances and may be misinterpreted. For example, a salesman presenting his product to a potential buyer may have observed several positive gestures given by the buyer during the interview. These could include open palms, leaning forward, head up and so on Let's say that towards the end of the sales presentation the customer takes one of the steeple positions.

If the steeple follows a series of other positive gestures, appearing when the salesman shows the buyer the solution to his problem, the salesman has been given a cue to close the sale, ask for the order and expect to got it. On the other hand, if the steeple gesture follows a series of negative gestures such as arm folding, leg crossing, looking away and numerous hand-to-face gestures, and if the buyer takes the steeple position towards the close of the sales presentation, the buyer may be confident that he will not buy or that he can get rid of the salesman in both these cases the steeple gesture means confidence, but one has positive results and the other negative consequences for the salesman. The movements preceding the steeple gesture are the key to the outcome

Constitution Of India

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The State Legislature

The Constitution provides for a legislature for every State in the Union. But only in five of the States is the legislature organised in two Houses, namely, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council The remaining States have only Legislative Assemblies. The question of having one House or two Houses for State legislatures is still an open one as the Constitution empowers Parliament to make the necessary law to create or abolish Legislative Councils according to the wishes of individual States.

The Legislative Assembly

The Assembly is composed of members chosen by direct election. The maximum and minimum membership is fixed at 500 and 60 respectively. For the purposes of election, the State is divided into as many territorial constituencies as there are seats in the Assembly. At present, the number of voters in each constituency is around 100,000.

The Legislative Council

The basis of the composition of the Council is as follows

- (1) The total number of members in the Legislative Council should not exceed one-third of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly But in any case, it should not be less than forty
- (2) There are five different categories of representation to the Council These are
- (a) One-third of the total membership to be elected by electorates consisting of members of self-governing local bodius like municipalities, district boards, etc., in the State
- (b) One-third to be elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State.
- (c) One-twelfth to be elected by electorates consisting of university graduates (of at least three years' standing) or others recognised as possessing equivalent qualification and who are residing in the State.
- (d) One-twelfth to be elected by electorates consisting of secondary school teachers or those in higher educational institutions within the State with at least three years' experience in teaching.

- (a) The remainder to be nominated by the Governor on the basis of their special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art, the cooperative movement or social service.
- (3) The election of the first four categories is to be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable ballot.
 - (4) Voting shall be by secret ballot
- (5) Parliament is empowered to make any change with regard to the nature of representation detailed above

The normal life of the Assembly is five years whereas the Council is a permanent body which renews one-third of its membership after every two years in this respect it follows the pattern of the Council of States

There is hardly any special qualification fixed for election to the State legislature except one of age. As in the case of a member of the Council, the minimum age prescribed is thirty years.

The Assembly has two elected officers, the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, to conduct its business. The position of these two officers in the conduct of the business of the House, and their powers and functions in the Assembly, are respectively the same as those of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People. They may be removed from office by a resolution of the House supported by at least a majority of all the existing members of the House. The Council has a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman, both elected by the Council, and they have the same powers and functions as their counterparts in the Assembly They also can be removed from office by a resolution of the Council supported by a majority of the existing members in the Council at the time of passing such a resolution. The Constitution provides for each House of the State legislature a separate secretarial staff whose members are independent of the executive in matters of recruitment and conditions of service

Conduct of Business

The State legislature must meet at least twice a year and the interval between any two sessions should not be more than six months. Usually, a new session begins with an opening address by the Governor which

outlines the policy of the State Government The address is then subjected to a debate and finally voted upon in the form of a resolution expressing thanks to the Governor

Every Bill, except Money Bill, may be introduced in either House of the logislature. The Bill is finally passed with its third reading. Then it goes to the Governor for his assent. But the Governor may send it back for reconsideration. When it is passed again by the legislature, the Governor cannot withhold his assent. But he may reserve it for the consideration of the President, who may ask the Governor te place it before the legislature reconsideration. When it is passed again, with or without amendment, it goes to the President for his consideration. The President is not bound to give his assent evon though the Bill has been reconsidered and passed for a second time by the State legislature.

Assembly vs. Council

A significant point of difference between the relationship of the two Houses of Parliament and that of the two Houses of the State legislature (wherever the two Houses exist) is the comparatively less important role which the Legislative Council plays in contrast to that of the Council of States As we have already seen, the Council of States has, excepting in the field of Money Bills, co-equal powers with the House in all legislative matters. When there is an irreconcitable conflict between the two the deadlock as resolved in a joint sitting of the two Houses. In the State legislature, on the contrary, the Council is designed to play a definitely interior role

The functions of the Legislative Council are of an advisory nature only According to this, a Rill can have only two journeys from the Assembly to the Council When a Bill goes to the Council for the first time from the Assembly, the Council has four alternative courses of action

- (1) it may reject the Bill,
- (2) it may amond the Bill;
- (3) it may take no action on it (but when three months have elapsed since its receipt by the Council and the Council does not inform the Assembly as to what action it has taken on the Bill, it is deemed to have been rejected by the Council), and

(4) it may pass the Bill as sent by the Assombly

In the first three cases, the Assembly takes up the consideration of the Bill for a second time. It may or may not accept the amendments made by the Council and pass the Bill It now goes for the second time to the Council which can adopt any of the above alternative courses of action except that it can delay the Bill only for a month instead of the three months in the first instance. The Assembly acts again. according to the same procedure as before if the Council does not again agree with it Thus, only twice will the Bill travel from the Assembly to the Corncil and the latter has only the power of a suspensory veto, the first time for a period of three months and the second time for a month. These provisions clearly establish the absolute superiority of the Assembly over the Council In respect of Money Bills, the powers of the State Assembly are the same as those of the House of the People There is also a special procedure prescribed for financial matters on the same pattern as what obtains in Parliament.

Judiciary in the State

Every State has a high court operating within its territorial jurisdiction and every high court is a court of record which has all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself Neither the Supreme Court nor the legislature can deprive a high court of its power of punishing a contempt of itself

We have already seen the position of the Supreme Court with the inauguration of the Constitution in 1950 and how it affected the position of the high courts by bringing them directly under the Supreme Court as parts of a single, integrated, hierarchical, all India judicial system. The Constitution does not, however, vest in the Supreme Court any direct administrative control over the high courts which would substantially affect their functioning as independent judicial institutions.

Similarly, neither the State executive nor the State legislature has any power to control the high courts or to alter its constitution. Whatever is permissible short of a constitutional amendment is vested in Parliament. These provisions have great importance in determining the independence of the high courts.

Unlike the Supreme Court there is no fixed minimum number of judges for the high court. The President, from time to time, will fix the number of judges in each high court and it varies from court to court. For example, the Assam High Court has at present only six judges whereas the Allahabad High Court has as many as thirty-tour judges. The Calcutta High Court has thirty-seven judges.

Every judge of the high court is appointed by the President of India after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor

of the State and, in the case of the appointment of a judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the high court concerned If he is appointed on a permanent basis he will hold office until he completes the age of sixty-two years. The minimum qualifications prescribed for appointment are Indian citizenship and at least ten years' experience either as an advocate of a high court in India or a judicial officer in the territory of India. In computing the ten-year period for the purpose of appointment, experience as an advocate can be combined with that of a judicial officer A judge of the high court can be removed from office only for proved misbehaviour or incapacity and only in the same manner in which a judge of the Supreme Court is removed

The Chief Justice and the other judges of the high court are paid monthly salaries of Rs 9,000 and Rs 8,000 respectively in addition, they are also entitled to certain allowances and a pension on retirement The salary and allowances of a judge of the high court cannot be varied to his disadvuntage after his appointment Further, these sums are charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State concerned and, as such, are excluded from voting in the State legislature The Constitution imposes on retired judges of the high courts certain restrictions with respect to legal practice after retirement. According to this, they cannot practise before any court except the Supreme Court and the high courts other than those in which they were judges. These provisions which are almost identical with those dealing with the judges of the Supreme Court are intended to safeguard the independence of the high courts

Jurisdiction of the High Courts

The Constitution does not attempt detailed definitions and classification of the different types of jurisdiction of the high courts as it has done in the case of the Supreme Court. This is mainly because most of the high courts at the time of the framing of the Constitution had been functioning with well defined jurisdictions whoreas the Supreme Court was a newly created institution necessitating a clear definition of its powers and functions Moreover, the high courts were expected to maintain the same position that they originally had as the highest courts in the States even after the inauguration of the Constitution It was provided, therefore, that the High Courts would retain their existing jurisdiction subject to the provisions of the Constitution and any future law that will to be made by the appropriate logislature. The High Courts have also been given full powers to make rules to regulate the business heldre them and such other incidental power as is required in relation to the administration of justice which falls within their jurisdiction.

Apart from the normal original and appellate jurisdiction, the Constitution vests four additional powers in the High Courts. These are:

- (1) the power to issue writs or orders for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights or for any other purpose;
- (2) the power of superintendence over all courts in the State.
- (3) the power to transfer cases to itself from subordinate courts concerning the interpretation of the Constitution; and
- (4) the power to appoint officers and servants of the High Court.

Subordinate Courts

As we have seen earlier, one of the Directive Principles is the separation of the judiciary from the executive. The Constitution also envisages that the judiciary at the lower levels is made completely independent of the executive.

The constitutional provisions dealing with the subordinate courts, therefore, are intended to secure a two-fold objective. First, to provide for the appointment of district and subordinate judges and their' qualifications. Secondly, to place the whole of the civil judiciary under the control of the high court. The importance of these provisions can hardly be exaggerated in the context of the Indian situation. It is the subordinate judiciary that comes into most intimate contact with the ordinary people in the judicial field. Therefore, it is particularly necessary that its independence is placed beyond question in order to infuse public confidence in it. This is the justification for incorporating these provisions in the Constitution

The Constitution draws a distinction between two categories of subordinate courts, namely, the district courts and others. Judges of the district courts are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the high court. Further, a person to be eligible for appointment as a district judge should be either an advocate or a pleader of seven years' standing, or an officer in the service of the Union or of the State. In the case of every advocate or pleader, the appointment should be on a recommendation by the High Court.

Appointment of persons, other than district judges, to the judicial service of a State is made by the Governor in accordance with rules made by him in that behalf after consultation with the High Court and the State Public Service Commission. The practice that exists in most States at present is that the Public Service Commission conducts competitive examinations for the selection of candidates for appointment in the State judicial service. The Commission lays down certain minimum educational and professional qualifications for candidates who intend to compete in (Continued on page 68)

India's Freedom Movement

Mr. K. K. Bhardwaj

Revolutionary Patriots

The first decade of the 20th century witnessed growth of vanous revolutionary societies in different parts of the country They believed that they would be able to demoralise the administrative machinery of the government by terrorising the big bosses of the imperial bureaucracy and thus win freedom of the country through coercing them. Since the government suppressed the various political move ments and imprisoned the national loaders, the activities of these revolutionary societies and groups gained a big momentum as an underground patriotism:

The principal source of inspiration for the revolutionary patriots was the great revolt of 1857 The publication of the book War captoned India's First Independence by Vinavak Damodar Savarkar in 1906 at London about the great uprising of 1857 helped both to put the record straight and infuse a spirit of nationalism and rebellion among the youth of the country. They also derived their ideas and beliefs from the Russian nihilists and the British terrorists. Savarkar had earlier translated the life of Mazzini in Marathi. He was also the founder of Abhinava Bharata, a secret society of revolutionaries preached the gospel of freedom. It exhorted its workers to popularise its songs and ballads When Savarkar later left for London in 1906, the Abhinava Bharata continued to flourish Savarkar also sent secretly a large quantity of arms including Browning pistols to his Indian counterparts with Mirza Abbas, Sikandar Hayat and

In Bengal, the Anusilan Samiti was the first secret society organised by the revolutionaries. In 1905, it published a pamphlet captioned Bhavanı (Temple of the Goddess Bhavani) It gave a plan in detail how a centre of the revolutionary activity should be established in a temple on a secluded spot. Two years later, the Samiti published another book called Vartaman Rananiti (Principle: of Modern Warfare) It advocated imparting of training in guerilla warfare to the revolutionary patriots. It further brought out another publication, Mukti Kon Pathe (Which Way Lios Salvation) preaching how the Indian soldiers were to be won to the cause of the revolution and foreign arms were to be obtained. The Samiti further sent. members abroad to learn manufacture of the bombs and explosives and a centre for their manufacture was opened at Muraripukar Garden house in Maniktala near Calcutta It also opened its branches in various parts of the province, the most prominent among whom was at Dacca with 500 members

The Anusilan Samiti also brought a periodical named Yugantar (New Era) It openly preached for an armed revolt to create the necessary revolutionary fervour among the people It made its impact Attempts were made on the lives of two Lieutenant Governors of Bengal -- one, that of newly created East I engal and the other, the remaining Bengal, but without success Their next target was Kingsford, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Muzaffarpur Prafulla Chaki and Khudi Ram Bose accordingly went to Muzaffarpur to do the job. They threw a bomb at a carriage which they took to be that of Kingsford It actually belonged to Kennedy. The result was that the latter's wife and daughter were killed by mistake Prafulla was arrested but he shot himself Khudi Ram Bose was tried and hanged. The incident took place on April 30, 1908. Two days later, the police searched the Muranpukar Garden house and found many bombs and cartridges there. Thirtyfour persons, including Aurobindo Ghosh, were arrested and charged with conspiracy During the trial proceedings, the public prosecutor and the Deputy Superintendent of Police were both shot dead in the court premises Subsequently, the Narondra Gosian, who divulged the secrets to the authorities and became an approver, was also murdered inside the jail compound by Kanailal Datta and Satyon Bose. The people received the news of the traitor's death with joy. The murderers were hailed as heroes, Later, when Datta was hanged, thousands shed tears and took it as if it was a personal loss to them

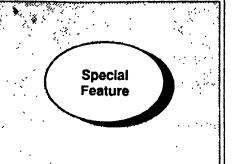
In Punjab, the revolutionarios hecamo active as early as 1904. They formed a secret society and pledged themselves that they would sacrifice their lives for liberation of their motherland. When the government took up a stern attitude and deported Lala. Lajpot Rai and Ajit Singh, there was a brief interlude of full in the revolutionary camp-They again became active with the return of Hardayal from abroad. He held his classes for the revolutionaries at Lahore as to how they could bring about the destruction of the British power in India Although Hardayal had to leave India again, his pupils carried on his work. The prominent among them was Rash Behari Bose. They threw a bomb at Lord Hardinge at Delhi while he was riding on an elephant in a state procession.

The Viceroy was badly wounded He also fainted from loss of blood His servant, holding the state umbrella, was, however, killed on the spot

In Madras, Vance Aiyar killed Ashe, the District Magistrate of Tinnevelly At London, Madan Lal Dhingra shot dead William Curzon Wyllie at a gathering of the Imperial Institute in 1909. He defended his act in his statement that "he shed English blood intentionally and on purpose as a humble protest against the inhuman transportation and hangings of Indian youths." Dhingra himself was also hanged but he won admiration and acclaim all over India and abroad. The revolutionaries could not withstand the police for long. They potered out but they gave their countrymen the pndo of their manhood.

The revolutionanes again became active after the suspension of the Non-cooperation Movement by Gandhiji in 1922 The old Anusilan and Yugantar Samitis were They also established revived Hindustan Republican Association Kanpur in October 1924 Its principal objective was to organise an armed revolution. The leader of the revolutionaries in the United Provinces was Ram Prasad Bismil For organising the revolution, they needed money Bisnul advocated that this money should be looted from government treasuries or doposits organised a dacoity in a train going from Kakori to Alamnagar The revolutionaries boarded the train. They stopped it by pulling an alarm chain. They held the guard at the point of the revolver and decamped with a large amount of money. The plot was later unearthed. The authorities came down upon them with an iron hand and arrested a large number of persons. They convicted them in the renovined Kakori case. Seventeen ivere sentenced to long imprisonment, four were transported for life and four sentenced to death. There was a lot of public resentment. against the capital punishment. A proposal was also mooted by the inon-official members of the provincial legislative council to commute the sentence to life imparanment, but it did not succeed. Bismilwas hanged. His last words were, "I wish the downfall of the British empire." His colleague, Roshanial bravely went up to the guillows with a smiling face. He had a copy. of Gita in his hands and Vande Mataram on his lips. Ashfaq ullah carried a copy of Yoran in his hand when the noose was put round his neck. There was no fear on his (Continued on page 68)

Test Of Reasoning



Verbal

Bank Probationary Officers'/Trainee Officers' Examination, January 1989 conducted by Banking Service Recruitment Board, Bombay

- Q. 1. Madhav ranks seventeenth in a class of thirty-one. What is his rank from the last?
 - (1) 13 (2) 14 (3) 15 (4) 16 (5) 17
- Q. 2. How many numbers from 11 to 50 are there which are exactly divisible by 7 but not by 3?
 - (1) 2 (2) 4 (3) 5 (4) 6 (5) 7
- Q. 3. In a certain code language 1, 2, 3 means 'bright little boy', 1, 4, 5 means 'tall big boy' and '6, 3, 7 means 'beautiful little flower' Which numeral in that language means 'bright'?
 - (1) 1 (2) 6 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None of these
- Q. 4. In a contain code 'FAVOUR' is written as ECURTV How is 'FOSTER' written in that code?
- (1) QEWRVD (2) EPRVDU (3) GQTWFV (4) EQRWDV (5) None of these
- Q. 5. A bus for Bombay leaves every forty minutes from a bus stand. An enquiry clerk told a passenger that the bus had already left ten minutes ago and the next bus will leave at 10.45 a.m. At what time did the unquiry clerk give this information to the passenger?
- (1) 10 05 am (2) 10 35 am (3) 9 55 a.m (4) 10 15 am (5) 16 25 am
- Q. 6. The town of Paranda is located on Groen lake. The town of Akram is West of Paranda. Tokhada is East of Akram but West of Paranda. Kakram is East of Bopri but West of Tokhada and Akram. If they are all in the same district, which town is the farthest West?
- (1) Paranda (2) Kakran (3) Akram (4) Tokhoda (5) Bopri
- Q. 7. In a certain series given below count each 5 which is not immediately preceded by 3 but is immediately followed by 7. How many such 5's are there?
- 1\$7357473725658574565571 \$7755
 - (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) 5
- Q. 8. In a certain code 'JUDICIAL' is written as LAUJICID How is 'GLORIOUS' written in that code?
 - (1) LGSUROOI (2) SULGROOI (3)

- SULGOIRO (4) USGLIOOR (5) None of these
- Q. 9. In a row of girls, if Seeta who is 10th from the left and Lina who is 9th from the right interchange their seats. Seeta becomes 15th from the left. How many girls are there in the row?
- (1) 16 (2) 18 (3) 19 (4) 22 (5) None of these
- Q. 10. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?
- (1) Nest (2) Stable (3) Hole (4) Kennel (5) Boat
- Q. 11. If B's mother was A's mother's daughter, how was A related to B?
- (1) Maternal Uncle (2) Father (3) Brother (4) Sister (5) Paternal Uncle
- Q. 12. If the first and the second letters in the word 'DEPRESSION' were interchanged, also the third and the fourth letters, the fifth and the sixth letters and so on, which of the following would be the seventh letter from the right?
 - (1) R (2) O (3) S (4) I (5) None of these
- Q. 13. If the letters of the following alphabet interchange positions, so that A takes the place of Z and Z takes the place of A, B takes the place of Y and Y takes the place of B and so on, what will be the 13th letter from the right?
- ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTU VWXYZ
 - (1) M(2) N(3) O(4) L(5) None of these
- Q. 14. STAMMERING is related to SPEECH in the same way as DEAFNESS is related to which of the following?
- (1) EAR (2) HEARING (3) DUMB (4) SILENCE (5) TILK
 - Q. 15. Profit is related to Loss as
- (1) Success is related to failure (2) Whole is related to Part (3) Adult is related to Child (4) Rupee is related to Paisa (5) Multiplication is related to Addition
- Q. 16. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that

- group?
- (1) Jovial (2) Sad (3) Lively (4) Cheerful (5) Festive
- Q. 17. Which letter should be in place of the question mark in the following series?
 - GHJM?V
 - (1) T (2) S (3) R (4) U (5) Q
- Q. 18. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?
- (1) Knife (2) Sword (3) Arrow (4) Dagger (5) Axe
- Q. 19. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to the group?
- (1) Helicoptor (2) Aircraft (3) Steamer (4) Automobile (5) Chariot
 - Q. 20. Sapling is related to Tree as
- (1) Horse is related to Mare (2) River is related to Brook (3) Bud is related to Flower (4) Student is related to Teacher (5) Tree is related to Furniture

Directions: In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. Give answer (1) If only assumption I is implicit; give answer (2) If only assumption II is implicit, give answer (3) If either I or II is implicit; give answer (4) If neither I nor II is implicit and give answer (5) If both I and II are implicit.

Q. 21. Statement: The next meeting of the Governing Board of the Institute will be held after one year.

Assumptions: 1. The Institute will remain in function after one year

- II. The Governing Board will be dissolved after one year.
- Q. 22. Statement: Although the city was under knee deep of water for four days in this monsoon, there was no outbreak of cholera.

Assumptions: I. Usually cholera spreads in monsoon only.

- II. Water-logging leads to cholera
- Q. 23. Statement: More commuters now travel on this route, but there is no public demand for more buses

Assumptions: I. The number of buses depends upon the number of passengers

- II. Usually people do not tolerate inconvenience.
- **Q. 24.** Statement: The girl is too clever to fail in the examination.

Assumptions: I Very clever girls also fail in the examination.

- If Dull girls also pass in the examination
- Q. 25. Statement: To win the match you have to practise very hard

Assumptions: I. Winning the match is desirable

Il Hard practice leads to success.

Directions: Each of the questions below consists of a question and two statements numbered i and il given below it. You have to decide whether the data provided in the statements are sufficient to answer the question. Read both the statements and give answer (1) if the data in statement i alone are sufficient to answer the question. while the data in statement il alone are not sufficient to answer the question; give answer (2) if the data in statement il alone are sufficient to answer the question, while the data in statement I alone are not sufficient to answer the question; give answer (3) if the data either in statement i alone or in statement il alone are sufficient to answer the question; give answer (4) if the data even in both statements I and II together are not sufficient to answer the question; give answer (5) if the data in both statements I and II together are necessary to answer the question.

- Q. 26. How many sisters does Seeta have?
- I Her parents have four surviving children
- II She has twice as many brothers as sisters
- Q. 27. How many Mondays are there in a particular month of a particular year?
 - I The month begins on Tuesday
 - II The month ends on Wednesday
- Q. 28. If A takes 16 days to count the books in a Library, how long would it take R to count them?
 - I A counts twice as fast as B
 - If There are 10,000 books in the Library
- Q. 29. What will be the total age of A and B eight years from now?
 - I. A is 20 years old today
 - II. B is older than A.
- Q. 30. In a test, students recoived grades A's, B's, C's, D's or E's If 20% of them received A's or B's and 60% received C's or D's how many students received E's?
 - I, 50 students received A's or B's
- If There were in all 250 students in the class.

Directions: in making decisions about important questions, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between "Strong"

arguments and "Weak" arguments so far as they relate to the question, "Strong" arguments must be both important and directly related to the question. "Weak" arguments may not be directly related to the question and may be of minor importance or may be related to the trivial aspects of the question. Each question below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a "strong" argument and which is a "weak" argument. Give answer (1) if only argument I is strong; give answer (2) if only argument if is strong; give answer (3) If either I or II is strong; give answer (4) if neither i nor Il is strong and give answer (5) if both I and II are strong.

- Q. 31. Should colleges be given the status of a University in India?
- I Yes Colleges are in a better position to assess the students' performance throughout the year and therefore the degrees will be more valid.
- If No It is utopian to think that there will not be nepotism and corruption in awarding degrees by colleges.
- Q. 32. Should workers be allowed to participate in the management of factories in India?
- I Yes It is the present management theory
- If No Many workers are illiterate. Hence their contributions will not be of value
- Q. 33. Should correspondence courses at the University level be discontinued in India?
 - I. Yes They are no good for students
- Il No Such courses are very popular among students
- Q. 34. Should smoking be strictly prohibited in public places?
- I Yes Even non-smokers after inhaling tobacco furnes are found to be suffering from cancer.
- II No Smokers will demonstrate against it
- Q. 35. Should non-vegetarian food be totally banned in our country?
- 1 Yes it is expensive and therefore it is beyond the means of most people in our country
- II. No Nothing should be banned in a democratic country like ours

Directions: Read the information given below and answer the questions that follow:

Six plays A, B, C, D, E and F of a famous playwright are to be staged one on each day from Monday to Saturday. The schedule of the plays is to be in accordance with the following:

- (a) A must be staged on the previous day of the day on which E is staged. (b) C must not be staged on Tuesday. (c) B must be staged on a day which follows the day on which F is staged. (d) D must be staged on Friday only and should not be immediately preceded by B. (e) E must not be staged on the last day of the schedule.
 - Q. 36. Which of the following is the

schedule of plays, with the order of their staging from Monday?

- (1) E A B F D C (2) A F B E D C (3) A F B C D E (4) F A B E D C (5) None of these
- Q. 37. Play C cannot definitely be staged on which of the following days in addition to Tuesday?
- (1) Monday (2) Wednesday (3) Thursday (4) Friday (5) Saturday
- Q. 38. Play D is between which of the following pairs of plays?
- (1) C and E (2) E and F (3) A and E (4) B and E (5) C and F
- Q. 39. Which of the following plays is on Monday?
 - (1) E (2) A (3) F (4) B (5) C
- Q. 40. Which of the following plays immediately follows 'B'?
 - (1) F (2) E (3) D (4) C (5) A

Directions: In each question below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered land if. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer (1) if only conclusion if follows; give answer (2) if only conclusion if follows; give answer (4) if neither I or II follows; and give answer (5) if both I and II follow.

Q. 41. Statements: All pencils are bricks. All bricks are bottles.

Conclusions: I Some bottles are pencils.
II Some bottles are bricks

Q. 42. Statements: All pencils are bricks.
All bricks are bottles.

Conclusions: 1 All pencils are bottles.

II All bricks are pencils

Q. 43. Statements: Some trees are horses Biscuit is a tree

Conclusions: | Biscuit is not a horse

II Some horses are trees

- Q. 44. Statements: All tigors are ships Some ships are cupboards
- Conclusions : I Some tigers are cupboards
 - It Some cupboards are tigers
- Q. 45. Statements: All tigers are ships Some ships are supboards

Conclusions: 1 Some ships are tigers If Some cuphoards are not ships

Directions: Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or faisity.

Mark answer (1), if you think the inference is "definitely true" Le. it properly follows from the statement of facts given; (2), if the inference is "probably true" though not "definitely true" in the light of the facts given; (3), if the dats are inadequate Le. from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false; (4), if the inference is "probably false" though not "definitely

false" in the light of the facts given; (3), if the inference is "definitely false" i.e. it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given facts.

Even "mild" and "moderate" degrees of malnutrition could impair muscular officiency and intellectual development of children. This was revealed in a study made by the nutrition section of the department of paediatrics of Banaras University for the Nutrition Foundation of India. The study covered 1,136 children aged between six and eight years, in 22 schools in the Kashi Vidyapeeth block of Varanasi. They were investigated with a view to determining the relationship between their nutritional status and functional competance.

- Q. 46. Severe malnutrition does not impair muscular efficiency and intellectual development
- Q. 47. There are more than one section in the paediatrics department of Banaras University
- Q. 48. Nutrition Foundation of India allots its research projects pertaining to children only to Banaras University
- Q. 49. 1,136 boys of 22 schools were studied by the Banaras University
- Q. 50. Many children from poor families are likely to have less muscular efficiency and intellectual development

ANSWERS

- 1.(3) 15
- 2. (2) Numbers between 11 and 50 exactly divisible by 7 but not by 3 are 14, 28, 35, 49
 - 3. (5) '1, 2, 3' means 'bright little boy'
 - 1, 4, 5' means 'tall big boy' (2)
 6, 3, 7' means 'beautiful little flower' (3)
 - (1) and (2) imply that '1' means 'boy' (4)
 - (1) and (3) imply that '3' means 'little' (5)
 - ... 1, 4 and 5 imply that '2' means 'bright'
- 4. (4) 1st, 3rd and 5th letters of the word 'FAVOUR' are moved one step backward

- while 2nd, 4th and 6th are moved two steps, three steps and four steps forward respectively to code it as 'ECURTV' Similarly, 'FOSTER' is coded as 'EQRWDV'
- 5. (4) The bus left at 10 05 a m and the passenger got the information from the enquiry clerk at 10 15 a m
- 6. (5) The location of the towns from west to east is in the following order Bopri---- Kakran --- Akram --- Tokhoda --- Paranda
- 7. (4) 1, 5, 7, 3, 5, 7, 4, 7, 3, 7, 2, 5, 6, 5, 8, 5, 7, 4, 5, 6, 5, \$, 7, 1, 5, 7, 7, 5, 5.
- 8. (3) JU/DI/CI/AL is coded as LA/UJ/IC/ID i.e. divide the word 'JUDICIAL' into four parts JU, DI, CI, AL and then write fourth part first in the reverse order i.e. LA, then first part i.e. UJ, then third part i.e. IC and then second part i.e. ID Similarly GL/OR/IO/US is coded as SU/LG/OI/RO
- 9. (5) Sita, who is 10th from the left after exchanging her seat with Lina, who is 9th from the right, becomes 15th from the left and 9th from the right. Hence total number of girls in the row is 23.
- 10. (5) Boat is a vessel for transport by water Next, stable, hole and kennel are the names given to places used by birds, animals, insects, fishes, turtles rabbits, horses, dogs etc
 - 11. (1) Maternal uncle.
- 12. (5) After required changes, the seventh letter from the right will be 'P'.
- 13. (1) After making the changes as instructed, the 13th letter from the right is nothing but the 13th alphabet *i.e.* 'M'
 - 14. (2) HEARING
- 15. (1) Profit and Loss are antonyms of each other so are Success and Failure
 - 16. (2) Sad
- 17. (5) . G, H, J, M and V are the 7th, 8th, 10th, 13th and 22nd letters of the alphabet 1.9 the given series is equivalent of the following series 7, 8, 10, 13, 7, 22.

Here '?' is replaced by the number 17. 17th letter of the alphabet is Q

- 18. (1) Knife
- 19. (5) Charlot

- **20.** (3) Sapling is a young tree Bud is the young flower
 - 21. (1) 22. (5) 23. (2)
 - 24. (4) 25. (5)
- **26.** (5) . Seeta has two brothers and one sister *i.e.* her parents have four surviving children
- 27. (3) If Tuesday falls on the first of a particular month, then it will fall again on 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th Therefore there are four Mondays falling on 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th
- If Wednesday falls on the 31st or 30th or 29th or 28th (being the possible last days of the month) then there will be 5 or 4 Mondays
- **28.** (1) B takes 32 days to count the books in the Library since A counts twice as fast as B *i.e.* A takes half of the time taken by B in counting the books
- 29. (4) Since B's age is not known, it is not possible to answer the question with the help of both the statements (I) and (II).
- 30. (3) 20% students received 'E' grade Statement (1) implies that 50 students received grade 'E'

Statement (2) implies that 20% of 250 students *i.e.* 50 students received grade 'E'

- 31. (4) 32. (2) 33. (2)
- 34. (1) 35. (2)
- **36.** (5) All the alternatives (1), (2), (3) and (4) do not satisfy the condition (a) but satisfy conditions (b) and (d) Alternative (3) does not satisfy condition (e) Alternatives (1) and (4) do not satisfy condition (c) The correct schedule of plays with the order of their staging from Monday, is FBAEDC
- **37.** (4) Follows from condition (d) Since D must be staged on Finday C cannot be staged on that day
 - **29.** (1) C and E **39.** (3) F **40.** (5) A **41.** (5) **42.** (1) **43.** (4) **44.** (4)
 - **45** (2) **46** (5) **47** (1) **48** (5)
 - 49. (5) 50. (1)

Bank Probationary Officers' Examination, December 1988 conducted by Banking Service Recruitment Board, Delhi

- Q. 1. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
 - (1) 12 (2) 23 (3) 43 (4) 63 (5) 51
- Q. 2. In a certain code language 'Pat Zoo Sim' means 'Eat Good Mangoes', 'Pus Sim Tim' means 'Mang es and Sweets' and 'Tim Zoo K.t' means 'Purchase Good Sweets' Which word in the language means 'Good'?
 - (1) Zoo (2) Pus (3) Sim (4) Tim (5) Kit
- Q. 3. What will come in place of question mark (?) in the following series?
 - AB DEF HIJK ? STUVWX
- (1) MNOPO (2) LMNOP (3) LMNO (4) QRST (5) None of these
- Q. 4. In a certain code language '1 3 4' means 'Good And Tasty', '4 7 8' means 'Soo Good Pictures' and '7 2 9' means 'Pictures Are Faint' Which of the following numerical

symbol stands for 'See'?

- (1) 9 (2) 2 (3) 1 (4) 4 (5) None of these
- Q. 5. Two letters in the word 'BOXES' have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabot. Which one of those two comes lirst in the alphabet?
 - (1) B (2) O (3) X (4) E (5) S
- Q. 6. Which of the following names will appear in the middle if they are arranged alphabetically?
- (1) Paraka hji (2) Prakashji (3 Parakashjee (4) Prakashje (5) Parkashji
- Q. 7. If the following alphabet is written in the reverse order, which will be the 8th letter to the right of O?

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTU VWXYZ

- (1) F (2) G (3) V (4) W (5) None of these
- Q. 8. 'Car' is related to 'Petrol' in the same

way as 'TV' is related to

- (1) Antenna (2) Entertainment (3) Screen (4) Transmission (5) Electricity
- Ø. 9. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
- (1) December (2) February (3) March (4) July (5) May
- Q. 10. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
- (1) Athletics (2) Long jump (3) High jump (4) Running (5) Hurdles crossing
- Q. 11. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
 - (1) Physics (2) Optics (3) Thermo-

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 Repcon Cargo Services, 40-42, Janpath, Pearey Lal Building, New Delhi 110001 Phone 3325633 dynamics (4) Electronics (5) Mechanics

- Q. 12. 'Home' is related to 'Shelter' in the same way as 'School' is related to
- (1) Principal (2) Education (3) Student (4) Class (5) Teaching
- Q. 13. 'Stone' is related to 'Hard' in the same way as 'Feather' is related to
 - (1) White (2) Bird (3) Soft (4) Fly (5) Wings
- Q. 14. Introducing a woman, a man said, "Her mother's husband's sister is my aunt". How is the man related to the woman?
- (1) Cousin (2) Nephew (3) Brother in law (4) Uncle (5) None of these
- Q. 15. What will come in place of question mark (?)

AZ BY CX ?

- (1) EF (2) GH (3) IJ (4) DE (5) DW
- Q. 16. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
- (1) Carrot (2) Potato (3) Turnip (4) Radish (5) Brinjal
- Q. 17. 'Thermometer' is related to 'Degree' in the same way as 'Clock' is related to
- (1) Wall (2) Time (3) Hour (4) Needle (5) Pendulum

Directions: Read the following statements and answer the questions given below:

- (i) Six friends A, B, C, D, E and F are sitting in a closed circle facing the centre (ii) E is to the left of D (iii) C is betwoon A and B (iv) F is between E and A.
 - Q. 18. Who is to the left of B?
 - (1) A (2) C (3) D (4) E (5) None of these
 - Q. 19. Who is to the right of C?
 - (1) A (2) B (3) D (4) E (5) F
- Q. 20. Which of the following statements is superfluous?
- (1) (i) (2) (ii) (3) (iii) (4) (iv) (5) None of these

Directions: In each question below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered and ii. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding commonly known facts. Give answer (1) if only conclusion I follows; give answer (2) if only conclusion I follows; give answer (4) if neither I or II follows, and give answer (5) if both I and II follow

Q. 21. Statements: Some chairs are rabbits Table is a chair

Conclusions . 1 Some rabbits are chairs II Table is not a rabbit

Q. 22. Statements: All peachcks are cookers Some cookers are plates.

Conclusions: I Some peacocks are plates

Il Some plates are peacocks

Q. 23. Statements: All plants are flowers Some flowers are pens

Conclusions: 1 All plants are pons

Il Some plants are pens

Q. 24. Statements: All helicopters are

buses. All buses are cars.

Conclusions: I. All buses are helicopters.
If All helicopters are cars.

Q. 25. Statements: All cars are guns. No gun is rod

Conclusions : i. All guns are cars

II. No car is rod

Q. 26. Statements: Some chairs are rabbits Ticket is a chair.

Conclusions: I. Some rabbits are chairs. Il Some tickets are rabbits.

Directions: In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement. Give answer (1) If only assumption I is implicit; give answer (2) If only assumption II is implicit; give answer (3) If either I or II is implicit; give answer (4) If neither I nor II is implicit and give answer (5) If both I and II are implicit.

Q. 27. Statement: Everybody loves reading of 'Novels'

Assumptions: I. Novels are the only reading material.

- If No body loves reading of any other material.
- Q. 28. Statement: In this age, TV is indispensable for the people for entertainment

Assumptions: 1 TV is the only media of entertainment

- If TV4s very closely related to the people in the present age
- Q 29. Statement: Warning Cigarette smoking is injurious to health

Assumptions: ! Non-smoking promotes health

If Roally, this warning is not necessary

Q. 30. Statement: Of all the video sets manufactured in India, the 'X' brand has the largest sale

Assumptions: 1 The sale of all the video sets manufactures in India is known

- il The manufacturing of no other video set in India is as large as 'X' brand video.
- Q. 31. Statement: This book is so prepared that even layman can study science in the absence of a teacher

Assumptions: I Layman wish to study science without teacher.

If This book is a good substitute for a teacher

Directions: To get admission in an enginee:ing college, the candidates must satisfy the following criteria. The candidate must

- (A) have passed XII standard examination with science subjects
- (3) have completed 16 years of age on 1 4 88
- (C) pay donation at the following rates.

Marks at Std. For Sons or For all others
XII Examination Trustee and
Staff

80% & above Rs. 10,000 Rs. 20,000

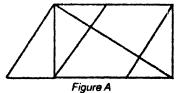
71% to 79% Rs. 20,000 Rs. 40,000 61% to 70% Rs. 40,000 Rs. 80,000

However if a candidate has secured more than 90% marks he should be referred to the Chairman for consideration for further concession in donation.

- (D) At the time of admission, pay immediately in cash or by draft the donation and the annual fees of Rs 10,000
- (E) If the amount brought is less than the total required but more than 80%, the candidate can be provisionally admitted
- (F) If the amount brought is 50% or less of the total required, the candidate cannot be admitted
- (G) If the amount brought is less than 80% but more than 50%, the principal can use his discretion to give admission to such a candidate.

Based on the above criteria decide which of the following courses of action should be taken in the case of the candidates described in each of the following quostions. (Please note that you are not to assume any other data than those described in the question). Mark answer(1), if the candidate can be admitted straightaway; (2), if the candidate can be provisionally admitted; (3), if the candidate should be referred to the Principal; (4), if the candidate should be referred to the Chairman; (5), if the candidate cannot be admitted.

- Q. 32. 17-year-old Mohan who secured 75% marks in XII Standard with Science subject can pay Rs 50,000 for donation and total fees
- Q. 33. Prakash, who secured 85% marks in XII Standard with Science subjects from Govt. College of Arts and can pay a total amount of Rs 30,000 at the time of the admission
- **Qi. 34.** 18-year old Sheela who secured 65% marks in XII Standard with Science subjects and can pay Rs. 50,000 at the time of the admission
- Q. 35. Aloke, son of the laboratory technician in the college, secured 95% marks in XII Standard exam with Science and is in a position to pay only the annual fees, his date of birth, is 10 10 72
- Q. 36. 16¹/₂ year-old Sunita who secured 67% marks in XII Standard exam with Science subjects and who is a daughter of the principal of the college producus a draft of Rs 22,000
- Q. 37. How many triangles are there in figure A?



(1) 8 (2) 9 (3) 6 (4) 7 (5) None of these Q. 38. How many quadrilaterals are there in figure A?

(1) 5 (2) 6 (3) 7 (4) 8 (5) None of these Directions: Read the following statements and answer the questions given

COMPETITION SUCCESS REVIEW, APRIL 1989

below:

- (i) A, B, C, D, E are five friends (ii) A is shorter than B but taller than E. (iii) 'C' is the tallest. (iv) 'D' is a little shorter than B and a little taller than 'A'.
 - Q. 39. Who is the shortest among all?
 - (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E
- Q. 40. If they stand in the order of their heights, who will be in the middle?
 - (1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E
- Q. 41. Which of the following statement is superfluous?
- (1) (i) (2) (iii) (3) (iv) (4) (ii) and (iii) both (5) None of these

Directions: In making decisions about important questions, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between "Strong" arguments and "Weak" arguments so far as they related to the question, "Strong" arguments must be both important and directly related to the question "Weak" arguments may not be directly related to the question and may be of minor importance or may be related to the trivial aspects of the question. Each question below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a "strong" argument and which is a "weak" argument. Give answer (1) if only argument i is strong; give answer (2) if argument il is strong; give answer (3) if either I or II is strong; give answer (4) if neither I nor II is strong and give answer (5) If both I and II are strong.

- Q. 42. Should there be students' union in college/university?
- I. No, this will create a political atmosphere in the campus.
- If Yes, it is very necessary Students are the future political leaders
- Q. 43. Should there be no place of interview in selection?
- I Yes, it is very subjective in assessment
- If No, it is the only instrument to judge candidates' motives and personality
- Q. 44. Should Adult education programme be given priority over compulsory education programmes
- I No, it will also help in success of compulsory education programme
- If Yes, it will help to eliminate the adult illiteracy
- **Q. 45.** Should higher education be completely stopped for some time?
- I No, it will hamper the country's future progress
- II. Yes, it will reduce the educated unemployment

Directions: Given below is a passage followed by several possible inferences. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or faisity.

Mark answer (1), if you think the inference is "definitely true" i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts given; (2), if the inference is "probably true" though not "definitely true" in the light of

the facts given; (3), if the data are inadequate *i.e.* from the facts given you cannot say whether the inference is likely to be true or false; (4), if the interence is "probably false" though not "definitely false" in the light of the facts given; (5), if the inference is "definitely false" *i.e.* it contradicts the given facts.

Now read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

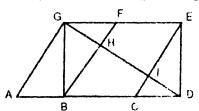
One of the important facts of the history of science is that the majority of discoveries have been made by the youth it proves that the most important requirement for success in scientific research is the freshness of outlook associated with the youth, and not the maturity of knowledge associated with age and experience. Conservatism is a hindering factor in scientific achievement, but it is usoful so far as it puts brakes on wilder flights of youthful imagination.

- Q. 46. All the scientific discoveries have been made by old scientists
- Q. 47. Progressivism is a helping hand in scientific research
- Q. 48. For success in scientific research, freshness of outlook is necessary
- Q. 49. Maturity due to age and experience is not an important requirement for success in scientific research.
- Q. 50. Most important requirement for success in scientific research is the youthful imagination

ANSWERS

- 1. (5) In 51, sum of the digits is 6 which is even in all other cases sum of the digits is an odd number e.g. 3, 5, 7, 9.
- 2. (1) Pat Zoo Sim' means 'Eat Good Mangoes' (1)
- 'Pus Sim Tim' means 'Mangoes and Sweots' (2)
- Tim Zoo Kit' means 'Purchase Good Sweets' (3)
 - (1) and (3) imply that 'Zoo' means 'Good'
 - 3. (1) MNOPQ
 - 4. (5) 1, 3, 4 means 'Good And Tasty'
 - (1) 4, 7, 8 means 'See Good Pictures' (2)
 - 7, 2, 9 means 'Pictures Are Faint' (3)
 - (1) and (2) imply that '4' means 'Good'
 - (2) and (3) imply that '7' means 'Pictures'
 - : (2) implies that '8' means 'See'
- 5. (1): There lie two letters O and X botween the letters B and E. Also in the alphabet there lie two letters C and D between the letters B and E. Out of these two B'comes first in the alphabet.
 - 6. (5) . Parkashji
- 7. (2) G; N will be the first letter to the right of O, M second, L third and so on
 - 8. (5) : Electricity.
- 9. (2) There are 31 days in the months of December, March, July and May in February there are either 28 days or 29 days.
- 10. (1): Long jump, High jump, Running and Hurdles crossing are Athletic sports.

- 11. (1) Optics, Thermodynamics, Electronics and Mechanics are branches of Physics
 - 12. (2) Education
 - 13. (3) Soft.
- 14. (1) : Man said, "Woman's father's sister is my aunt" *i.e.* Woman's 'Bua' is his aunt. Hence Man and Woman are cousins
 - 15. (5) . DW
 - 16. (5)
 - 17. (3) Hour.
- 18. (3) Six friends A, B, C, D, E, are sitting clockwise as follows:
 - D, E, F, A, C, B
 - .. D is to the left of B
 - 19. (1) A
- 20. (5) None of the four statements given is superfluous
- 21. (4) Table may or may not be a rabbit. Some rabbits are chairs' does not imply that some chairs are rabbits'
 - 22. (4) 23. (4) 24. (2) 25. (2)
 - 26. (4) 27. (4) 28. (2) 29. (4)
 - 30.(1) 31.(2)
- 32. (1) Mohan has to pay Rs 40,000 as donation and Rs 10,000 as annual fees which he can pay Therefore Mohan can be admitted straightaway
- 33. (5) How could Prakash offer science subjects in an Arts college
- 34. (3) To get admission, Shoela is required to pay Rs 80,000 + Rs, 10,000 = Rs 90,000 Since she can pay Rs 50,000 which is more than 50% but less than 80% of the required amount, therefore she should be referred to the Principal
- 35. (5) Since Aloke has not completed 16 years of age on 1 4.88, therefore he cannot be admitted
- 36. (5) Sunita is required to pay Rs. 40,000 + Rs. 10,000 ± Rs. 50,000 Since she produces a draft for Rs. 22,000 which is less than 50% of the required sum. Therefore, she also cannot be admitted.
 - 37. (5) The number of triangles is 12 e.g.



ABG, ADG, BDG, BDH, BFC, BGH, CDE, CDI, DEG, DEI, EGI, FGH

- **38.** (5) The number of quadrilaterals is **9** e.g. ADEG, BDEF, BDEG, DEFH, ABFG, ACEG, BCEF, BCEG, EFHI
- 39. (5) Let us denote 'Shorter than' by '<' and 'taller than' by '>'
- Statements (ii), (iii) and (iv) imply that E < A < D < B < C
 - Therefore, E is the chortest of all
 - 40. (4) D will be in the middle
- 41. (5) None of the statements (ii), (iii) and (iv) is superfluous
 - 42.(5) 43.(1) 44.(2) 45.(1)
 - 46. (5) 47. (2) 48. (1) 49. (1)
 - 50. (1)

Bank Probationary Officers'/Trainee Officers' Examination, January 1989 conducted by Banking Service Recruitment Board, Lucknow

- Q. I. P. Q. R and S are playing a game of carroin P. R and S. Q are the partners. S is to the right of R who is facing. West. To which direction Q is facing?
- (1) East (2) West (3) North (4) South (5) Data inadequate
- Q. 2. In a certain code language '743' means 'Mangoes are good', '657' means 'Eat good food' and '934' means 'Mangoes are ripe' Which digit means 'ripe' in that language?
- (1) 5 (2) 4 (3) 9 (4) 7 (5) Cannot be determined
- Q. 3. If + means \times , means + and \times means + find the value of $5 + 4 18 \times 3$
- (1) 34 (2) 6 (3) 26 (4) 14 (5) None of these
- Q. 4. A and B are brothers C and D are sisters. A's son is D's brother. How is B related to C?
- (1) Father (2) Brother (3) Grandfather (4) Uncle (5) None of these
- Q. 5. Vilas is taller than Shyam but shorter than Umesh Umesh is taller than Rajat but shorter than Ganesh If Shyam is taller than Rajat who is shortest among all?
- (1) Ganesh (2) Rajat (3) Shyam (4) Vilas (5) Umosh
- Q. 6. In the following alphabet, which letter is fifteenth to the right of the letter which is third to the left of U?

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPORSTU VWXYZ

- (1) V (2) U (3) Y (4) S (5) None of those
- Q. 7. How many 5's are there in the following number sories which are either precoded by 6 or followed by 7?
 - 3124567565724756657
 - (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) 5
- Q. 8. Vijay starts walking straight towards east. After walking 75 metres he turns to the left and walks 25 metres straight. Again he turns to left, walks a distance of 40 metres straight, again he turns to left and walks a distance of 25 metres. How far is he from the starting point?
- (1) 140 metres (2) 50 metres (3) 115 n etros (4) 25 metres (5) None of these
- Q. 9. 'Walk' is relate: (b) 'Run' in the same way as 'Breoze' is related to
- (1) Wind (2) Cold (3) Air (4) Fast (5) Breathe
- Q. 10. 'Factory' is related to 'Production' in the same way as 'School' is related to
- (1) Teachers (2) Building (3) Education (4) Students (5) Discipline
- Q. 11. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
- (1) France (2) Japan (3) Nepal (4) China (5) Pakistan
- Q. 12. 'House' is related to 'Wall' in the same way as 'Wall' is related to
- (1) Cement (2) Brick (3) Sand (4) Roof (5) Paint

- Q. 13. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
- (1) Grape (2) Pineapple (3) Cashew (4) Apple (5) Orange
- Q. 14. 'Cardboard' is related to 'Opaque' in the same way as 'Glass' is related to
- (1) Brittle (2) Lustrous (3) Glossy (4) Transparent (5) Hard
- Q. 15. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
- (1) Guitar (2) Victin (3) Flute (4) Harmonium (5) Orchestra
- Q. 16. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
- (1) Bouquet (2) Florist (3) Garland (4) Flowers (5) Wreath
- Q. 17. 'Soft' is related to 'Sponge' in the same way as 'Sharp' is related to
- (1) Blunt (2) Pierce (3) Cut (4) Edge (5) Knife
- Q. 18. Four of the following five are alike in a certain way and so form a group. Which is the one that does not belong to that group?
- (1) Trouser (2) Shirt (3) Frock (4) Cloth (5) Coat
- Q. 19. If the first and the second letters in the word MISFORTUNE were interchanged, also the third and the fourth letters, the fifth and the sixth letters and so on, which letter would then be the eighth letter counting to your left?
 - (1) O (2) F (3) S (4) T (5) U
- Q. 20. One third of the students in a class are Marathi speaking. One-half of the students know. Hindi. The number of Gujarathi-speaking students is twice that of Marathi-speaking students. Two thirds of the students are girls. Which of the following statements is definitely true?
- (1) All Marathi-speaking students are boys (2) A half of the Marathi-speaking students know Hindi (3) Some Gujarathi speaking students know Hindi (4) All Gujarathi-speaking students are girls (5) None of these

Directions: In making decisions about important questions, it is desirable to be able to distinguish between "Strong" arguments and "Weak" arguments so far as they relate to the question. "Strong" arguments must be both important and directly related to the question. "Weak" arguments may not be directly related to the question and may be of minor importance or may be related to the trivial aspects of the question. Each question below is followed by two arguments numbered I and II. You have to decide which of the arguments is a "strong" argument and which is a "weak" argument.

- Give answer (1) If only argument its strong; give answer (2) If argument it is strong; give answer (3) If either I or II is strong; give answer (4) If neither I nor II is strong and give answer (5) If both I and II are strong.
- Q. 21. Should new big industries be started in Bombay?
- I Yes. It will create new job opportunities
- II. No It will further add to the pollution of the city.
- Q. 22. Should all news be controlled by Government in a democracy?
- I Yes. Variety of news only confuses people
 - II. No. Controlled news loses credibility
- Q. 23. Should sex-education be given in schools?
- I Yes It is given in schools in the USA.
- If No It is naturally gained as children grow into adults
- Q. 24. Should foreign films be banned in India?
- I Yes They depict an alien culture which adversely affects our values
- II No Foreign films are of a high artistic standard
- Q. 25. Should personal tax be abolished in India?
- I Yes It will motivate people to earn more
- If No Individuals must learn to share their wealth with other people

Directions: Below is given a passage followed by several possible inferences which can be drawn from the facts stated in the passage. You have to examine each inference separately in the context of the passage and decide upon its degree of truth or falsity. Mark answer (1), if the inference is "definitely true" i.e. it properly follows from the statement of facts give 1: (2), if the inference is "probably true" though not "definitely true" in the light of the facts given; (3), if the data are inadequate i.e. from the facts given you cannot say whether the interence is likely to be true or false; (4), if the inference is "probably false" though not "definitely lalse" in the light of the facts given; (5), if the inference is "definitely false" i.e. it cannot possibly be drawn from the facts given or it contradicts the given

Now read the following passage and the inference given below them and mark your answer:

As recently as fifty years ago most young boys and girls in India did not have to worry about the kind of job they would take up or where they would work. They did not have to worry about higher education or technical training, or what kind of higher education would help them get jobs. A boy followed his father's profession and girls were married off to men chosen by their

(Continued on page 55)

'The Satanic Verses' Controversy

Salman Rushdie must have never imagined even three months ago that his book the Satanic Verses would land him in a storm that is proving Satanic for him. The book may have become the best seller in the world surpassing the sale of all other books of fiction, he may have also secured more royalty than the writers of all other novels put together. But the price he is paying for the reputation he han acquired is much more than what he has earned. He is today the target not only of his literary critics and Muslim furidamentalists like Syed Shahabuddin in India but also of the death squads believed to have been set up following the death sentence passed on him by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran He is in hiding somewhere in England and even after his apology for having hurt the religious sentiments of many followers of Islam. He is undoubtedly a terribly scared writer

The book has provoked riots in India and Pakistan. In violent outbursts in Bombay, J.& K and other places many lives were lost to protests in Islamabad also some people died.

Satanic Verses is a book which might have not sold more than a few thousand copies if it had not got the notice it did Rushclie's earlier oook, Shame, had not done well though it too was banned in Pakistan In fact, for several months after Satanic Verses appeared on bookstalls not many had felt inspired enough to buy it. The reasons were two, one, it was complicated as Midnight's Children and, therefore, not a good book for a relaxed reading and the other, its price is exorbitant --more than three hundred rupees in India. It is sheer good luck of Rushdie that the book has sold several lakh copies only because of the ontroversy that has come to surround it

An Asian born in Bombay, Salman Rushdie is now settled in England. He first came into limelight when his Midnight's Children won Booker Prize in 1981. This book too had become controversial in India as it contained some derogatory references about Mrs. Indira Gandhi. They were later withdrawn when Mrs Gandhi protested This book gave him the fame many writer. aspire to get. His second book Shame was not so successful but it became popular because it was banned in Pakistan for casting some reflections on President Zia who was then alive. Following the fierce controversy over Satanic Verses there are now comments that Rushdie deliberately writes controversial books so that they may sell bringing him a lot of money besides

Rushdie sold more than 5,00,000 copies



Salman Rushdle

of Midnight's Children. The success made him confident of selling the copies of his new book in lakhs. When he decided to write Satunic Verses he changed both his publishers and literary agent and secured a mind boggling advance of £850,000 (Rs. 2.2 crore) for his work. This novel has now become a collector's item, like a "blue chip share certificate to invest in". There are



people who are buying its copies not because they want to read them but because they want to preserve it as something to be treated as valuable and rare in future.

Salman Rushdie has developed his novel around a number of turns and twists. His characters are often outlandish and weird The language he has used to tell his stories within stones, the main feature of all his work is dazzling and spectacular. The novel tries to explore questions of good and evil through the experiences of two Indian actors, Gibreel and Chamcha. They fell out of a plane and while hurtling down are transformed into Archangel Gabriel and the Devil respectively Gibreel falls into hallucinations and in this state of mind begins calling up passages connected with the prophet whom he names Mahound (a derogatory spelling used by Europeans long. ago). These passages move around the traditional account of the r'rophet's life. In a chapter he brings in a dozen prostitutes with the names of the Prophet's wives. It is those passages and references to the Prophet's wives that have raised the storm

Rushdie claims that their purpose was only to help him explore through fiction the issue of divine inspiration. But this is not acceptable to many ardent followers of Islam. They see in these an attempt of Rushdie to indicule the Prophet and his teachings.

Even the ban on Satanic Verses by India. Pakistan and some other countries did not arouse so much interest in it as the death sentence decreed on Rushdie by Khomeini Suddenly not only the contents of the book but also the issues like freedom of expression have come to acquire attention of the people with interests ranging from literature, politics to human rights. It is clear that the death sentence and refusal to accept Rushdie's apology are guided by purposes other than religion. If in India the ban on the book came more with the intention to secure for the ruling party the electoral support of the Muslims, the outburst of Khomeini against Rushdie came to help the strongman in his struggle against the moderates in Iran who appear to have won the battle against him with the cease fire of the long war with Iraq

The way Rushdie has been defended all over the world against Khomelni's death sentence by persons, including American President George Bush and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, is unique and unparalleled in the history of world. The defence has come from many prominent Muslims in India like Ashgar Engineer and Shabana Azmi, though they do not approve of his book. It has also come from the ESC countries which have threatened to withdraw their envoys from Teheran, Groups led by Harold Pinter and Lady Antonic Frazer in England have urged the House of Commons to act against the Iranian threat to Rushdie. The prestigious PEN (Poets, Essayists, Novelists) centre in Manhattan led by Norman Master too has protested against Khomeini's fatwa to kill the author. A statement by the Centre says. "If he (Rushale) is ever killed for a folly, we must be killed for the same folly and we may need be"

It is the opinion of some keer observers of the world scene that the controversy over Salanic Verses will produce far reaching consequences, not only for art and literature but also for social and economic systems in operation these days Islam itself will face a powerful thrust for modernisation. These persons say that nothing happens in the world without any cause. The churning of thought that the book has brought about will produce effects that will help the world get over the stagnancy it faces in the realm of icicas and move over to a new era of positive thinking.

Should The Voting Age Be Lowered To 18 Years From The Present 21?

FIRST PRIZE



Ajay Kumar

Trust our politicians to fuss over the trivial matters. When the country is facing the problem of hunger, lack of drinking water facilities, an exploding population, scourge of communalism, abominable phenomenon of a bursting child labour market and the shameful spectacle of bride burning, guardians of our public life have taken upon themselves the 'onerous' task of bringing the option of ballot to the so called matured young mon and women of 18 years Politicians and demagogues of all hues are crying hoarse in support of it as if the issue were more pressing than stopping the pressing of bullets into the abdomen of innocent and hapless men, wonien and children in terrorist infested areas. It was the same attitude of over smartness which put our soldiers on the slaughter desk that the northern Sn Lanka seems to have become Moreover, there is a scramble among political parties to doclare their predictable willingness to support the measure to endow the 'dynamic and dashing 18 years with the magic device of ballot And presto! Rallies and symposiums are organised all over the country by henchmen masquerading as intellectuals to eulogise the 'revolutionary' measures and I am afraid by the time this essay sees the light of the day the legislation would have been brought and pas and with a thumping majority rejecting some odd amendments.

To lower the voting age to 18, Parliament would have to amend Article 326 of the Constitution. But it's hardly a problem for our politicians. Some are going to the limit of telling that since an 18 year old can be penalised according to LPIC, why not let him vote. A poor reasoning indeed, for overybody knows that even a 15 year old can shoot a 51 year old in a moment of madiess. But exercising one's political right is a very positive thing and they come to you only through proper training. In India this gains an added emphasis as only a little over one third of our population is literate, what to talk of proper education. Unless an

CONTEST ESSAYS

18-year old is endowed with extraordinary intellect, he is unlikely to appreciate the real import of the voting right. And an illiterate gains some maturity only in twenties.

What about the educated ones? Generally it is seen that too much politicking in the campus ruins many bright students. Even an 18 year old undergraduate is influenced by pernicious effect of negative politics. Youth, an impulsive lot, get excited very easily and come to hasty conclusion which to themselves sourid impertinent later on, can be swayed by the demagogy of the unscrupulous elements. Besides, there are practical problems of adding millions of new voters to the list. In a country where elections are manipulated through boothcapturing, loan melas, bribing of voters.

After the topic for this essay was announced in the December 1988 issue of CSR, the Parliament has passed the Constitution 62nd Amendment Bill, lowering the voting age to 18 years.

misrepresentation of facts and problems and of course through casteist and communal designs it is certainly not imperative to waste one's time by bringing a legislation of such a secondary importance. But then strange are the ways of the guardians of Indian politics!

SECOND PRIZE

The Constitution (52nd Amendment) Bill provides for the reduction of voting age from 21 to 18. This means that approximately 50 million youth would be enrolled as new voters. Members, of both Houses of Parliament and a vast majority of youngsters have welcomed the Bill. They consider it as a major step towards the "further strengthening of the democratic fabric". The excitement of the latter can be comprehended. They see it as a recognition of their active participation in the political scene of their country. The politician on the other hand rejoices for he visualises a population of 50 million youngsters casting their valuable 'votes' in favour of the one who offers to give them 'Fepsi cola', 'Cocacola' and who not, at the earliest. We sit back and wonder, what has clogged their minds so that they are unable to see the whole problem in its right perspective.

In the youth of today we find a great deal of mental dissipation, resulting mainly from the growing complexity of life in the modern world. The 18-year old, fresh out of school,



Kavitha Abraham

stands at the threshold of college life—a new beginning. The tensions caused by this change, the responsibilities that he now has to shoulder, sap him of vitality. He finds it difficult to cope up and withstand this stress itself—because experience, which comes only with age is not on his side. He, therefore, fails to see things in the light of understanding. It is to this lack of mental stability that we attribute the blame for the increasing drug menace, alcoholism and depravity.

The youth, whom we have seen to be at the crossroads is now asked to take over a major responsibility - to elect an honest and trustworthy leader who can form an able administrative system. This is like loading him beyond saturation point.

To vote and thus elect an able Government is the duty of every citizen in a truly democratic system. This calls for a great deal of clear, unbiased thought, taking into consideration the capabilities of the nominees in the prevalent situations Mere campaigns which consist of nothing but false promises, abuses hurled at opponents and 'banal songs of long ago' should not mislead the voters. They should understand the political situation of the country, realise the administrative qualities of the politicians and then weigh facts reasons and opinions critically. It is only after this that they should cast their valuable votes in favour of the best

This indeed is a great responsibility and a challenge. Even, elders, with age, and experience on their side find this very trying and so, try, their level best to avoid the polling booths. Then what of the youth? The initial response, no doubt, is overwhelming but considering the attitudes of most elders, can we not infer that this enthusiasm is bound to die off fast and if not it might give rise to a great deal of unrest and injustice?

It is therefore, in the interest of the nation, best that the voting age be not reduced. It would only subject the youth and elders alike to a lot of difficulties.

TEEN CREED

Don't let your parents down, they brought you up.

Be humble enough to obey; you may give orders someday.

Choose companions with care, you become what they are.

Guard your thoughts; what you think, you are.

Choose only a date who would make a good mate.

Be master of your habits or they will master you.

Don't be a show off when you drive, drive with safety and arrive.

Don't let the crowd pressure you; stand for something or you'll fall for anything.



HPF, which pioneered manufacture of Black and White films in the commy has recently introduced international class Colour Roll Films and Paper, in keeping with the emerging needs of our times

A compared to production. in the left has been regardly member the larger of deathack and Voluce C^{α} (α) and (α) Pentive (of the April Garage

south the there is a stable but. in the country in the colores and Objects beneficially as home than Construction of the contract of the colonial Killedon and Laper

that bare were to be still Total delication of made above

in the meanwhite. HPF is adding more colour to its activities

in collaboration with Die Pont, it ha embarked on a greantif ks. 168 of its project for inferrated manufacture. of the latest generation Polyester based Medical X (a) film, alone with Industrial New and Graphic Arts Edm

and another unique Resource increased the historia kind in Induction recognited magnification of Marnett Egy for anche of the and leg declappedation

Cast for cork of OH Enaand entary to the core of a Care to be of a motor through the affection meet the continuer project dispensing unit that's fast gaining popularity amongst entrepreneurs.

That's HPF a picture of confidence with the future in tocus, a progressive public sector organisation sustaining a Rs. 2500 crore industry that provides employment for ever de decipeople

Hindustan Photo Films Mfg Co Ltd

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Improve Your Appearance By Changing Proper Colours

Ever tried to imagine a world without colour? It was not too long ago when films, TV, photographs did not have colour. Today we take colour in our daily life for granted. Colours captivate the viewer, first and foremost. But, if not properly chosen, the colour may mar your personality.



Photo Vikas Vats

Have you recently bought an outfit that looked enchanting in the advertisement in the show window but does not give the desired effect on you? The fault lies neither in the dress nor in you, but it is only the basic concept of matching the outfit (its colour, fabric, design and shape) with your physique, your accessories, your poise, your style and your outlook

A garment designer creates new apparels with only three basic things— colours, fabrics and designs and shapes of the garments. Out of these three ingredients.

colours play the most vital role to accontuate the overall look of the garment

Ever tried to imagine a world without colour? Yet it wasn't too long ago that we were content to watch black and white T V and films or accept holiday photographs crisply printed in monochrome Today, however, we take colour in our lives completely for granted

The unaided human eye, under optimal viewing conditions, can, ir, good illumination, using both eyes, distinguish 10,000,000 different colour surfaces. Dr

Rujesh Tanwar adds turther information by stating that this colour differentiation or colour identification is done by the 'rods' and 'cones' present in the retina of the eyes. There are billions of rods and cones present and a small number of these rods and cones form a 'set' together to identify each and every different colour. Like for identification of red or blue or green colour a specific set of these rods and cones present will identify only red colour, a separate set will identify blue and same applies for green colour. These sets then

Improve Your Appearance By Choosing Proper Colours

transport these colour code messages through the option where with the print artification or knowledge, the bruin is after to identify until and every different over.

Colours hold the key, when it comes to parment designing. Colours captivate the viewer first and foremost it is the single most important factor which inspires a garment designer to create breathtaking clasigns. Prints geometric, asymmetric, florits, strices in vivid or contrasting colours become the focal attraction of an outfit.

With the modern technologies, chemical processings and dyes, it is possible to create hearly any desired colour on the garments. In the hi-tech world, we have computer that perform the functions of colour matering and, some can project upto sixteen million different colours. But one astonishing (or astounding) fact is that all these nolours are created by a combination of just three primary colours. I red, yellow and blue (plus varying degrees of black and white)

Every colour we see has three different characteristics

- (i) Hue is the actual colour
- (ii) Lightness is the shade or trit of the colour when we mix the hue with black or white
- (iii) Saturation is the vividness or the intensity of the colour

In the colour wholl there are 11 basic hues, (which are the primary and the secondary colours). Those basic hues are red, orange yellow orange, yellow yellow green, green, blue green, blue, blue violet, violet, and red violet. The relationship between the hues on the colour wheel is fixed, regardless of the lightness or saturation of the colours.

Apart from these three characteristics, we can divide colours into six broad categories.

- (i) Warm colours. The hues of red to yellow colours. Like orange, pink, brown etc. are called warm colours. These colours are bright, splashy and cheorful. They excite the numan parotions and almost always grab the attention.
- (in Cool colours. The hues from green to violet including blue and all the shades of grey, are known as cool colours. These colours are clear, inviting, but sometimes may even look gloomy and oppressive.
- (iii) Light colours. These colours are southing and tranquil are normally used in the interior of the houses where they give a soft and pleasing effect. Light colours are the colours produced by mixing white with the bues.
- (iv) Dark colours. The colours we derive by mixing black with the hije are called the dark colours. Dark colours are rich and have their own dignity or that anstocratic feel about them.

(v) Vivid colours. These are the basic hues of the colour. These colours have their own strong individuality and make their presence felt overwhelmingly. It normally becomes more tricky to combine the two or more vivid colours together because of this foud quality.

(vi) Dull colours. These colours are produced by mixing grey with the basic hue, which tends to muddy the colours. These colours are vague and diffused and create a blurry impression. Inspite of running the risk of looking insipid, these colours help in reducing the tensions.

After learning about the scientific and biological aspects of colours let us understand how to use colours to help



enhancing our appearance in the day to day life.

knowledge of colours becomes a must because few things will make or break the way we look more decidedly than the colours of the clothes we wear. We should start with our own self analysis of colours what colours suit us the best, how do they match with our moods and temperament and what wad of effect we want to project on other to see.

Seasons play a very major role in the selection of colours. Summers naturally have the preference for cool and pastel colours which are soothing for the eves and give a feeling of freshness. In winters we are more inclined towards dark and warm colours. Dark colours tend to absorb sunlight and give warmth to the individual Spring calls for brighter and blossoming colours which are more appropriate for this cheertui seasen and autumn has preference for the duli shades corresponding with the colours of nature

For morning and afternoons the colour selection should be for light and vivid colours which radiate a fresh new mood for the new day to begin. Hazy, dull and misted colours that would really not hit the eyes of the onlooker are preferable for the office wear, and if you prefer to stand apart and get noticed, then combine a vivid colour (not very prominent) with an achromatic colour (black and different shades of grey) or a dull colour so as not to make it very 'loud' for the office surroundings. Evenings, as per the mood, can vary from relaxing colours to celebrating colours. Light colours, soft and eternal, cool colours which slow down the body's metabolic system are ideal for a rclaxed evening Parties and formal occasions call for the colours of royalty like dark purple, dark green, dark blue, and black along with other darker rolours. For fun and frolic go for the cheerful vivid and bright colours. Nights require the soft and diffused effect of light and pastel colours which have a gossamer and fairy tale quality to take you away in a dreamland

The above guidelines are by no means the last word for your selection of colours. Be imaginative and experiment with new and different colours or better still know your lucky colours, and who knows they might bring you a lot of good luck and fortune.

Mr. Suranjan Bhattachanoe, a renowned astrologer gives the following guidelines for the lucky colours for each day, each month and each birthsign.

Day Monday - Yellow and white or a combination of these two and off white e.g., beige, tawn, Tuesday - Rod, Wednesday - Green Thursday - Yellow, Enday White Saturday - Blue, Sunday - Red

Month: January Yollow February White, March Pale, April Yellow, May Red, June Black, July Blue August Green Suptember Red October Yellow November Deep Fled December Grey

Birthsign: Aries - Red, Taurus - Blue Gemini - White Cancer - Green Leo Grey Virgo - Yellow Libra - Red Scorbio - Blue Saggitarius - Red Capricorn - White (pearl colour) Pisces - Green

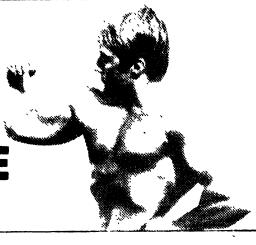
The power of colours to influence people is not a modern discovery. And now it has been proved by the advanced research that colours can trigger off many of the symptoms of tension and also nelp treatment of mentally ill patients. Colour consultants on the other hand tap the commercial possibilities of using the right colour to create a psychological right colour environment for factories offices, hotels shopping complexes, hospitals and so on

in general we react to colours in a predictable manner. We are soothed by tranquil colours, depressed by dingy colours and angered, excited or even made ill by violent clashing colours.

--- Ravi Malhotra



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(Continued from page 46)

- Q. 26. Fifty years ago, boys were willing to go anywhere for work
- Q. 27. Fifty years ago, jobs were available in plenty in India
- Q. 28. Fifty years ago, facilities for Technical Training were not available in India.
- Q. 29. Fifty years ago, boys were not permitted to enter into professions other than those of their fathers
- Q. 30. Fifty years ago, girls were discouraged from going in for higher education

Directions: Read the following information and answer the questions below it:

Five persons are sitting in a row. One of the two persons at the extreme ends is intelligent and the other one is fair. A fat person is sitting to the right of a weak person. A tall person is to the left of the fair person and the weak person is sitting between the intelligent and fat persons

- Q. 31. Tall person is at which place counting from right?
- (1) First (2) Second (3) Third (4) Fourth (5) Cannot be determined
- Q. 32. Person to the left of weak person possesses which of the following characteristics?
- (1) Intelligent (2) Fat (3) Fair (4) Tall (5) Cannot be determined
- Q. 33. Which of the following persons is sitting at the centre?
- (1) Intelligent (2) Fat (3) Fair (4) Weak (5) Tall
- Q. 34. Fat person is sitting on whose left hand side?
- (1) Intelligent (2) Fair (3) Weak (4) Tall (5) Cannot be determined
- Q. 35. If the fair person and fat person exchange their positions, so also tall and weak, then who will be sitting to the left of the weak person?
- (1) Intelligent (2) Fat (3) Fair (4) Tall (5) Cannot be determined

Directions: In each question below is given a statement followed by two assumptions numbered I and II. An assumption is something supposed or taken for granted. You have to consider the statement and the following assumptions and decide which of the assumptions is implicit in the statement

Give answer (1) if only assumption I is implicit; give answer (2) if only assumption Il is implicit; give answer (3) if either I or II is implicit; give answer (4) if neither I nor Il is implicit and give answer (5) if both I and II are implicit.

Q. 36. Statement: Delink degrees with jobs. Then boys will think twice before joining ∞llege

Assumptions: I Boys join college education for getting jobs

If A degree is of no use for getting a job

Q. 37. Statement: If you have any problems, bring them to me

Assumptions: I You have some problems.

Il I can solve any problem.

Q. 38. Statement: The present language policy needs overhauling thoroughly.

Assumptions: | The present language policy is ineffective.

If Overhauling results in improvement

Q. 39. Statement: Postal rates have been increased to meet the deficit

Assumptions: I The present rates are very low

If the rates are not increased, the deficit cannot be mot

Q. 40. Statement : Ploase consult us before making any decision on investment.

Assumptions: I You may take a wrong decision if you don't consult us

If it is important to take a right decision

Directions: In each question below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered | and ||. You have to assume everything in the statement to be true and consider both the conclusions together, then decide which of the two given conclusions logically follows beyond a reasonable doubt from the information given in the statement. Give answer(1) if only conclusion i follows; give answer(2)ifonlyconclusionlifollows; give answer (3) if either I or II follows; give answer (4) if neither inor lifollows, and give answer (5) If both I and II follow.

Q. 41. Statements: Books are like friends who bring rich and lasting rewards

Conclusions: 1 You should choose your friends

Il Books give us eternal satisfaction

Q. 42. Statements; Though his performance was not good, he was promoted

Conclusions: 1 Performance and promotion are not necessarily interdependent

Il Good performance leads to promotion

Q. 43. Statements: From all available cultural records, it is evident that even in ancient India, both the masters and the disciples valued not the quantity but the quality of knowledge

Conclusions: I Quality of knowledge is at a discount in modern India.

- II There was an identity of educational values between teachers and students in ancier t India
- Q. 44. Statements: Perhaps the most significant long term aspect of the plan is the impact it has had on the cautious attitudes many Indians have towards entrepreneurship

Conclusions: Entrepreneurship and caution do not go together

If The plan has failed in other aspects

Q. 45. Statements: Experiments in Europe are showing that skin eruptions like pimples and acne have their root cause within the system especially in the hver

Conclusions: I The medication for pimples should be administered to the liver

Il Creams requiring external applications are of no use

Directions: In each question below are given two statements followed by two conclusions numbered I and II. You have to take the two given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the two given statements, disregarding, commonly known facts. Give answer (1) If only conclusion i follows; give answer (2) if only conclusion II follows; give answer (3) if either I or II follows; give answer (4) If neither I nor il follows, and give answer (5) If both I and II follow.

Q. 46. Statements: All students are boys No boy is dull.

Conclusions: | No student is dull

If There are no girls in the class.

Q. 47, Statements: All men are tables. All tables are graduates.

Conclusions: 1 All tables are men

Il All men are graduates

Q. 48. Statements: Some cooks are lazy All boys are lazy

Conclusions: | Some boys are cooks Il Some cooks are boys

Q. 49. Statements: Most trains are gentlemen. Some gentlemen are tanks

Conclusions : I Some tanks gentlemen

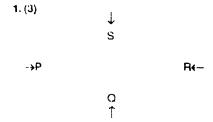
Il Some trains are tanks

Q. 50. Statements: All holidays are years. Some years are stars.

Conclusions: I All stars are holidays.

II All stars are years

ANSWERS



The positions of P, Q, R, S are as shown above. Q is facing north.

2 (3) '743' means 'Mangoes are good'

. (1)

'657 means 'Eargood lond' (2)

'934' means 'Mangoes are nee' (3)

(1) and (3) imply that the digits '3' and/or '4' mean 'Mangoes' and/or 'are'. Hence '9' means 'r pe'

3. (3) 5+4 $18 \times 3 = 5 \times 4 + 18 + 3$

 $-5 \times 4 + 6 = 20 + 6 = 26$

- 4. (4) C and D are daughters of A B is uncle of C
- 5. (2) Let us donote 'taller than' by '>' and 'shorter than' by '<'
- Vilas > Shyam, Vilas < Umesh, Umesh > Rajat, Umesh < Ganesh, Shyam > Rajat

Rajat < Shyam < Vilas < Umesh < Ganosh

i e Rajat is shortest of all

6. (1) Third letter to the left of 'J' is 'G'. 15th letter to the right of 'G' is 'V'

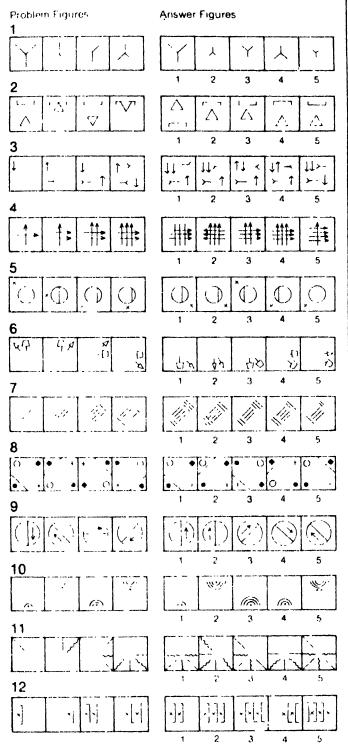
7. (2) 3124567565724756657 (Continued on page 58)

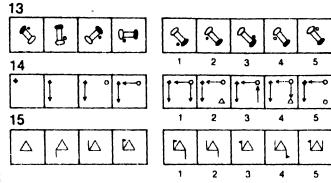
Non-Verbal

Bank Probationary Officers' Examination, December 1988 Conducted by Banking Service Recruitment Board, Delhi

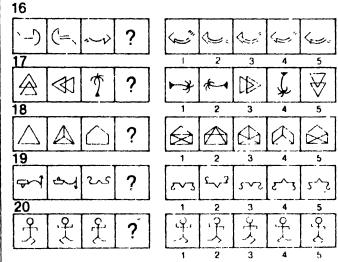
Series

Directions: There are two sets of figures. One set is called Problem Figures. Other set is called Answer Figures. Problem set figures form some kind of series. What you are to do is to select one figure from the answer set figures which will continue the same sories as given in the problem set figures.



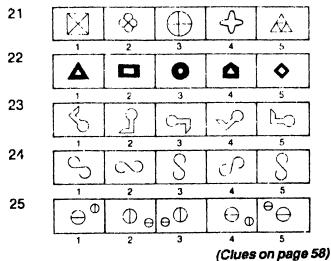


AnalogyDirections: In the Problem Figures, there is a definite relationship between figures A and B. Establish the similar relationship between figures C and D by choosing a suitable figure from the set of answer figures.



Classification

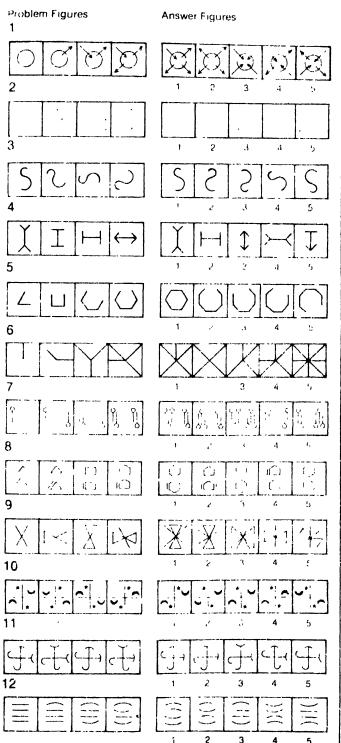
Directions: The following Problem Figures themselves are also the Answer Figures. Out of the five figures 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, four are similar in a certain way. One figure is not like the other four. Choose the figure which is different from the rest.

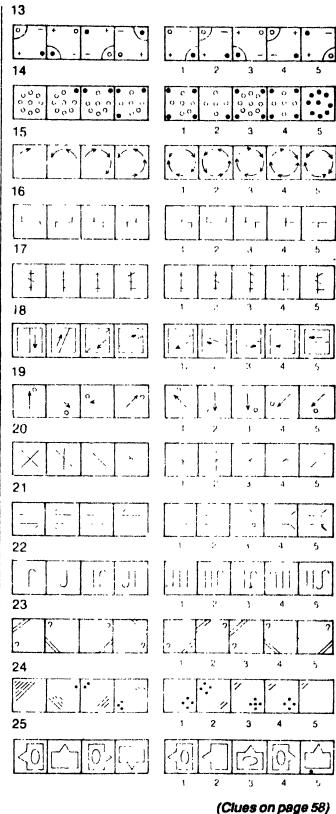


Bank Probationary Officers' Examination, November 1988 Conducted by Banking Service Recruitment Board, Baroda

Series

Directions: There are two sets of figures. One set is called Problem Figures. Other set is called Answer Figures. Problem set figures form some kind of series. What you are to do is to select one figure from the answer set figures which will continue the same series as given in the problem set figures.





Clues

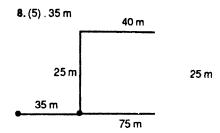
BPOTO Examination, Delhi, December 1988

- 1 (3) In alternate boxes, the size of the figure is reduced.
- 2. (5) In alternate figures, the triangle is rotated with respect to horizontal
- 3 (1) Additions of arrows are done in a set order
- 4. (4) Two arrows are added in alternate figures in a set order
- 5. (2) The 'cross' moves anticlockwise in a set order. The chord inside the circle also moves towards right in a set order.
- **6.** (1) In alternate figures, both the units move in a set order.
- 7. (1) Two line segments are added each time in a set order
- 8. (1) All the five units therein, either move clockwise or anticlockwise in a set order
- 9. (2) In alternate figures, the arrow movos alongwith the diameter anticlockwise
- 10. (3) The number of semicircles increases by one in alternate figures
- 11. (3) Changes in the positions of straight line segments and curvilinear line segments are done in a set order Also curvilinear intersegment and straight line segment are added alternately
- 12. (2) Alternate boxes contain similar figures P1 contains one figure, P3 contains two figures and so on
- **13.** (1) P1 is moved clockwise through an angle of 90° to obtain P3. Similarly A1 is obtained from P3.
- 14. (2) Additions of arrows and units like circle, triangle etc., are made alternately in a set fashion
- 15. (1) Additions are to be done in the same order on the other end of the base of the triangle also as done in P2, P3 and P4
- 16. (4) A4 is obtained from P3 in the same way as P2 is obtained from P1
- 17. (4) P1 car be rotated into P2 P3 can be rotated into A4
 - 18 (4) P1 P2 P3 A4
- **19.** (3) P1 can be rotated into P2 P3 can be rotated into A3
- 20. (2) Direction of hands and legs is reversed
- 21. (4) All other figures are divided into four equal parts
- 22. (4) In all other figures, the same geometrical figure is cut out as shown in black in figure 4, triangle is cut out from a pentagon
- 23. (3) All other figures can be rotated into each other
- **24.** (2) All other figures can be rotated into each other
- 25. (5) In this figure, both the diameters are horizontal

BPOTO Examination, Baroda, November 1988

- 1. (4) Arrows are placed one by one in a set order pointing outward and inward alternatoly
- 2. (1) Directions of the units are changed one by one in a set order, first middle, then lower and then upper. Also their positions change like a pendulum from left to right and then again to left in a set fashion.
- 3. (5) P1 is rotated anticlockwise through an angle of 90° to obtain P3 Similarly A5 is obtained from P3
- **4.** (5) P2 can be rotated into P3 Similarly P4 can be rotated into A3
- 5. (1) The series contains 2-sided, 3-sided, 4 sided, 5-sided and 6-sided figures
- 6. (1) The line joining the centre with the middle point of one side of the square moves clockwise in a set order to get its position in the next figure. Also one semi-diagonal is added each time clockwise.
- 7. (1) One unit is added each time and positioned in a set order
- 8. (1) The series contains 2-sided, 3-sided, 4-sided, 5-sided and 6-sided figures
 - 9. (2) P1 \rightarrow P3 \rightarrow A2
- 10. (4) In alternate figures, the moon-like objects change their positions in a set fashion
- 11. (3) The semi-circle placed on the RHS of the cross changes its direction in alternate figures
- 12. (2) Straight line segments are changed into curvilinear segment one by
 - 13. (2) P1 → P3 → A2
- 14. (4) Each time one circle is removed and is replaced by a dot positioned at the corresponding corner
- 15. (3) Two arrows are added in alternate figures in the same direction
- 16. (4) In P1, two vertical bars are moved through a distance equivalent of 1/4th of the horizontal line segment from left as well as from right to obtain P3 Similarly A4 is obtained from P3
 - 17. (2) Alternate figures are identical
- 18. (4) A4 is obtained from P3 in the same way as P3 is obtained from P1
- 19. (2) Each figure can be rotated into the next (through an angle of 135° clockwise)
- 20. (3) Out of the two, one line segment is rotated anticlockwise, through an angle of 45° to obtain the next figure.
 - 21. (3 Alternate figures are identical
 - 22. (2) . P1 → P3 → A2
- 23. (3) . Units movo clockwise and anticlockwise in a set fashion
- 24. (1) Positions of the units change in a set order anticlockwise. One line segment is removed each time. Dot and circle are added alternately.
- 25. (1) P3 is rotated into A1 in the same way as P1 is rotated into P3

(Continued from page 55)



- 9. (1) Wind
- 10. (3) . Education
- 11. (1) France is located in the continent of Europe. Japan, Nepal, China and Pakistan are Asian countries
 - 12. (2) Brick
 - 13. (3) Cashew All other are fruits
 - 14. (4) Transport
 - 15. (5) Orchestra
 - 16. (2) Flonst
 - 17. (5) Knife
 - 18. (4) Cloth.
 - 19.(2) F(IMFSROUTEN)
- **20.** (3) If S is the total number of students, then $^{1}/_{3}$ S = No of Marathispeaking students
 - $\frac{1}{2}$ S = No of students who know Hindi
 - S = No of Gujarati-speaking students
 - $\frac{2}{3}$ S = No of girl students

Therefore, some Gujarati-speaking students definitely know Hindi as their number is more than half

- 21. (5) 22. (21 23. (4) 24. (4)
- **25**. (4) **26**. (2) **27**. (2) **28**. (3)
- 29. (4) 30. (2)
- **31.** (2) Five persons are sitting in a row in this order

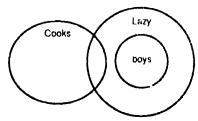
Fair - Tall - Fat - Weak - Intelligent

Therefore, counting from right the tall person is sitting at second place

- 32. (1) Intelligent
- 33. (2) Fat
- 34. (4) Tall
- 35. (3) The new order of their seats is as follows
 - Fat Weak Fair Tall Inteiligent

Hence four person will be sitting to the left of the weak person after changing position as directed.

- **36.** (1) **37.** (2) **38.** (5) **39.** (2)
- 40. (5) 41. (2) 42. (5) 43. (2)
- 44. (4) 45. (5) 46. (5) 47. (2)
- 48. (4)



49. (4) 50. (4)

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- 1 Forest and Wildlife.
- Defence.
- Education,
- Mass Communication,
- 5. Scientific Research

Forest and Wildlife

- What approximately is the percentage of the total geographical area of India which is under forests
 - (a) 17% (b) 23% (c) 29% (d) 35%
- 2. Which of the following States has the largest area under forests?
- (a) Gujarat (b) Haryana (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Uttar Pradesh
- 3. in which State was the Indian Institute of Forest Management established in 1981?
- (a) Assam (b) Himachal Pradesh (c) Jammu and Kashmir (d) Madhya Pradesh
- 4. When was the "Vana Mahotsava" or the Grow More Trees Campaign started in India?
 - (a) 1950 (b) 1957 (c) 1962 (d) 1975
- 5. Which State in India produces the largest quantity of Teak wood?
- (a) Assam (b) Maharashtra (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Rajasthari
- 6. Sixteen tiger reserves have so far been established in 12 states. All of the following places are tiger reserves, except
- (a) Bandipur National Park (b) Kaziranga National Park (c) Manas Sanctuary (d) Sariska Sanctuary
- 7. For the maintenance of a viable population of tigers in India, the 'Project Tiger' was initiated in
 - (a) 1953 (b) 1961 (c) 1973 (d) 1976
- 8. Which of the following sanctuaries is famous for one-horned Rhinoceros?
- (a) Kaziranga National Park (b) Manas Sanctuary (c) Palamau Sanctuary (d) Periyar Sanctuary
 - 9. Ghana Bird Sanctuary is at
- (a) Bharatpur (b) Jorhat (c) Sawai Madhopur (d) Tezpur
 - 10. The Sonal-Rupa Sanctuary for one-



horned Rhinoceros is in the State of
(a) West Bengal (b) Uttar Pradesh (c)

(a) West Bengal (b) Uttar Pradesh (c Karnataka (d) Assam

. . .

Defence ...

- 11. Who, amongst the following Generals, was the first to be elevated to the rank of Field Marshal?
- (a) General K.M. Cariappa (b) General P.P. Kumaramanga'ım (c) General S.H.F.J. Manekshaw (d) General K.S. Thimaya
- All of the following statements are correct, except
- (a) The supreme command of the Armed Forces is vested in the President of India (b). The three Chiefs of Staff (Army, Navy and Air Force) function under the direct confror of the President (c). All important questions having a bearing on defence are decided by the Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister (d). The responsibility for national defence rests with the Union Cabinot.
- 13. The Indian Army is organised into different Commands, each under a General Officer Commanding in-Chief At present the number of such commands is
 - (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6
- 14. The Indian Navy is organised into different commands, each under a Flag Officer Commanding-in Chief At present the number of such Commands is

- (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 7
- 15. The Indian Air Force is organised into different Commands. At present the number of commands is
 - (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 7
- 16. When was the Indian Air Force
- (a) 1930 (b) 1932 (c) 1934 (d) 1937
- 17 Which one of the following equivalent ranks in the three Servicus of the Indian Armed Forces Army, Navy, Air Force, respectively are correctly mentioned?
- (a) Major General—Vico Admiral—Air Marshal (b) Lt General—Rear Admiral—Air Vice Marshal (c) Colonel—Commodore— Air Commodore (d) Captain Lieutenant— Flight Lieutenant
- 18. Of the total expenditure in the annual Budget of the Government of India, the expenditure on defence accounts for nearly
 - (a) 12% (b) 15% (c) 17% (d) 20%
- 19. Which of the following is required to serve the country in times of emergency by providing units to the Armed Forces of India?
- (a) Home Guards (b) National Cadet Corps (c) Territorial Army (d) All of the above
- 20 The administrative and operational control of the Armed Forces is exercised by the
- (a) Ministry of Defence (b) President of India (c) Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs with Prime Minister as its Chairman (d) Three Chiefs of Staff in their respective spheres
- 21. Who, among it the following is directly responsible to Parliament for all matters concerning the Defence Services of India?
- (a) Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs
 (b) Defence Minister (c) Prime Minister (d)
 President
- 22 When was our Territorial Army rused?
 - (a) 1947 (b) 1949 (c) 1951 (d) 1953
- 23 What is the normal duration of the course of training for the cadets admitted to the National Defence Academy?
- (a) 2 years (b) 2 1/2 years (c) 3 years (d) 4 years
- 24 Where is the National Dufence Academy located?
- (a) Dehra Dun (b) Khadakvasla (c) Kirkee (d) Mudras
- 25. All of the following places are centres for Military training, except
 - (a) Ahmednagar (b) Belgaum (c) Calcutta

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- (d) Secunderabad
- 26. All of the following places have Shipbuilding yards, except
- (a) Bombay (b) Calcutta (c) Goa (d) Madras
- 27. The Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., a Defence production unit, has factones/ establishments at all of the following places, except
- (a) Bangalore (b) Calcutta (c) Koraput (d) Lucknow
- 28. Which of the following is not a Naval training centre?
- (a) Bhubaneswar (b) Bombay (c) Bangalore (d) Cochin
- 29. Where is the Naval Academy located?
- (a) Cochin (b) Goa (c) Mangalore (d) Visakhapatnam
- 30. Where is the Air Force Academy located?
- (a) Coimbatore (b) Hyderabad (c) Jalahallı (d) Tambaram near Madras
- 31. The Heavy Vehicles Factory, which produces armoured tanks for the Indian Armed Forces, is located in the State of
- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Maharashtra (c) Tamil Nadu (d) West Bengal
- 32. Where is the Defence Services Staff College located?
- (a) Dehra Dun (b) Hyderabad (c) New Delhi (d) Wellington
- 33. India's first nuclear-powered submarine, acquired in 1988 and christened I N S. Chakra, has been leased to India by
- (a) France (b) U K (c) U S.A (d) U S S R 34. The organisation called 'Home Guards' was formed after the
- (a) Pakistan aggression in Jammu and Kashmir soon after independence (b) Chinese invasion of India in 1962 (c) India-Pakistan war in 1965 (d) India Pakistan war
- 35. The MIG aircraft engines are manufactured in the Defence production unit located at
- (a) Belgaum (b) Koraput (c) Kanpur (d) Lucknow

Education

- 36. Education became the joint responsibility of the Central and State Governments through a Constitutional amendment in
 - (a) 1975 (b) 1976 (c) 1977 (d) 1978
- 37. Which State/Union Territory has attained the highest literacy rate?
- (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Chandigarh (c) Kerala (d) Tamil Nadu
- 38. The National Policy on Education, 1986; resolved that all children will be provided free and compulsory education upto 14 years of age by
 - (a) 1990 (b) 1995 (c) 2000 (d) 2005
- 39. When was the priversity Grants Commission set up?
 - (a) 1950 (b) 1953 (c) 1956 (d) 1959
- 40. The adoption of the 10 + 2 + 3 pattern of education was for the first time recommended by the

- (a) Calcutta University Commission in 1917-19 (b) Kothari Commission in 1965 (c) Ishwarbhai Patel Committee Report (d) Malcolm Adiseshiah Committee
- 41. To honour distinguished academicians and scholars in recognition of their valuable contribution to knowledge, the Government of India instituted a system of National Professorship in
 - (a) 1947 (b) 1949 (c) 1951 (d) 1953
- 42. At present, the number of national institutions, known as Indian Institute of Technology, is
 - (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6
- 43. The Indian Institute of Advanced Study, set up in 1965, is located at
- (a) Chandigarh (b) New Delhi (c) Madras (d) Shimla

Expected Questions

- 44. Which of the following institutions/ organisations at the national level is concerned with advanced research in the humanities, social sciences and natural sciences?
- (a) The Indian Council of Social Science Research (b) The Raja Ram Mohan Roy National Educational Resources Centre (c) The Indian Institute of Advanced Study (d) National Council of Educational Research and Training
- 45. Which of the following organisations is concerned with the qualitative improvement of school education?
- (a) National Council of Educational Research and Training (b) The Raja Ram Mohan Roy National Education Resources Centre (c) Central Board of Secondary Education (d) National Book Development Council
- 46. The Lakshmibai National College of Physical Education is located at
- (a) Bhopal (b) Gwalior (c) Jhansi (d) Lucknow
- 47. The Netaji Subhash National Institute of Sports is located at
- (a) Calcutta (b) Gwalior (c) Patiala (d) Ranchi
- 48. For higher education, the number of Universities in India is nearest to the figure of
 - (a) 100 (b) 110 (c) 120 (d) 150
- 49. Who is the Chairman of the University Grants Commission
- (a) Dr. Madhuri Shah (b) Prof. Settish Chandra (c) Dr. D.S. Kothari (d) None of the above
- 50. According to the 1981 census, the literacy rate for the entire country was nearest to the figure of
 - (a) 25% (b) 30% (c) 35% (d) 40%
- 51. Which State in India has the lowest literacy rate?
- (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Assam (c) Mizoram (d) Sikkim
- 52. Which of the following Union Territories has the highest literacy rate?

- (a) Chandigarh (b) Delhi (c) Lakshadweep (d) Pondicherry
- 53. The all-India literacy rates for males and females are respectively
- (a) 34 4 and 13 0% (b) 39 5 and 18.7% (c) 46.9 and 24.8% (d) 51.0 and 30 2%
 - 54. Operation Blackboard refers to
- (a) Elementary education (b) Secondary education (c) Higher education (d) Vocational education
- 55. The National Literacy Mission was launched by the Prime Minister in
 - (a) 1985 (b) 1986 (c) 1987 (d) 1988
- 56. The chief objective of the Rural Functional Literacy Programme is to
- (a) Develop abilities in the learners to read, write and compute (b) Raise the functional capabilities in the learners in respect of their personal, economic and social life (c) Create awareness about the benefits they can draw from various schemes of socio-economic development (d) All of the above
- 57. Where is the Indian Institute of Science located?
- (a) Bangaloro (b) Bombay (c) Delhi (d) Madras
- 58. Which of the following is not a function of the University Grants Commission?
- (a) Premotion and co-ordination of university education (b) Formulation of policies and programmes for pre-university education (c) Give financial grants to various universities and institutions of higher learning (d) All of the above
- 59. When was the new National Policy on Education announced by the Union Government?
 - (a) 1984 (b) 1985 (c) 1986 (d) 1987
- 60. The outlay for education in the Seventh Five Year Plan is nearest to the figure of
- (a) Rs 6.400 crore (b) Rs 7,000 crore (c) Rs 7,400 crore (d) Rs 8,000 crore

Mass Communication

- 61. With two privately owned transmitters, Radio Broadcasts started in India for the first time in
 - (a) 1925 (b) 1927 (c) 1929 (d) 1931
- 62. When did the Government of India take over the two privately owned transmitters at Bombay and Calcutta and started operating them under the name of Indian Broadcasting Service?
 - (a) 1930 (b) 1931 (c) 1932 (d) 1933
- 63. When was the name of All India Radio changed to Akashvani?
 - (a) 1947 (b) 1950 (c) 1954 (d) 1957
- 64. At the time of independence in 1947, the All India Radio's network consisted of
- (a) 6 stations (b) 12 stations (c) 18 stations (d) 24 stations
- 65. How many broadcasting stations will India have at the end of Seventh Plan?
 - (a) 94 (b) 145 (c) 175 (d) 205
- 66. At the end of the Seventh Plan, the broadcasting stations are expected to cover
- (a) 90% of population (b) 92.5% of population (c) 95% of population (d) 97.5% of population
- 67. Of the total broadcasting time of Akashvani, the music programmes

constitute nearly

- (a) 30% (b) 46% (c) 50% (d) 60%
- Television was started in India as an experimental service in

(a) 1957 (b) 1959 (c) 1961 (d) 1963

- 69. The first TV station was set up at Delhi Thu second station was set up in 1972 at
- ्राज Bombay (b) Calcutta (c) Lucknow (d) Madias
- 70. Eloordarshan started its national programme (relayed simultaneously from all centres) for the first time pr
 - (a) 1976 (b) 1979 (c) 1982 (d) 1985
- 71. What is the percentage of population of Iridia to which T V today reaches through its network?
- (a) 50% (b) €5% (c) 70% (d) More than 80%
- 72. The highest number of newspapers published in India are in .
 - (a) Bengali (b) English (a) Hindi (d) Marathi
- 73. Which State in India publishes the largest number of newspapers (daily, weekly, fortnightly and monthly)?
- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Maharashtra (عر) Uttar Pradesh (d) West Bengal
- 74. Other than Hindi, the highest number of newspapers published in India is in
- Bengali (b) Marathi (c) Tamil (d) Urdu 75. How many news agencies has India at present?
 - (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6
- 76. In which of the following languages is the circulation of newspapers the highest in India?
- (a) English (b) Hindi (c) Malayalam (d) Marathi
- 77. Which of the following news agencies was the first to be set up?
- (a) Hindustan Samachar (b) Press Trust of India (c) Samachar Bharati (d) United News of India
- 78. The Press Council of India was constituted, for the first time, in
 - (a) 1977 (b) 1978 (a) 1979 (d) 1980
- 79. The function(s) of the Press Council of India is/are to
- (a) Maintain and improve the standard of newspapers (b) Safeguard the freedom of the Press (d) Maintain and improve the standard of news agencies (d) All of the above
- 80. Which of the following English dailies is published from the largest number of cities simultaneously?
- (a) The Hindu (b) The Hindustan Times (c) The Indian Express (d) The Times of India
- 81. The Indian Institute of Mass Communication, set up in 1965, is located at
- (a) Bombay (b) Calcutta (c) Madras (d) New Delhi
- 82 Feature films found their place in India in 1912. The first-film made was
- (a) Alam Ara (b) Pundalik (c) Raja Harishchandra (d) Devdas
- 83. Dada Saheb Phalke Award for outstanding contribution made to the Indian Cinemaus given by the Government of India
- (c) After every three years (d) After every tour years (d) After every four years
 - 84. The Dada Saheb Phalke Award for

1987 was awarded to

- (a) B Nagi Reddy (b) Raj Kapoor (c) Satyajit Ray (d) V Shantaram
- 85. Which of the following Indian Films was adjudged as the best feature film of 4987?
- (a) Ek Jiban (Bengali) (b) Halodhia Choraya Baodhan Khai (Assamese) (c) Pushpaka Virnana (Kannada) (d) Tamas (Hindi)

Scientific Research

- 86. Major part of the expenditure on scientific research in India is incurred by the
- (a) Government of India (b) State Governments (c) Var:ous private organisations, including Industry (d) All the above incur almost equal expenditure
- 87. The total outlay in the Seventh Five-Year Plan for scientific and technological research is nearly
- (a) Rs 6,500 crore (b) Rs 7,500 crore (c) Rs 8,500 crore (d) Rs. 9,500 crore
- 88. Which of the following organisations is the apex body for formulating plans and coordinating agricultural, animal husbandry and fisheries education and research and their application?
- (a) IARI (b) CSIR (c) ICAR
- 89. India recognised the importance of atomic energy quite early. When did the Government set up the Atomic Energy Commission?

(a) 1948 (b) 1950 (c) 1952 (d) 1955

- 90. When did India carry out an underground nuclear implosion at Pokhran?
 - (a) 1972 (b) 1974 (c) 1976 (d) 1978
- 91. The largest single scientific establishment in India directing nuclear research is
- (a) Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research, Kalpakkam (b) Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre, Calcutta (c) The High Altitude Research Laboratory, Gulmarg 407 The Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Trombay
- 92. India's first neutron reactor 'Kamini' is being built at the nuclear research centre located at
- (a) Calcutta (b) Gulmarg (c) Kalpakkam (d) Trombay
- 93. For undertaking studies in the pursuit of science, how many expeditions have so tar been sent by India to the Antarctica?
 - (a) 7112/8 (c) 9 (d) 10
- 94. The National Institute of Oceanography is located at
- (a) Calcutta (b) Cochin (c) Panaji (d) Vicakhapata am
- 95. Who was the loader of the last Indian scientific expedition to the Antarctica?
- (a) Dr Vinod Dhargalkar (b) Or DR Sengupta (c) Dr V K Raina (d) None of the above
- 96. Which of the following is using enriched uranium fuelled boiling water reactors for generation of energy?
- Atomic Power Station at Tarapur (b) Atomic Power Station at Kalpakkam (c) Atomic Power Station at Rawatbhatta (d) Atomic Power Station at Narora

- 97. The Indian Space Research Organisation has its establishments at all of the following stations, exgept
- (a) Ahmedabad (b) Hyderabad (c) Sriharikota (d) Trivandrum
- 98. The Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre is at
- (a) Ahmedabad (b) Bangalore (c) Sriharikota (d) Trivandrum
- 99. The first Indian satellite, Aryabhatta, was launched into space from a Cosmodrome of
- (a) France (b) USA (a) U.SSR (d) West Germany
- 100. India's first satellite launch vehicle, SLV 3, was successfully launched in 1980 from
- (a) Ahmedabad (b) Bangalore (g) Sriharikota (d) Trivandrum
- 101. India's first INSAT-1A and INSAT-1B were launched from Cape Canaveral (USA) respectively in
- (U S A) respectively in
 (a) 1980, 1981 (b) 1982, 1983 (c) 1984,
 1985 (d) Both launched in 1985
- 102. The first Indian Remote Sensing Satelite (IRS-1A) was launched in 1988 from
- Raj Baikonour (USSR) (b) Cape Canaveral (USA) (c) Kazakhastan (USSR) (d) Sriharikota (India)
- 103. The first Indian expedition to Antarctica was led by
- (a) Dr. H.K. Gupta (b) Dr. B.B. Bhattacharya (c) A.H. Parulekar (c) Dr. S.Z. Qasım
- 104. The name of the first permanent station set up by India in the Antarctica is
- (a) Dakshin Garigotri (b) Maitree (c) Ramnotri (d) None of the above
- 105. The major establishments of the Indian Space Research Organisation are located in all of the following States, except
- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Gujarat (c) Kerala (d) Maharashtra
- * 106. Who was the first Director of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research?
- (a) Dr. H.J. Bhabha (b) Dr. Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar (c) Dr. T.R. Seshadri (d) Dr. Maheshwari
- 107. Where is the National Metallurgical Laboratory located?
- (a) Jamshedpur (b) Nagpur (c) Trivandrum (d) Visakhapatnam
- 108. The Central Food Technological Research Institute is located at /
- (a) Calcutta (b) Kanpur (y) Mysore (d) Ranchi
- 109. There are 10 oil refinerios in the public sector in India. Which of the following places has the biggest rulinery set up in India so far?
- (a) Bongaigaon (Assam) (b) Cochin (Kerala) (c) Koyali (Gujarat) (d) Mathura (UP)
- 110. The petrochemical industry is chiefly located in the States of
- Gujarat and Maharashtra (b) Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh (c) Tamil Nadu and Kerala (d) West Bengal and Assam

(Answers on page 70)

Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

The Candidate

Vir Narayan Lamba of fair height and lean build with wheatish complexion is the candidate for the interview. Though not remarkably handsome, he draws attention because of his liveliness, great enthusiasm and unbounded energy. His eyes are full of life and reflect friendship, interest and warmth. A pleasant smile always plays on his lips giving him a cheerful countenance He greets both friends and strangers with sincerity and enthusiasm and with an energetic handshake. His dress, turnout and bearing are appropriate and impressive He is correctly dressed to meet the requirements of the formal occasion of interview. His correct fitting denim trousers, light grey colour terrycot shirt, striped blue and black tie, high heeled brown shoes and double breasted blazer coat mark him out as a well dressed individual. His abundant and somewhat long hair are well shampooed and combed He sports a thin moustache which is well trimmed and he walks with firm steps and head erect displaying self confidence and purposiveness. At the candidate's waiting room in the interview centre we find him fully relaxed and at easo in the company of three other fellow candidates, one of whom happens to be a lady Although he met them only at the waiting hall for the first time, he has nevertheless been able to establish excellent rapport with them and they all address each other by first names. An interesting discussion is currently on among them and the subject, naturally, pertains to the interview at hand

Pre-Interview Discussions with Fellow Candidates

Lamba: Yes, Reenaji. You are telling about the experiences of your friend at the UPSC interview and according to you she was one of the IAS toppers, within the first 10 or 15 positions. You also mentioned that she is currently undergoing training at the IAS Academy in Mussoorie Please proceed further and let us benefit from her experience. You see, we can get many valuable tips from the experience of others

Reena: Thank you and I am glad you look at it in that positive aspect. Now, I am not clear in what precise areas or aspects of the interview you are interested. You see, Mr. Dass wanted to know what all questions were asked whereas Mr. Vinod was interested in finding out how she reacted.

when she was faced with the problem of not knowing the answers to some of the questions Now, you can tell me your area of interest and I shall try to cover all in one go

Lamba: (With a cheerful smile) Oh, thank you. Anything is okay with me. You just say whatever your friend told you. Of course, we do not worry about the questions and answers word by word in detail If you mention the subjects, that will do If you ask me, we are more interested in the Board's expectations, how it treats the candidates, its general approach, the attitude of the different members, whother they permit and appreciate the airing of the views freely by a candidate, how far one could differ or disagree with a Member and such things. No doubt, it is also better to know how to react if you do not know the answers to a number of questions which could unnerve and upset

Reena: That is fine. I think I will be able to answer all those queries. In fact, she has already written an article and answered similar questions in the magazine Competition Success Review.

Ghai: Yes, yes I remember to have read that article in the CSR I am a regular subscriber and reader of this interesting magazine in fact all IAS toppers narrate their experiences and share their success secrets through this magazine. But it will be more interesting and informative to hear first hand from you about her experience.

Reena: I would say the questions usually asked are of a very general nature relating Indian environment. historical background, current events, subjects of special study or particular interest to the candidate including his or her optionals, the candidate's experiences and exposure and also his hobbies or other interests. Though the spectrum is broad and the range extensive, one can discorn a pattern and when applied to each individual candidate. the field can be relatively narrowed down The optionals, the native State, previous experiences, if any, interests, hobbies, etc. are specific to each candidate. The Board goes by the data furnished by the candidate in the Board's questionnaire. According to my friend and I fully share her views that these questions by and large can be answered without any difficulty. But one should not be hasty and must definitely avoid bluffing. One should not also resort to the guessing game unless the Board specifically asks you to make a guess in fact, the Board is very considerate and patient and gives maximum encouragement to the candidate. It gives you time to think before answering and if you want you can

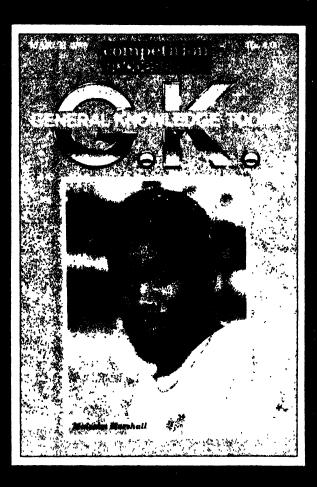
also request the Board to give you a few seconds to collect your ideas. However, this won't be necessary, if you are very attentive when questions are asked and you undorstand them and grasp their essentials correctly. Once you understand the question, you will know at once whether you can answer it or not. If you do not know the answer, the best thing to do is to tell frankly so to the Board Even if they ask you 10 or 15 questions one after another at a stretch which you cannot answer, it is still better to keep on telling the Board that you do not know the answers. One cannot be a know all Hence, the Board will appreciate your honesty, sincerity and frankness. On the other hand, if you attempt to bluff, hedge, hide, dodge or guess, the Board will detect it in no time at all. There is no reason to get unnerved or rattled because you do not know the answers to certain questions. Just keep cool and let the Board find out the topics on which you will be able to respond with freedom and ask questions in those subjects. At no stage you should lose your calm, confidence and courage

Lamba: You are absolutely right Miss Roona and I cannot agree with you more. No one is expected to know the answers for all the questions. It is best to say, "I am sorry, I do not know" when you do not know the answer. However, we need not unduly worry on this account. You see, this interview is not a mere question and answer session but a personality test. The Board is primarily interested in your views, comments, opinions and reactions. There are current topics, burning issues and controversial subjects. You are expected to discuss these subjects with good understanding and put across your own views and ideas in a forceful and convincing manner

Dass: Can we disagree and oppose the views expressed by a Member? Will it not go against the candidate if he opposes a Member?

Lamba : (With an enchanting smile) Well. the candidate is given full freedom to hold his own views and conclusions but he must be able to justify the same by explaining their logic and rationality. Secondly, you should be sure and make it clear that you are disagracing only with some views, conclusions or theories. You are not opposed to the Member. Therefore, you can present your contrary views when you are convinced of your stand. However, the disagreement should not be just for the sake of disagreement alone. It is our own conviction, belief, etc., which matter. We must be able to substantiate our differing views or stand with logical, rational and

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convincing arguments. We should be clear that we are only presenting a different view-point and we are not opposing or criticising the Member. This means we must be tactful, polite and objective. No need to get worked up, become emotional, raise the voice and so on. On the other hand, we must disagree with a smile and agreeableness.

Reena: Yes, you are quite right Mr Lamba. This is exactly what my friend also said. According to you the Board will appreciate your originality intellectual integrity and moral courage when you express your own independent views for what they are worth. But there should be merit, logic and rationale as you said and our approach should be correct. Well, I think they are going to start the interview now and here comes the messenger to summon you for the interview. Best of luck to you and all the best. I am positive you are going to be one of the IAS toppers this year.

Other Candidates: We entirely agree with Reenaji's predictions. Wish you the very best.

Lamba: Thank you friends, and thank you Reenaji for the morale boosting support. I also wish you all the very best of luck (He proceeds to the interview room with steady and confident steps. He goes in after gently tapping on the door and obtaining the formal permission. Thereafter, he walks up to the Chairman and Members of the Board with brisk strides, halts on approaching the chair meant for the candidate, stands in attention position and greets the Board in a cheerful manner).

Interview

Lamba: Good Morning to you all, Sirs (His smile broadens and he looks cheerful and enthusiastic)

Chairman: Good morning, Mr. Lamba Please take your seat (*He points to the* chair meant for the candidate)

Lamba: Thank you very much Sir. (He occupies the chair smartly without any unnecessary movements or noise. He remains relaxed but observant The smile continues to remain on his lips. Presently, the Chairman addresses him)

Chairman: Are you comfortable, Mr Lamba? (Lamba answers in the affirmative and the Chairman continues) Well, before we embark on the interview in right earnest, please tell us whether you have been doing any preparatory work for the same and if so how did you go about it

Lamba: (Smiles) Sir, perhaps I can say my preparations for the written papers and interview are by and large the same. For the written examination I studied the optional subjects in depth and made comprehensive notes. For the interview I have been refreshing my memory by referring to those notes and by going for some selective reading in those topics where I did only a cursory study for the written tests. As for general knowledge and current events, again I have been continuing my reading of

newspapers and some select magazines, like the Newsweek. Time Magazine, India Today, Reader's Digest, Illustrated Weekly, etc. I also found the Competition Success Review as a very useful magazine for purposes of reference for all important national and international events. These also are the continuation of the earlier preparations, with the difference that I read them in some detail and made reference notes, Next, for the purposes of interview I sought out friends and seniors who have already made the IAS grade and obtained their guidance and advice. Finally, I asked my father who is a Brigadier in the Army and my uncle who is a senior Executive in a private firm to conduct several practical interview sessions for me I also attended the training programme being conducted by the Competition Success Institute My former college professor also conducted two interview sessions for me and two other old students like me. Thus my preparatory work was merely the continuation of the task earlier started for the written test while some others were specially undertaken for the interview.

Chairman: The magazines and newspapers cost quite a lot Do you subscribe to all of them?

Lamba: No, Sir. We subscribe to *The Times of India, India Today* and the *Reader's Digest* The others I used to read earlier in the college library Now I have enrolled myself as a member of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan and they have a very good library and reading room. By the way I also read the Bhavan's Journal regularly

Chairman: Reverting back to reading of newspapers and periodicals, what exact topics or news items you concentrated on for the purpose of the interview?

Lamba: As for the newspapers I covered the editorials and special articles. In the magazines, besides the editorial and cover story. It also studied various articles of current interest on international events and national events. Then there were articles relating to industry, economics science and technology, sports and so on. For factual information on India, I referred to the India — A Reference Annual

1st Member: What do you understand by 'No War, No Peace' situation in the context of Super Power relations. Would you say that such a situation is prevailing now?

Lamba: The 'No War, No Peace' situation refers to the State where the two sides are not directly engaged in an armed conflict fighting a hot war, but neither friendly relations exist between them to guarantee lasting peace. Such a situation has been brought about because of the nuclear deteirent. In an all-out nuclear war, there could be no winners or survivors and the entire earth will be wiped out. Thus an armed conflict or hot war between the two Super Powers is ruled out. Nuclear deterrent ensures. Mutual Assured Destruction of both. At the same time the Super Powers.

are continuing the armament race. They are also engaged in a Cold War. The efforts to extend each one's sphere of influence are on Both are fighting wars in Third World countries through proxies. Thus there is also no peace. This has been the situation during the last 40 years after the close of World War II. But since last two years after the rise of Mr Gorbachev to power in Russia, there is a noticeable thaw in Super Power relations. He had three summit meetings with President Reagan of the U.S.A and some positive steps towards disarmament have been initiated. The Soviet Union is also introducing 'Openness' and 'Perestroika' or radical economic reforms within the Soviet land Thus there are signs and hope that co-existence and friendly relations leading to lasting peace between Super Powers would emerge.

Comments: We find this candidate to be a well motivated and dynamic individual. He has cultivated the correct mental attitude, social behaviour and society manners to prove charming and remain endearing to others. He has no inhibitions and mixes and moves freely with others. He takes keen interest in those, he comes in contact with, and goos all out to help them with spontaneity, sincerity and warmth. In dealing with others, he is tactful, cooperative and flexible. He does not thrust himself on others but ansures that his presence and beneficial influence is felt by them so that he is accepted and wanted. In the preliminary discussion with the Chairman, he got an opportunity to exercise his initiative and we see him utilising it to the fullest extent. His answers indicate that he has taken the interview very seriously and he had gone about preparing for it in a methodical, planned and organised manner. We also come to know that he enjoys a large circle of friends who are ready to help him. He also maintains excellent and very cordial relationship with his seniors including his relatives and professors. We also learn that he has regular reading habits and he has developed the library habit. The 1st Member draws him out and probes him in depth in requid to his reading habits. Once again he comes out of this test with flying colours. He has the ability to grasp and understand what he reads and thereafter develop his cwn ideas further on the subject. When asked to make a choice, he is ready and willing and makes up his mind firmly. Thus during the preliminary stage, this candidate has made a very favourable first impression and a strong impact on the Board

2nd Member: Mr Lamba, your dossiers say that your native State is Haryana. You will agree it is indeed a very small and tiny State. May be with hindsight and after the trailmatir experience of Punjab, quite a few are expressing the view that the original East Punjab State should not have been divided into Punjab and Haryana. Political considerations apart there should be better opportunities for the people and greater

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resources can be mobilised for development if the States have a viable size Do you feel that Haryana and Punjab should be united again as a single State?

Lamba: (Smiling agreeably) There is lot of merit in what you have said I feel it would be ideal to decide the optimum size for a State for purposes of efficient administration and economic development However, as you know we have chosen initially language as the basis for fixing the State boundaries Thereafter, as in the case of Punjab the religious factor became important. In the case of Assam, it was the ethnic factor. There have also been regional considerations coming to the fore even in the case of certain linguistic States For example, the demand for the Vidarbha State in Maharashtra and Telengana in Andhra Pradesh can be cited. On the other hand, be again due to political considerations, despite their very large size and backwardness and administrative problems, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh continue to remain very large States. The formation of the States in the Hindi bolt is not based on language. In my view, we should re-examine the present setup which is linked to historical factors. linguistic demands, religious factors and regional aspirations and work out State boundaries and optimum size, relating it to natural boundaries, natural resources, population density, scope for rapid economic development and so forth I also strongly recommend composite State, that is, a State having people speaking different languages, practising different religions and so on, as we had the Bombay, Bengal and Madras Presidencies during the British rule in India Thus, we should not view Punjab and Haryana in isolation. The whole issue should be reviewed and decided on more rational and scientific basis

3rd Member : You appear to feel that smaller States will have the bonefit of more efficient administration. Can you explain how you arrive at this conclusion?

Lamba: Woll, Sir, the smaller the State the more viable it would be for closer supervision, coordination and administration and the Ministers as well as the senior members of the bureaucracy will be able to devote more time to pach district Perhaps, Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, etc., have registered comparatively better economic development because of their being small in size. On the other hand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and even Andhra Pradesh are lagging behind. Therefore, small could be beautiful and advantageous. (He smiles)

3rd Member: Don't you think small States would imply too many Governors, State Legislatures, Cabinets, High Courts, etc. We will be duplicating everything which we could ill afford.

Lamba: Perhaps you are right, Sir. But we can have common Governors for four or five small States. No harm in having separate legislatures since the number of legislators, I mean the MLAs, MPs and so on, being decided on population basis, will remain the same Smaller States can have smaller Cabinets Overall the advantages may outweigh the disadvantages Nevertheless, I would strongly plead for optimum size States with composite population based on economic and developmental considerations

Comments: The 2nd Member noticed that the Candidate hailed from Haryana and asked a question relating to that State Once again the candidate used his initiative, grabbed the opportunity and gave a candid reply with originality and broader implications. The 2nd and 3id Members. have posed controversial questions and the candidate is forced to make up his mind and indicate his choice. He is also expected to explain in a rational and convincing manner the reasons for a particular choice or option Here the candidate tactfully disagrees with the views expressed by the Members but advances sound and logical reasons for doing so. His approach is also positive and reveals an optimistic outlook on his part. In addition we find he has extensive ideas on the subject by keeping his knowledge uptodate on current burning topics. We also notice that his initial communts provoke further questions and the 3rd member asks supplementary questions on the same topic. The candidate displays originality, imagination resourcefulness. His approach is to solve a problem in its entirety by tackling it in a systematic and methodical way. He goes to the root of the problem, identifies all the issues and recommends a workable solution. Thus he disagrees on merit and presents a differing viewpoint which demands consideration on its own right. He also enjoys the advantage of having fluent and free expression and he can convey his thoughts forcefully and convincingly. He also demonstrates his ability to choose and decide firmly without vacillation or hesitation. Our readers can thus see how the answers provided by the candidate give an insight to the Board Members about the different personality traits and leadership qualities of the candidate

4th Member: Efforts are on to improve relations with China and our Prime Minister. has plans to visit that country in the near future. The post-Mao China under its new leadership is also trying to break out of its isolationism and embrace certain western or capitalist ideas. Under these circumstances, would you go with the proposal that to make peace with China we may as well renounce our claim to the barren, iceclad, high altitude areas in Aksai Chin and Ladakh presently under Chinese occupation?

Lamba: Sir, based on our past experience and dealings, I would not favour gifting away what is legitimately our land to the Chinese in order to buy peace or even friendship. China after the 1952 brutal aggression against India is in forcible

occupation of Indian territory in Aksai Chin and Ladakh. We cannot legitimise what has been taken by brute force. It will mean yielding to force and blackmail and China as well as others will repeat the strategy. It will be proof of our weakness. We earlier made the blunder of acquiescing the Chinese rape of Tibet. Tibet is a sovereign and independent land. China ran over it by force and claimed it as its own Instoad of protosting against it, we accepted Tibet as part of China and that it could do what it wanted with Tibet But China did not stop with Tibet and attacked us and is keeping our lands in Aksai Chin and Ladakh under its forcible occupation. Tomorrow it will run over Nepal, Sikkim, NEFA, etc. and lay claim on the same. China tried this with Russia also and laid claim over Mongolia. But Russia was firm that Mongolia is an independent country. China also laid claim to some areas of Vietnam and Vietnam hit back and threw out the Chinese invaders. Secondly, I will not dismiss Aksai-Chin and Ladakh areas as barren lands. They might contain precious minerals. We may strike oil there It might even contain diamonds, gold or precious stones or uranium. The only way we can earn and keep friendship is by gaining strength and becoming China's equal. One can never buy security and poace when one is weak economically, industrially, and militarily. Therefore, we should not yield to Chinese pressures. In fact, I would go a step further and declare that Tibet is an independent country and it should be restored to Dalai Lama and his people. In the meantime, we should build our economic, industrial and military strength and wait for the right opportunity to take back our lands and also free Tibet Sooner or later an opportunity will present itself and we should be ready to cash on it

4th Member: Don't you think that the post-Mae leadership in China with its declared stand against certain Marxist tenets and its learnings towards capitalist methods, may prefer to have long term friendship with India?

Lamba: Like Chairman Mao the present leadership also thinks only in terms of Chinese national interests. Otherwise, there was no need for China to have a disastrous arined conflict with Vietnam. It is also claiming. Hong Kong and Taiwan, It is obvious that China has big territorial ambitions. The question of friendship will be there only so long as it fits in with Chinese national interests. We have had enough of "Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai" before. Let us not fall into the trap again.

Comments: This candidate has studied Sino Indian relationship at considerable depth and is in a position to argue his case forcefully and convincingly. His approach is very logical, rational and extremely realistic. He is not influenced by emotional bursts or by clever propaganda or motivated arguments. Instead he approaches the issue in a highly objective manner like a detached, result-oriented and

factual scientist or stratogist. He has convincingly clarified that India gains to stand nothing but lose a great deal by running after China, yielding to pressures and become a prey to brain washing tactics. The candidate is fralik, sincere and reveals the courage to speak out his mind boidly, openly and decisively on vital issues which concern the security and survival of our country. The points brought out by him are extremely valid and cover a wide field. To sum up, the candidate is intelligent, has excellent grasp, can look into the future. think objectively and dispassionately and take bold as well as sound decisions on ment. He has the mental stamina and moral courage to face the challenges with courage and determination and find ways to gain his goal.

5th Member : What are Directive Principles of State Policy?

Lamba: There are sixteen Articles of our Constitution, from 36 to 51, that deal with the Directive Principles Those cover a wide range of State activity embracing economic, social, legal, educational and international problems. As the title itself indicates, the principles embodied in this are directives to the various Governments and Government (including agencies even village panchayats) to be followed as fundamental in the governance of the country. It shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws. Thus, they place an ideal before the legislators of India while they frame new legislation for the country's administration They lay down a code of conduct for the administrators of India while they discharge their responsibilities. Taken together, these principles lay down the foundations on which a new democratic India will be built up. They represent the minimum of the ambitions and aspirations cherished by the people of India, set as a goal to be realised in a reasonable period of time Indeed, when the State in India translates these principles into reality, she can justly claim to be a "Welfare State"

5th Member: How do Directive Principles differ from Fundamental Rights?

Lamba Fundamental Rights are justiciable. We can move the courts for their enforcement. Directive Principles are not justiciable. It is for the State to make them happen through legislative and executive actions. Our Five-Year Plans have been used as the vechicles to translate the Directive Principles into a reality.

Comments: Once again the candidate confirms his in depth and uptodate knowledge in current affairs and his ability to grasp the essentials of a complex problem and produce workable solutions. He is clear in his thinking and his approach is positive. He is enterprising and ready to take risks and accept responsibilities.

6th Member: There is a demand to delink degrees from jobs. Do you feel it is a correct move?

Lamba: The plan is to produce trained and skilled personnel than mere graduates

without practical training. The general education will be tapered off at the 10+2 level and the students will be encouraged to undergo practical vocational training and acquire skill. Facilities will also be afforded and mass media will also be utilised for all to enhance their general knowledge and learning by self-help basis. Thus students can acquire the laid down standards without pursuing a regular, full-time academic career Therefore, theoretically, there is no bar in allowing those who do not have degrees to appear in the UPSC tests and qualify on merit. Even now for professional courses like engineering, medical, etc. the minimum standard of education is only 10+2 level The same criteria can be applied for Government jobs also. The important point is that the candidate should pass the UPSC tests, whether he is a degree holder or not This will save unnecessary crowding of universities and colleges. I would say there is merit in this proposal and it should be implemented gradually and correctly to ensure that the standards are maintained.

Comments: Same as for the earlier answer. The consistency of the candidate

(Continued from page 38)

these examinations At least three years' experience as an advocate or a ploader is one of the principal qualifications. The selected candidates are given special training for a certain period before regular appointment to the service and thereafter they come under the superintendence of the high court in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 235 of the Constitution specifies the nature and extent of the High Courts' control over the subordinate judiciary. According to that Article, the High Court exercises control over the district courts and the courts subordinate to them, in matters such as posting, promotions and the granting of leave to all persons

(Continued from page 39)

face. He gave his life with a smile and said, "I tried to make India free but the attempt will not end with my life."

The revolutionaries later rechristened their organisation under the leadership of Chandra Shekhar Azad in 1928 and called it the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) They issued their manifesto under the caption Philosophy of Bomh" The leader of the Puniab wing of the HSRA was Bhagat Singh He also formed the Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha He killed Saunders, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Lahore, to avenge the death of Lala Lappat Rai. He justified it, "The murder of a loader respected by millions of people at the unworthy hands of an ordinary police official like J. P. Saunders was an insult to the nation. It was the bounden duty of the young men of India to efface it " Later, he along with B. K. Dutt, threw a bomb in the Central Legislative Assembly on April 9, 1929 They wanted to record their protest against the passage of is vindicated.

Concluding Comments

This lively and active candidate is intelligent, enthusiastic pleasant and cheerful. He enjoys a warm and friendly disposition and proves to be a good mixer, readily acceptable to others. He has a sharp and swift grasp and makes sustained efforts to keep himself well informed and uptodate He tackles complicated as well as difficult problems with an open and analytical mind and proves successful in finding workable and also acceptable solutions. In the field of organisation, he is able to decide the priorities and utilise the available resources to optimum advantage. Dynamically, he has the urge, ability to take decisions and he utilises the opportunities fully. He is able to present his views crisply and clearly and convince his audience. Thus he proves highly successful in motivating others and winning them to his way of thinking. In a nutshell he enjoys a high level of positive leadership qualities. Selected with high marks.

belonging to the State judicial service. The Governor is empowered to extend the scope of these provisions in order to include also different classes of magistrates in the State who do not belong to the regular judicial service.

Except for minor local variations, the structure and functions of the subordinate courts are uniform throughout the country. Each State for the purpose of judicial administration is divided into a number of districts, each under the jurisdiction of a district judge. As a result of the progressive implementation of the principle of the separation of the judiciary from the executive, the subordinate judiciary in most parts of the country is already functioning separately.

the Public Safety Bill aimed at curtailing the civil liberties. The bomb did not kill any one as its intent was only to make the deaf "hear" Bhagat Singh and B K Dutt could run away but they got themselves arrested During the trial, these patriots did not attempt to defend themselves but aroused the national consciousness by their defiant attitude. They were executed in the Central Jail at Lahore on March 23, 1931. The trio, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Raiguiu, mounted the gallows with a bright smile on their faces. The mossage to their countrymen was, "very soon, the final battle will begin. Its outcome will be decisive. We took part in the struggle and we are proud of having done so " The martyrdom of Bhagat Singh shook the entire nation and made him a legendary hero for the posterity

Among other revolutionaries, Jatin Das won martyrdom after his historic fast of 63 days in jail at Lahore Chandra Shekhar Azad was killed fighting a pitched battle with police at Allahabad. They were all crusaders for a cause, the freedom of their country

Objective General Knowledge

Probationary Officers' Examination, November 1988 Conducted By Banking Service Recruitment Board (Western Group), Baroda

- Q. 1. Shataodi Express, the fastest train in India runs between which of the following two places?
- (a) New Delhi-Jaipur (b) New Delhi Jhansi (c) Agra Jaipur (d) Jaipur Lucknow (e) Ahmedabad -Bombay
- Q. 2. The Government in which of the following countries had to face disturbances on account of one party rule in the country?
- (a) Pakistan (b) Singapore (c) Burma (d) West Germany (e) None of these
- Q. . Organisation of Olympic games in Seoul had to face an agritation of a group of students because they were
- (a) Against such an expensive organisation in their country (b) Of the opinion that the long duration of the event will hamper their studies in schools and colleges (c) Asking for a ban on participation of some of the countries (d) Pressing the organisers to take cooperation of North Korea also (e) Demanding a concession on entry fee for them
- Q. 4. Ashtamudi lake which was recently in the news, is in
- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Karnataka (c) Kerala (d) Tamil Nadu (e) Onssa
- Q. 5. Why was Mathura Oil Refinery in the news recently?
- (a) A new refining unit has started functioning there (b) The unit has recently signed a foreign agreement which will double its refining capacity in next few years (c) By an accident a big fire broke out there which resulted in considerable loss of property (d) The refinery has accepted an offer enabling it to erect and commission a similar unit in a neighbouring country (e) The unit was recommissioned after a long shut down following strike of workers
- Q. 6. Which of the following States of India, recently suffered from earthquake?
- (a) Bihar (b) West Bengal (c) U P (d) Meghalaya (e) Assam
- Q. 7. Bachchawat Commission which has recently submitted its report, was sot up to deal with which of the following?
- (a) To enquire into the allegations of Bofors deal (b) To settle down border dispute between Maharashtra and Karnataka (c) To enquire into the alleged manhandling of lawyers by the police (d) To suggest new pay scales for staff of newspapers and news agencies (e) None of these
- Q. 8. Late Syed Modi was associated with which of the following games?
- (a) Lawn Tennis (b) Table Tennis (c) Football (d) Basketball (e) Badminton
 - Q. 9. In which of the following nations the

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ruling party members got re elected on all the seats except one in recent elections?

- (a) Pakistan (b) Singapore (c) Brazil (d) France (e) Great Britain
- Q. 10. Which of the following statements about Girish Kamad is true?
- (a) He has won the award for best film director in a function held in Madras (b) He has taken over as the Chairman of Sangeet Natak Academy of India (c) He has resigned from the Chairmanship of Children's Film Society (d) He has taken over as Chairman of NFDC (e) He is the leader of the Indian delegation proposed to participate in world film festival
- Q. 11. Which of the following nations recently requested India to operate their all international flights from Calcutta for a short while?
- (a) North Korea (b, Nepal (c) Burma (d) Sri Lanka (e) Bangladesh
- Q. 12. Legislature at which of the following cities in India has recently completed its centenary?
- (a) Calcutta (b) Kerala (c) Lucknow (d) Hyderabad (e) Bombay
- Q. 13. U.N. Population Award of 1987 was given to the Hoad of the nation of
- (a) India (b) Bangladush (c) China (d) Cuba (e) Nepal
- Q. 14 Which of the following games late Karni Singh was associated with?
- (a) Archery (b) Polo (c) Shooting (d) Swimming (e) Horse race
- Q. 15. 'Salaam Bombay' the prize winner film in Montreal Film Festival is directed by
- (a) Mira Nair (b) Shyam Benegal (c) Basu Bhattacharya (d) Satyajit Ray (e) Govind Nihalani
- Q 16 Operation black thunder by the Indian army was planned as a measure
- (a) Against terrorism in Sri Lanka (b) Against terrorism in Golden Temple (c) To help earthquake victims in Nepal (d) To help flood victims of Dhaka (e) To help flood victims of Assam
- Q. 17. Which of the following countries has banned the air shows following a senous accident during such domonstration recently?
- (a) USA (b) UK (c) USSR (d) Japan (e) West Germany

- Q. 18. A railway terminus at which of the following cities in India is celebrating its hundredth anniversary this year?
- (a) Bombay (b) Howrah (c) Madras (d) Pune (e) Lucknow
- Q. 19. Who among the following is the indian player whose portrait is displayed at Lords Stadium as a mark of contribution to the world cricket?
- (a) Ravi Shastri (b) Nawab of Pataudi (c) Sunil Gavaskar (d) Vinu Mankad (e) Kapil Dev
- Q. 20. Which of the following was the Bill which was discussed in the Lok Sabha, but withdrawn before it could be discussed in the Upper House of the Parliament?
- (a) Benami Transaction Bill (b) Newspaper Employees Wage Bill (c) Hill Council Bill (d) Dofamation Bill (e) None of these
- Q. 21. Which of the following is not included in recently signed accord setting up Daneeling Gorkha Hill Council?
- (a) Transport and Development of Tourism (b) Tourism (c) Vocational Training and Education (d) Nomination of two members of the Council in Parliament by the President (c) Control over Panchayats and three municipalities.
- O. 22. Who among the following was in Hiroshima incently to organise a peace march in favour of nuclear disarmament?
- (a) Sunit Dutt (b) Raba Amte (c) Winnie Mandela (d) Mother Turesa (e) Pope John Paul
- Q. 23. United States of America elects her President after every
- (a) Six years (b) Four years (c) Five years (d) Three years (e) Seven years
- Q. 24. Indian Institute of Science is situated at virial time following cities in India?
- (a) Bangalore (b) Calcutta (c) Bombay (d) Madras (e) New Delhi
- O. 25 With which of the following countries has India recently signed an agreement to combine efforts to check the movement of terror its and arms and ammunition arcoss the bordor?
- (a) Pakistan (b) China (c) Bangladesh (d) Burma (e) Bhutan
- Q 26 The Indian Satellite INSAT IC was launched from which of the following launching stations?
- (a) Baikonour (b) Sriharikota (c) Kourou in French Guyana (d) Thumba (e) None of these
- Q. 27. Which of the following pairs of States is involved in the dialogues pertaining to the sharing of Cauvery waters?
- (a) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradush (b) Andhra and Karnataka (c) Karnataka

- and Maharashtra (d) Karnataka and Tamil Nadir (e) None of these
- Q 28. Why was Bahawalpur in the nows recently?
- (a) It was the village ruined in recent earthquake (b) It was the airport from which the plane carrying Gen. Zia took off before crash (c) Customs Officers seized a huge ctock of contrabands there (d) It was the cite for proposed atomic power station in India (e) BARC has established there a plant to purify brackish water into potable water.
- Q. 29. Who among the following has recently made a record to win all four major world tennis tournaments in a single calendar year *i.e.*, 1988?
- (a) Martina Navratilova (b) Chris Evert (c) Stoffi Craf (d) Gabriela Sabatini (e) None of these
- Q. 30. Knot is a unit of speed of which of the following?
- (a) Ship (b) Aeroplane (c) Light rays (d) Sound waves (e) None of these
- Q. 31. Which of the following countries was placed first in terms of gold medals in recently concluded Olympic games?
- (a) U.S.A. (b) South Korea (c) U.S.S.R. (d) Great Britain (e) West Germany
- Q. 32. The award given by Indian Adult Education Association for contribution to the adult education in India is known as
- (a) Sardar Patel Award (b) Nehru Award (c) Indira Gandhi Award (d) Bajaj Award (e) Bhartendu Award
- Q. 33. Ben Johnson is associated with which of the following games?
- (a) 100 metre running (b) Swimming (c) High Jump (d) Tennis (e) Weightlifting
- Q. 34. Which of the following Universities in India has recently attained the status of Central University?
- (a) Lucknow University (b) Jadavapur University (c) Cochin University (d)*Jamia Milia Islamia (e) Rajasthan University
- Q. 35. Next NAM Summit is scheduled in which of the following countries?
- (a) India (b) Yugoslavia (c) South Korea (d) Israel (e) Finland
- Q. 36. Shri S.R. Bommai took over as Chief Minister of Karnataka following
- (a) Expiry of the term of present legislative assemity (b) Resignation of Shri Ramakrishna Hegde (c) His victory in a by election after defeating Shri Hogde (d) A demand for change of leadership by ruling party MLAs (e) The discussal of the Chief Minister by the Central government
- Q. 37. Which of the following organisations in India works mainly to meet the credit needs of all types of agricultural and rural development activities?
- (a) FCI (b) IDBI (c) NABARD (d) ICAR (e) SPCA
- Q. 38. The National School of Drama is situated in which of the following cities?
- (a) Calcutta (b) Bhopal (c) Bombay (d) Madras (e) New Delhi
- Q. 39 Which of the following combinations of artists and arts is *not* correct?

- (a) Amjad Ali Khan Sarod (b) Ravi Shankar - Sitar (c) Alla Rakkha Khan - Tabla (d) M S Subbulakshmi - Bharatnatyam (e) M.F Hussain - Paintings
- Q. 40. 'The Satanic Verses', a controversial book, is written by
- (a) R.K. Narayan (b) Giani Zail Singh (c) Khushwant Singh (d) Kuldip Nayyar (e) Salman Rushdie
- Q. 41. Kaziranga National Park is in which of the following States?
- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Meghalaya (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Arunachal Pradesh (e) Assam
- Q. 42. Sindhu Vir is a recent addition to which of the following?
- (a) Indian Army (b) Indian Navy (c) Indian Air Force (d) Indian Airlines (e) Indian Oilfields
 - Q. 43. 'Electroencephalogram' is used for
- (a) Measuring changes in temperature (b) Maintaining constant temperature (c) Recording the changes in electric potential in brain areas (d) Minute observation of small objects (e) Detecting the presence of electric charge
- Q. 44. Late Raj Kapoor was not associated with which of the following films?
- (a) Aag. (b) Shri 420 (c) Awaara (d) Mera Naam Joker (e) Roti Kapada Aur Makaan
- Q. A5. Bharatiya Jnanpith award for 1987 was given to the writings of which of the following languages?
- (a) Marathi (b) Bengali (c) Oriya (d) Urdu (e) Punjabi
- Q. 46. India observed the 100th birth anniversary of which of the following ex-Presidents this year?
- (a) Zakır Hussain (b) S. Radhakrishnan (c) V.V. Giri... (d) Fakhruddin. Ali. Ahmed (e) Rajendra Prasad
- Q. 47. Which of the following combinations of Vitamins and diseases caused by the deficiency of the same is not correct?
- (a) Vitamin A Night Blindness (b) Vitamin B Beri beri (c) Vitamin C Scurvy (d) Vitamin D Rickets (e) Vitamin E Nervous Disorder
- Q. 48. The highest award of which country was conferred to Shri Morarji Desai?
- (a) Afghanistan (b) Bangladesh (c) Nepal (d) Sri Lanka (e) Pakistan
- Q. 49. Motro Railways are in operation in which of the following cities of India?
- (a) Bombay (b) Calcutta (c) Madras (d) Baroda (e) Bangalore
- Q. 30. Which of the following cities in India is not situated on the bank of river Ganga?
- (a) Kanpur (b) Allahabad (c) Varanası (d) Hardvar (e) Lucknow

ANSWERS

	/ 1/ 10		
1 (b)	2 (c)	3. (d)	4 (c)
5 (c)	6. (a)	7 (d)	8 (e)
9 (b)	10 (ხ)	11 (e)	12 (b)
13. (b)	14 (c)	15. (a)	16 (b)
17 (e)	18 (a)	'9. (c)	20 (d)
21 (d)	22. (a)	23. (b)	24. (a)
25. (a)	26 (c)	27. (d)	28 (b)
29. (c)	30 (a)	31. (c)	32. (b)

33 (a) 37. (c) 41. (e)	34. (d) 38. (e) 42. (b)	35 (b) 39. (d) 43 (c)	36. (b) 40 (e) 44. (e)
45. (a)	46. (b)	47 (e)	48. (e)
49 (b)	50. (e)		

RESULT OF MEMORY RETENTION CONTEST

First Prize Winner (Rs. 1000/-)

A Shekhar Reddy, c'o Vivekananda Residential School (Branch), Hyderabad Road, Near Sub-Station, Nalgonda-508001.

Second Prize Winner (Rs. 500/-)

Dilip Kumar, c/o Sri Jamuna Mandal, Bhikhanpur, Bhagalpur 812001 Third Prize Winner (Rs. 250/-)

A. Srinivasa Rao, 49-24-65, Madhura Nagar, Visakhapatham 530016

Consolation Prize Winners (Books worth Rs. 100/- each)

1 Avinash Kumar Agrawal, c/o Sh G.P. Agrawal, Gurua, Gaya; 2. Saroj Kumar Nayak, R No 39, New P.G. Hostel, Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, Orissa, 3 C R K Prasad, H. No 1-9-324, Vidya Nagar, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh; 4 Prashant Kumar Dutta, s/o Sh Niranjan Dutta, Rasikpur Dumka, Bihar; 5 Sekhar Chandra Sahoo, Post- Graduate Hostel, Room No. 221, O.U.A.T. Bhubaneswar, Orissa: 6, Pramod Kumar, Subudhi, c/o Biriod Chandra Panda (OSRTC); Old Secretariat, Buxi Bazar, Distt Cuttack, Orissa, 7 Ratneshwar Singh (Clerk), Corporation Bank, P.B. No 190, Exhibition Road, Patna, 8 K. Achulha 583. 16th Main Road. Rao Nα Hanumanthanagar, Bangalore, 9. V.M. Nayar, 88, Yashwant Place, Chanakyapuri, New Deini, 10 Sanjay Kumar, Or No 209, L.B.S. Nagar, Patna, Bihar

How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests

ANSWERS								
1	(b)	2	(c)	3	(d)	4	(a)	
5	(c)	6	(b)	7	(c)	8	(a)	
9	(a)	10	(d)	11	(c)	12	(b)	
13	(c)	14	(a)	15	(d)	16	(b)	
17	(d)	18	(c)	19	(c)	20	(a)	
21	(b)	22	(b)	23	(c)	24.	(b)	
25	(c)	26	(d)	27	(b)	28	ici	
29	(a)	30	(b)	31	(c)	32	(d)	
33	(d)	34	(b)	35	(b)	36	(b)	
37	(c)	38	(b)	39	(b)	40	(a)	
41	(b)	42	(c)	43	(d)	44.	(c)	
45	(a)	46	(b)	47	(c)	48.	(d)	
49	(b)	50	(c)	51	(a)	52	(a)	
53	(c)	54	(a)	55	(d)	56	(d)	
57	(a)	5 8	(b)	59.	(c)	60	(a)	
61	(b)	62	(a)	63	(d)	64	(a)	
65	(d)	66	(d)	67	(b)	68_	16)	
69	سلفك	7 70,	سهير	71	M	72.	Ich-	
73	سلنك	~ 74	بهجاء	75.	JAY .	76	4	
77	سهطلآ	78	سهنعك	7 9.	(4)	80.	Jet -	
81.	Jan J) 22.	JA JA	83	سهيتكر	84.	(6)	
85	(by	86.	JEN 1	_ 8 7.	سيطا	88	(4)	
89	(a)	_ 90.	(6)	91	Jet .	_ 92.	KI	
93	كالطلخ	94	JOY.	95	401	96	40)	
97.	(4)	98.	(d)	99	(8)	100.	407	
101.	(Li)	102	(8)	103		104.	(4)/	
105	(9)	106	(p)	107	(g)	108	(4	
109.	<i>(</i> d)	110	(1)					

Latest In General Knowledge

Abbreviations

ABSU : All Bodo Students Union

CST: Central Sales Tax

GAIL: Gas Authority of India Limited NCR: National Capital Region

NHB: National Housing Bank

NIEO: New International Economic Order PDPA: People's Democratic Party of

Afghanistan

RAW: Research and Analysis Wing

UNP: United National Party (of Sri Lanka)

VHP: Vishva Hindu Parishad ZBB: Zero-Based Budgeting

Anniversaries, Days, Etc.

National Science Day: The National Science Day was observed on February 28, 1989.

Mizoram Statehood Day : Mizoram celebrated its second anniversary of the formation of State on February 20, 1989.

Arunachal Pradesh Statehood Day: Arunachal Pradesh celebrated its second anniversary of the formation of State on February 20, 1989.

Ghalib's Death Anniversary: The 120th death anniversary of the noted Urdu poet, Mirza Ghalib, was observed on February 22, 1989

Ravi Dass' Birth Anniversary: The 612th birth anniversary of Guru Ravi Dass was celebrated as "Equality Day" on February 20, 1989

Sarojini Naldu's Birth Anniversary: The birth anniversary of the freedom fighter Sarojini Naidu was celebrated on February 13, 1989.

Fakhruddin All Ahmed's Death Anniversary: Nation paid tributes to former President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed on his 12th death anniversary on February 11, 1989

Sri Lanka National Day: The 41st anniversary of Sri Lanka's national independence was celebrated on February 4, 1989

Appointments

Bihar Governor: Mr Jagannath Pahadia, an AlCC(I) General Secretary, has been appointed Governor of Bihar He replaces Mr R D Pradhan, who is Governor of Arunachal Pradesh and was concurrently in charge of Bihar after Mr. Govind Narain Singh resigned recently.

Madhya Pradesh Governor: Mrs Sarla Grewal, Secretary to the Prime Minister, has been appointed Governor of Madhya Pradesh. She succeeds Mr. K. M. Chandy, whose term had already ended.

Orissa Governor: Mr. Nurul Hasan, Governor of West Bengal, has been appointed Governor of Orissa He had been holding the charge of Orissa Governor simultaneously with his office in West Bengal

West Bengal Governor: Mr T V. Rajeshwar, Governor of Sikkim, has succeeded Mr Nurul Hasan as Governor of West Bengal

Sikkim Governor: Mr S K Bhatnagar, former Defence Secretary, has succeeded Mr T V Rajeshwar as Governor of Sikkim.

Vice Chief of Naval Staff: Vice-Admiral S C Chopra, Flag Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Naval Command, has been appointed new Vice Chief of the Naval Staff. He has succeeded Vice-Admiral T. Hiranandani, who retired on February 28, 1989

Australian G-G: Mr Bill Hayden was on February 16, 1989 sworn in as the new Governor-General of Australia. He has succeeded Mr Ninian Stephen

Jamaican Premier: Mr Michael Manley, who as Head of Government in the 1970s vowed to dismantle capitalism, was on February 13, 1989 sworn in as Jamaica's Prime Minister

Paraguyan President: Genoral Andres Rodriguez, who overthrew General Alfredo Stroessner in a bloody coup, was on February 4, 1989 sworn in as President of Paraguay.

ILO Chief: Mr Michel Hansenne, Belgium's Minister of Civil Service, has been appointed the new Director-General of International Labour Organisation for a fiveyear term. He has succeeded Mr Francis Blanchard.

Economic

Poverty line: A total of 37.4 per cent of India's population is living under the poverty line as per the 1983-84 estimates, the Lok Sabha was informed by the Planning Minister, Mr Madhavsinh Solanki

Net record profit by public units: The Central public enterprises, as a whole, earned a not profit of Rs. 2,183.35 crore in 1987-88 which is the highest ever achieved in any year. This is after adjusting the net loss of Rs. 444.95 crore incurred by the nationalised sick units, says the annual report on the working of industrial and commercial undertakings of the Central Government (public enterprises survey) for 1987-88, presented to Parliament on February 27, 1989 by the Industry Minister, Mr. J. Vengala Rao.

The survey shows that the net profit surpassed by Rs. 411 96 crore or 23 26 per cent over the previous highest overall net

profit of Rs. 1,771 39 crore in 1986-87. The number of profit-making enterprises also rose from 108 in the previous year to 116 in 1987-88.

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission tops the list among the 10 top profit-makers with Rs. 2,042 26 crore (pre-tax), followed by Indian Oil Corporation and National Thermal Power Corporation Others in the list are Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited, Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, Oil India, Bharat Petroleum and International Airports Authority. These 10 account for a total pre tax profits of Rs. 3,984 69 crore out of a total profit of Rs. 5,239 75 crore

Air India figures among the 101 lossmaking units. Together, these units incurred a loss of Rs. 1,718 61 crore in 1987 88 as against Rs 1,704 52 crore by 99 enterprises in 1986-87 Again 10 units account for nearly 50 per cent of the total losses The Delhi Transport Corporation, which continued to occupy the first position among loss-making enterprises for long. has now gone down to fifth position. The first position is now occupied by Indian Iron and Steel Company Bharat Coking Coal. Hindustan Fertilisers and Central Coalfields hold second, third and fourth positions. respectively Gas Authority of India, National Aluminium Company and Air India are the new entries in the loss makers' list.

Annual Plan for 1988-89: The Annual Plan for 1988-89 has envisaged a total public sector outlay of Rs. 49,817.83 crore. This represents an increase of 11.45 per cent over the approved outlay of Rs. 44,698-43 crore and 11.2 per cent over the revised Plan outlay of Rs. 44,791-48 crore in 1987-88, according to the Planning Commission's annual Plan document for 1988-89.

The Central Plan outlay stood at Rs 28,714 64 crore. This is 14.4 per cent more than the approved outlay and 11.6 per cent more than the revised outlay for 1987-88. The Plan outlay of States has been Rs 20,333.19 crore showing a step up of 10.7 per cent. The Union Territories' Plan is fixed at Rs. 770 crore.

More than two thirds of the total annual Plan outlay for 1988 69 has been allocated to energy, transport, communications and agriculture. The energy sector, including power, coal, petroleum and non-conventional sources of energy, has received the highest allocation of Rs. 14.847.31 crore.

Agriculture accounts for Rs 2,712 13 crore (5 44 per cent), irrigation and flood control Rs 3,858 66 crore (7 75 per cent), rural development Rs. 2,848 80 crore (5 72

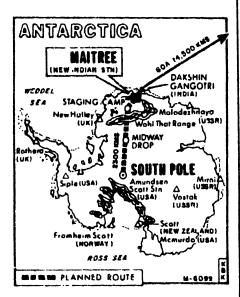
per cent) and special area programme Rs 771 80 crore (1.55 per cent)

Allocation of outlay for other sectors are social services Rs. 8,297.62 crore (16.66 per cent), industry and minerals Rs. 5,789.35 crore (11.62 per cent), science and technology and environment Rs. 795.60 crore (1.6 per cent), general economic service Rs. 558.79 crore (1.12 per cent) and general services Rs. 414.80 crore (0.83 per cent)

The 1988 89 Plan provides Rs 15,371.76 crore for the 20 point programme as derived from different Plan heads

Expeditions

Second station in Antarctica: The second permanent Indian Antarctic station "Maitree", being constructed solely on indigenous expertise in the most hostile climate of the world, is getting ready. The station is a pre-fabricated insulated structure housing sophisticated life-support systems like Antarctica heating systems, power generation and water supply More than 500 tennes of construction stores and fuel had to be taken to the "Maitree" for construction and to withstand winter



"Maitree" station is some 100 km inland from Dakshin Gangotri, the country's first permanent station in Antarctica. The construction of the new station was all the more difficult because of the distance from the coast and extremely hostile and rocky terrain.

Journey to South Pole on skis: Col. J. K. Bajaj, who is presently the Principal of Nehru. Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkashi, became the first Indian and one of only 22 persons in the world to have set his foot—or rather his skis—on the South Pole on January 17, 1989.

The first International Overland Ski Expedition to the South Pole, the southernmost tip of the globe, comprising Col Bajaj and 10 others, was organised by Mountain Travel, USA, and put together by the



Mr. Cuellar receiving the Jawahadal Nehru Award for International Understanding from the President Mr. Venkataraman

International Adventure Network, Canada. This expedition was the third overland journey to the Antarctica, the last one having been undertaken 77 years ago by Amundsen and Scott.

Col Bajaj is no stranger to Antarctica. He had led the first Indian reconnaisance team to the Pole in 1984 via Dakshin Gangotri, the country's station in the continent.

Honours and Awards

Nehru Award: The President, Mr. R Venkataraman, presented the 1987 Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding to the UN Secretary-General, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, at a glittering function at Vigyan Bhavan in New Delhi on February 27 1989

Presenting the award, Mr Venkataraman said Mr Cuellar's dedication to the cause of international understanding and commitment to make the world a more just and humane place for the millions who still lived in want and deprivation had translated itself into creative action that had furthered "peace in our time".

The award has been given to 21 distinguished individuals since it was instituted in 1965. It is given every year as a tribute to the memory of the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and to his lifelong dedication to the cause of world peace and international understanding.

The award carries an amount of Rs. 15 lakh in cash (convertible into foreign currency) and a citation

UN Population Award: The Indonesian President, Gen Suharto, and Togo's National Family Welfare Programme will share the 1989 UN Population Award. The annual award is presented to one or more individuals or institutions that have made an outstanding contribution to increasing the awareness of population problems and their solutions.

Each winner receives a diploma, a gold medal and a prize of \$ 12,500. The awards will be presented at the UN headquarters on June 8, 1989.

Indira Unity Award: Eighteen prominent personalities were presented the newly instituted Indira Gandhi National Unity Award in New Delhi on February 27, 1989.

Presented by the Lok Sabha Speaker, Mr. Balram Jakhar, the award comprises a plaque in recognition of the contribution made by the awardees to the cause of national unity and integration.

The awardees included Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, All India Congress Committee General Secretary, Mr. Prem Bhatia, journalist, Acharya Sushil Kumarji Maharaj, Mr. M. S. Sathi, Mayor of Delhi, Mr. B. M. Agarwal, prominent social worker, B. D. Somani group of industries and cine star Simmi Grewal.

Golden Bear Award: The Golden Bear, the top award at the 39th Berlin International Film Festival, on February 22, 1989, went to the U.S. film "Rain man" directed by Barry Levinson.

"Rain man", which stars heart throb Tom Cruise (of "Cocktail") and Dustin Hoffman as his artistic older brother, has been nominated for eight Oscars and has already taken more than \$ 100 million at the American box office.

A Chinese film, "Wan Zhong" (Evening Bells) directed by Wu Ziniu took the Silver Bear

The award for best actress went to Isbaelle Adjani of France for her title role as the sculptor Rodin's mistress in "Camille Claudel", directed by Bruno Nytten.

American Gene Hackman was named best actor for his part in "Mississippl Burning", directed by the British director Alan Parker.

Human Rights Prize: The jailed African National Congress (ANC) leader, Mr. Nelson Mandela, was on February 20, 1989

COMPÉTITION SUCCESS REVIEW, APRIL 1989

awarded the European Parliament's first human rights prize.

The European Parliament also awarded its first human rights prize to Russian dissident, Mr. Anatoly Marchenko, who died in jall two years ago.

E. M. Forster Award: Mr. K. Natwar Singh, Minister of State for External Affairs, has been given the third E M Forster Literary Award for his contribution to the study of the famed author.

Kaildas Samman: Classical singer Mrs M. S. Subbulakshmi, Odissi dance exponent Guru Kelucharan Mahapatra and artist Taliyab Mehta were given the "Kalidas Samman" award for excellence in arts by the Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister, Mr Motilal Vora, in Bhopal on February 13, 1989.

Indira Gandhi Prize: Mrs. Gro Harlem Brundtland, Prime Minister of Norway, has been awarded the 1988 Indira Gandhi Prize for Peace, Disarmament and Development The announcement was made in New Delhi on February 8, 1989 by the Vice-President, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, who is the chairman of the international jury of the prize

Mrs. Brundtland, 50, is the first woman to get the prize of Rs. 15 lakh, instituted in 1986 in Indira Gandhi's memory to foster creative efforts for international peace and disarmament, racial equality and harmony among nations, the ushering in of a new international economic order and the enrichment of the human spirit.

The award has been given to Mrs Brundtland for her dedicated endeavours to improve the living conditions of people on this planet, especially her work as chairperson of the World Commission on Environment and Development (from 1984 to 1987) to focus international attention on the close interdependence between economic development and environmental conservation and the need to convert one earth into one world

Inventions and Discoveries

Enzymes in snake venom isolated: Snake venom has been found to have yet another use to aid research into molecular biology

Researchers at the Centre for Cellular and Molecular Biology have isolated two new, interesting enzymes from the venem of cobras. They have found that the new enzymes could be useful as reagents for research in molecular biology and genotic engineering and lead to development of new techniques for determining the structure of RNA (Ribonucleic Acid).

Snake venom is very nch in enzymes. Enzymes are proteins that are present in all living organisms and serve as biological catalysts that are responsible for converting one substance into another.

The two new enzymes found in snake venom degrade nucleic acids which are an

important set of chemicals involved in heredity. The enzymes carry out this degradation at specific chemical bonds and can, therefore, be used to determine where such bonds are present in the molecule of the nucleic acid.

New hope for diabetics: Hopes of an evontual cure for diabetes have been raised by the report that a research team at Oxford University may have found the cause of the most common form of the disease.

The team has discovered that a hormone in the pancreas appears to play a crucial role in the onset of diabetes mellitus type II by blocking the secretion of insulin. The next aim of the researchers is to develop substances that will block the action of the hormone, opening up the possibility of a cure.

It has been found that chronic pain attributed to it.aumatism and similar complaints is in fact associated with diabetes

15th century statue unearthed: The sleepy hamlet of Raypattan near Ratnagiri in Maharashtra is agog with excitement over the discovery of the statue of goddess 'Mahishasur Mardini'—a wonder in stene—decked in a finery of ornaments sculpted on it, and coins

The villagers started making a beeline for the site in the Raypattan jungle, some 200 metres from the Bombay Goa national highway, to see the statue which could throw light on the Maratha empire in Raypattan

The statue is carved in stone and dates back to the 15th century. The coins which also are of vintage value, are more ancient than the Maratha and Mughal empires, some of them dating back to the first and second centuries.

The deity is supposed to be of the 'Shaiva Panth', belonging to the Kenkan region. The statue has four hands. The goddess holds a 'khadaga' (sword) in the upper right hand, a 'kazikadi' (trishul) in the lower right hand and 'munda' (severed head) in the lower left hand.

She has one toot on 'Mahishasur' and is shown swallowing his blood. Normally, the 'Chamunda goddess' is shown as holding the 'munda' in the left hand and the dripping blood is shown being swallowed by a dog

A 'karad mukut' is carved on the statue's head, the goddess is adorned with carved necklace, 'karnakundal' and 'katakvalay' on her feet, she has 'keyur'. On the upper part of the pedestal is the 'kirtimukha'.

New type of uranium fuel element: Engineers at the Argonno National Laboratory near Chicago in the United States have announced that a new type of uranium fuel element has set a record for efficient burning in a nuclear reactor. The widespread use of this fuel, they claim, could permit uranium reserves to last centures longer.

Their experimental reactor "burns" about six times as much of its uranium and plutonium as is usually burned in nuclear

reactors operated by electric utilities. So far, the engineers said, about 18 per cent of the uranium and plutonium in the cluster of the new fuel elements has burned during nearly four years of operation. The fuel elements in most atomic power reactors have a "burnt-up" level of about 3 per cent before their power output begins to drop, and they must be replaced.

The burnt up level of the new fuel elements is the highest ever reached by a full fuel assembly in a U.S. reactor, which is operated by the University of Chicago for the U.S. Department of Energy.

The new fuel elements are designed for use in a new type of reactor that is claimed to be both far more efficient than present reactors and have inherent "fail safe" characteristics that would prevent a meltdown or accident such as at Chemobyl

The new reactor concept is known as the Integral Fast Reactor (IFR)

Miscellany

India one of largest publishing country: India is now the seventh largest publishing country in the world and the third largest in terms of English larguage publishing

The growth in Indian publishing is further strengthening the already close relationship between the U.K and the Indian book trade More interdependence and an increasing number of joint ventures are evidence of this.

Largest ship: The world's largest ship that used up 14,000 torines of steel or twice the quantity consumed by the Fiffel Tower has entered service. Built by Chantiers de L'Atlantique of France for a Norwegian liner, the 2,000 passonger cruise ship is taller than a 17 storey house and about three times as long as a football field (266 metres). It has 19 lifts and a cable notwork 1,300 km long.

The 28,000 horse power for the giant vessel comes from four engines resting on electic suspension to minimise noise

Narmada project: Gujarat's Şardar Şarovar project and Madhya Pradesh's proposed Narmada Sagar project on the 1,312 km long Narmada river would be the best effort to check the expansion of Rajasthan desert beyond its southern and south eastern—bordars, according to irrigation experts

While the first stage of the Sardar Sarovar project, to be commissioned in the next five years, would arrest the expansion of the Rajasthan desert in the southern borders, the proposed Narmada Sagar project, which would soon receive ecological clearance from the Centre, would check the desert from spreading beyond the south-eastern border

When the Sardar Sarovar project would be commissioned by June 1994, it would be India's first case of transfer of waters from surplus basins to deficit basins as enshrined in the country's national water

policy

Along with the Narmada Sagar, 400 km upstream in Madhya Pradesh, and a string of medium and minor dams, the Sardar Sarovar will constitute one of the largest multipurpose river valley projects in the world. The Rs. 2,000 crore Narmada Sagar is awaiting the Centre's investment and environmental clearance.

The Sardar Sarovar project not only involves the building of a 480 foot high dam and the setting up of two hydroelectric power houses of a total capacity of 1,450 MW, but also the construction of the largest canal nutwork attempted anywhere The canal system alone will cost more than Rs 4,400 crore

The main canal, to be completely concrete-lined, will be 440 km long and carry the Narmada waters across the State to the water-starved and drought-prone Saurashtra, Kutch and north Gujarat areas The network of branch canals and subcanals, put together, will measure 75,000 km and irrigate a total of 18 lakh hectares in the command area.

Timekeeper with a difference: One of its 184 tiny whools completes a single revolution in five years. Another wheel takes a century to turn once and after 400 years a lever is moved to prevent the watch's calendar from skipping the leap year date.

It is first timepiece to calculate the date of Easter. Almost in passing, the makers mention that it also features a celestial chart showing the Milky Way and 2,800 northern hemisphere stars

Patek Philippe, the prestigious Geneva company which unveiled the pocket watch in February 1989 on its 150th anniversary, is not likely to be contested in its claim that the "Calibre 89" is the world's most complicated watch.

A team of watchmakers worked more than five years to design the watch and another four years to make and assemble its 1,728 parts. The 18 carat gold case has a diameter of 88 mm and weighs an imposing 1.1 kg. It has two dials and 24 hands. Packed among its parts are 88 springs, 126 jewels and 332 screws.

Calibre 89's fratures include a daily display of sunrise and sunset, carillon chimes ringing the hour and half-hour, and "power reserve" indicators showing when rewinding is needed. The main spring can run 30 hours. But the makers' pridu is the watch's "perpetual secular calendar".

It takes into account that a loap year is skipped at the turn of most centuries by the Gregorian calendar, introduced in 1582. Only the century years that are exactly divisible by 400, like 2000 and 2400, have a February 29.

To keep it "up to date", the complicated mechanism makes one wheel turn once every five years, triggering a 20 touch "century wheel" to move one notch. A peg gives the wheel an extra push every 100 years, thus disengaging the calendar

mechanism on three out of four century years to skip the leap year. A lever reengages the mechanism after 400 years.

Revival of TN Council: The Tamil Nadu Assembly on February 20, 1989 adopted a resolution recommending the creation of Legislative Council. The motion by the Chief Minister, Mr. M. Karunanidhi, received 169 votes in favour and 22 against.

The 65-year-old Council was abolished on November 1, 1986 by legislation passed in Parliament on a resolution passed by the Assembly

Indian rockets can carry 500 kg payload: India, too, is capable of firing rockets having a range of 80 km to 300 km with a payload of 500 kg, as claimed by Pakistan recently.

Various sounding rockets developed by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) can be modified, if necessary, for this purpose, according to Dr S P. Gupta, Director of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre He told a meeting of the Indian Science Writers Forum in New Delhi on February 20, 1989 that the country's space technology had the capability to accomplish this.

Pakistan's Army Chief, Gen. Mirza Aslam Beg, announced in early February 1989 the successful firing and testing of missiles of 80 km to 300 km range with a payload of over 500 kg. Dr. Gupta said Indian scientists had been firing and testing sounding rockets for many years. Known by the generic name of Rohini, they were used for various experiments in space.

New Arab Council: Iraq, Egypt, Jordan and North Yemen have on February 16, 1989 formed an Arab Cooperation Council, an economic alliance aimed at boosting solidarity. The decision would be in the interest of the Arab world and the Council would be open to other nations as well.

The secretariat of the Council will be based in Amman. The Council is aimed at improving economic ties and not at setting up a new Arab political and military bloc.

🔔 Space Research

Phobos mission: Of the two Martian probe missions that the Soviets launched in July 1988, only one—Phobos-II—has succeeded in approaching the red planet after travelling a distance of 180 million kilometres for over six months. Phobos I lost contact with ground controllers last year after developing trouble in its instruments and it is anybody's guess where the spacecraft may be heading now. The Soviet space mission is a forerunner to the surface exploration of Mars by robots in 1990s hopefully to be followed by a manned return trip by 2010 AD.

The Phobos-II craft will orbit the planet for nearly two months after which it will approach Martian moon Phobos. The heavily cratered satellite of Mars is only 21 by 27 km in size and revolves round the planet in 7.6 hours at a distance of 9,700 km

Thought by astronomers to be a captured asteroid. Phobos probably has a chemical composition characteristic of the early solar system. The Phobos-II is programmed to relay any atmospheric data that the craft's remote sensors may detect to ground controller. The craft is also powered to approach the satellite at a distance of 30 to 80 km under automatic radar control, from where a small lander will hop around Phobos' low gravity surface in a kangaroo-like hops.

The Americans in 1976 had succeeded in softlanding the Viking spacecraft on the Martian surface. It had relayed countless colour pictures of the red planet but had not found any signs of life.

Fastest pulsar so far sighted: Almost exactly two years after the exploding of Supernova 1987A in the nearby satellite galaxy called the Large Magellanic Cloud (LMC) about 1,55,000 light years (about 1.5 billion billion km) away, an extremely fast pulsar in its infancy has been seen by astronomers.

It is the fastest spinning pulsar discovered so far. Its period of rotation has been determined to be a mere 0.5 milliseconds (ms), that is, a spinning rate of about 2,000 rotations per second. Till now six ms pulsars have been seen, apart from the unconfirmed X-ray ms pulsar sighted by the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) last year. The time periods of these are in the range of 1.5 to 6.0 ms

Pulsars are highly compact stellar objects, distinct from the stars one sees in the night sky, rotating rapidly and emitting electromagnetic radiation in pulses much in the manner of a lighthouse flashing light.

Astronomers and astrophysicists had been anxiously waiting for the debris of the SN1987A, a potential treasure trove of a cosmic phenomenon that presented itself unexpectedly to the astronomers on February 24, 1987, to clear and the radiance therefrom to decline enough to allow them to peep into the centre of explosion and see what the supernova leaves behind A supernova is expected to be the birth-site of a brand new fast pulsar if the present understanding of the evolution of stellar objects is correct.

Supernovae, which are rais occurrences in the observable parts of our galaxy, are violent explosions of massive stars where all but the inner core of the star is blown off into interstellar space A supernova produces, in a few days, as much energy as the sun would radiate in a 1,000 million years it leaves behind as cinder, dense compact objects such as black holes or neutron stars depending upon the mass of the core. Pulsars are thought to be rapidly spinning neutron stars, in which matter is in the form of 'degenerate' neutron liquid with densities reaching values of 100 million million gm per cc. Astronomers expect the newly-born neutron stars to be pulsars.

Sports Round-Up

ATHLETICS

Junior National Athletics Championship: Kerala won the overall team championship, with 211 points, in the fourth Junior National athletics championship which concluded in Bangalore on February 26, 1989.

Karnataka finished runners-up with 187 points.

The team championship title in the boys' under-19 section went to Bihar, who collected 73 points, while Karnataka bagged the boys' under-16 crown, with 48 points

Kerala girls, with 100 points in the under-18 section, and 63 in the under-15 category, won both the team championships.

Services Athletic Championship: Southern Command emerged champions in the 38th Services athletic championship at the Artillery Centre in Hyderabad on February 23, 1989.

This is the seventh successive year that Southern Command has won the championship with a tally of 14 medals (four golds, five silver and five bronze).

Western Command stood second with 145.50 points while Eastern Command took the third position with 109 points

BADMINTON

Konica Cup: China captured three of the four titles in the Konica Cup badminton tournament without conceding a set in Singapore on February 26, 1989

Second seed Zhao Jian Hua overcame top seed Eddy Kurniawan of Indonesia 15-11, 15-7 to win the men's singles, while Han Aiping justified her number one seeding by overwholming South Korean Lee Young-Suk 11-0, 11-5 in just 14 minutes in the women's ficial.

Malaysian brothers Razif and Jalani Sidek, the top seeds, claimed the only crown to elude the Chinese by defeating third-seeded Eddy Hartono and Rudy Gunawan of Indonesia 15-12, 15-8.

Top seeds Lin Ying and Guan Weizhan took the women's doubles title when they beat South Korean second seeds Hwang Hye-Young and Chung Myung Hee 15-6, 15-8.

BALL BADMINTON

National Ball Badminton Champlonship: Kerala staged a spectacular fight back to end Karnataka's 32-year dominance in the women's section at the National ball badminton championship in Birur on February 5, 1989. In the final, Kerala defeated Kamataka 16-29, 29-26, 29-24

Railways took the men's crown winning all



Heavyweight champion Mike Tyson throws a barrage of punches as challenger Frank Bruno covers up during their title bout

its five matches in the six-term super league. In the championship deciding encounter, it defeated Hyderahad 29.22, 20.15.

BOXING

World Heavyweight Championship: Mike Tyson stopped a courageous Frank Bruno in the fifth round with a barrage of punchos that pinned the British challenger on the ropes to retain his undisputed World heavyweight championship in Las Vegas on February 25, 1989

Tyson, who scored a technical knockout over Bruno when referee Richard Steele stopped the fight at 2.55 of the fifth round said Bruno gave him a real test in the early rounds.

Bruno, making only his second try for the heavyweight title, might have won the first round had he not been penalised a point for hitting Tyson in the back of the head after spinning him into the ropes.

Tyson also knocked his larger upponent down midway through the opening round but Bruno jumped right back up and tagged the champion with a thundering combination

WBA Junior Middleweight Title: Julian Jackson softened up Francisco Dejesus with blows to the body, then knocked him out with a right to the head in the eighth round to retain the Would Boxing Association junior middleweight title in Las Vegas on February 25, 1989.

CHESS

International Women's Chess
Tournament : International master

Bhagyashroe Thipsay of Maharashtra won the International women's chess tournament defoating compatriot Puspalata Mangal in Calcutta on February 19, 1989

Bhagyashree clinched the Khaita Trophy and the first prize of Rs 5,000

CRICKET

Pakistan-New Zealand Tests: New Zealand cricketers salvaged a draw from their third and final Test against Pakistan in Auckland on February 28, 1989

Imran's grand double feat

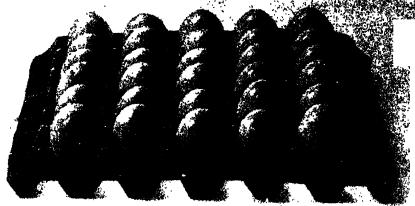
Pakistan's captain and world's greatest all rounder, Imran Khan became the third all rounder in the history of Test cricket to complete Grand Double of 3,000 runs and 500 wickets. He achieved this landmark in the third and final Test against New Zealand.

The other two players who have already achieved this feat are lan Botham of England and Kapil Dev

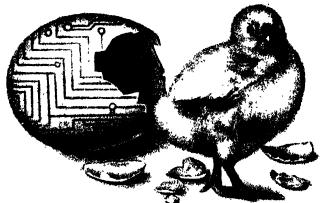
Imran Khan so far scored 3 000 runs in 108 innings of 75 Tests with thic help of four centuries and 13 lifties, at an average of 33 70 and captured 340 wickets conceding 7,428 runs off 17,528 balls, with an average of 21 84

The result brought the series to a nil nil draw and kept in fact New Zealand's record of no Test series defeats at home since 1979.

How do you tell computer an



from the real pros?



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questions and will have a strong vocational bias. The Exam will evaluate your grasp of basic computer concepts and principles of programming, and will test your proficiency in any one or more programming languages (Basic, Cobol, Fortran, Pascal) of your choice. Those who have passed an earlier CMC Exam can enhance their qualifications by appearing in additional language tests or can repeat a language to improve then grades Qualifications

The only qualification required is a graduate degree in any discipline. There is no age limit The Examinations will be held in Ahmedabad,

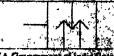
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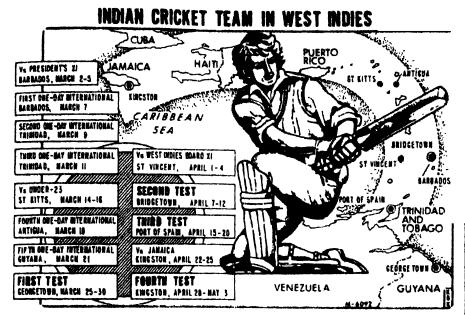
employers look for when recruiting computer professionals?

For more details about the Examination, write within 15 days to the Administrator (Education and Training) at the address given below. Please enclose a crossed postal order or demand draft for Rs 15/ in favour of CMC Limited, and a self addressed 27x20 cms/or larger envelope

CMC Limited



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India-West Indias Tests: The Indian cricket team, headed by Dilip Vengsarkar, left for the West Indies on their tour of the Caribbean from February 25, 1989.

The 17-member team comprises Dilip Venasarkar (Bombay) (captain), Krishnamachari Srikkanth (Tamil Nadu) (vice-captain), Kapil Dev (Harvana), Ravi Shastri (Bombay), Mohammed Azharuddin (Hyderabad), Arun Lai (Bengal), Chetan Sharma (Haryana), Kiran More (Baroda) (wicket-keeper), Navjot Singh Sidhu (Punjab), Arshad Ayub (Hyderabad), Narendra Hirwani (Madhya Pradesh), Ajay Sharma (Delhi), Sanjeev Sharma (Delhi), Sanjay Manjrekar (Bombay), Venkataramana (Tamil Margasagayam Nadu), Robin Singh (Tamil Nadu) and Syed Saba Karım (Bihar) (wicket-keeper).

Vizzy Trophy: North Zone retained the Vizzy Trophy by virtue of its first innings lead over West Zone as the four-day final ended in a draw in Visakhapatnam on February 28, 1989

National Junior Women's Cricket Championship: Madhya Pradesh won the National Junior women's cheket championship title with a thrilling 15-run win over Punjab at the Ferozeshah Kotla in New Delhi on February 26, 1989.

Rajan Trophy: Punjab won the North Zone Inter-State junior women's cricket championship for Rajan Steel Trophy defeating Delhi by 8 wickets Punjab topped the points tally by winning all their four league matches in Now Delhi on February 21, 1989.

Cooch-Behar Trophy: North Zone bagged the Cooch-Behar Trophy by beating South Zone by four wickets at Vizzy Stadium in Vizianagaram on February 14, 1989

FOOTBALL

Pele Cup: Brazil defeated Uruguay 4-2 in the final to win the Pele Cup soccer tournament in Sao Paulo on February 2, 1989.

GENERAL

National Women's Sports Meet: West Bengal lifted the Raj Kuman Amrit Kaur rolling silver trophy by emerging overall champions of the 13th National Women's sports meet which concluded in Ranchi on February 12, 1989.

The champions scored a total of 158 points and collected 10 golds, an equal number of silver and eight bronze medals, followed by Karnataka and hosts Bihar respectively

Kamataka with a score of 144 points bagged eight gold, 11 silver and 10 bronze medals while Bihar got 103 points with a tally of seven gold, five silver and four bronze medals.

HOCKEY

India-Pak Hockey Series: Indian Railways beat its Pakistani counterpart 3-2 in the third and last match of the hockey series at the Shivaji Stadium in New Delhi on February 5, 1989 The honours were even after the matches at Gwalior and Agra

HONOURS

Arjuna Awards: Fifteen sportspersons have been honoured with the Arjuna Awards for the year 1987 by the Government of India, the announcement of which was made on March 1, 1989

The recipients are Balwinder Singh, Bagicha Singh, Vanadana Rao and Vandana Shanbagh (all athletics), Seera Jayaram (boxing), D V Prasad and Mrs Bhagyashree Pravin Thipsay (both chess), Maj Jitendarjit Singh Ahluwalia (equestrian), Lt Col Kuldip Singh Garcha (pole), Naman Virendra Parekh (roller skating), Mrs Monalisa Barua Mehta (table tennis), G Devan (weightlifting), Subhash (wrestling), C. S Pradipak (yachting) and Nonita Lall (golf).

The Arjuna Award was instituted by the

Government in 1961 and it consists of a bronze statuette of Arjuna, a scroll and a cash award which has been increased from Rs 5,000 to Rs 20,000 from this year.

Dronacharya Award: Guru Hanuman (wrestling) and Gurcharan Singh (cricket) are the two recipients of the Dronacharya Awards, given to coaches who have trained sportspersons or teams to outstanding results in international events. The announcement was made on March 1, 1989

The Dronacharya Award was instituted in 1985 to honour and convey the recognition of the nation to coaches of eminence in the country. The award consists of a plaque, a scroll and a cash award which has been increased from Rs. 25,000 to Rs 40,000 from this year.

So far five outstanding coaches have been conferred with this honour in different disciplines of sports.

TABLE TENNIS

National Table Tennis Championship: Manmeet Singh's long wait to win the Maharaja of Pithampuram Cup was over when he postod a superb 26-16, 21-15, 18-21, 21-13 win against S. Sriram of Maharashtra in the men's singles final in the 50th National table tennis championship in Hyderabad 13, 1989.

The 26-year old Delhi paddler Manmeet, who has never played in the championship round before in his 10-year soarch for national honours, played like a champion who could not do anything wrong as he put paid to Sriram's bid to add to the 1983 title.



Manmeet Singh

Rinku Gupta, the 17-year-old girl from Indore, did not have to wait long. Playing in her first national final in the senior level, she authored a fine comeback against former champion Varsha Chulani of Maharashtra to win the Travancore Cup 21-7, 13-21, 12-21,

21-14, 21 14

In the men's doubles final Sunil Babras and Jayant Thatte of Maharashtra beat Chetan Baboor and S. Raman of Tamil Nadu 21, 17, 15, 21, 21-19

The women's doubles title was won by Indu Puri of Union Bank and Nandini Kulkarni of Maharashtra when they beat B



Rınku Gupta

Bhuvaneswari and N. Arul Selvi of Tamil Nadu 22-20, 21-17

Mantu Ghosh, the 14-year-old sub-junior champion from Bengal, was awarded the Fairplay Trophy

Maharashtra 'A' and the debutant Table Tennis Federation of India won the Inter-State championship for mon and women respectively on February 9

Rinku Gupta and Archana Rao playing under the banner of TTFI, in a hard fought final, defeated another toenagar team of B. Bhuvaneswan and N. Arul Selvi from Tamif Nadhu at 3-1 to win the Jayalaxmi Cup for women.

Maharashtra 'A' with international Kamlosh Mehta, S Sriram and S Ramaswamy had an easy affair against Karnataka and renained the Barna Bellack Cup for men. With this, the formidable Maharashtra team has won the title for the fourth time in succession.

TENNIS

Pro-U.S. Indoor Tennis Championship: Boris Becker continued his domination of the indoor circuit by toppling two-time defending champion Tim Mayotte in the final of \$ 6 lakh U.S. Pro Indoor tennis championship in Philadelphia on February 26, 1989.

Becker, a 7 6, 6 1, 6 3 winner over the American, has won his last six indoor events, including the masters in December

Lyon Grand Prix Tennis Tournament :

John McEnroe, showing flashes of the brilliance that once made him the world's best tennis player, defeated top-seeded Jakob Hlasek 6-3, 7-6 (7-3), to win the \$ 291,000 Lyon Grand Prix tennis tournament in Lyon (France) on February 26, 1989

California Women's Tennis Tournament: Third seed Zina Garrison overwhelmed fourth seed Larisa Savchenko of the Soviet Union 6-1, 6-1 to win the \$ 250,000 California women's tennis tournament for the second time in three years in Oakland on February 26, 1989

The American, ranked eighth in the world, was far sharper than Savchenko, who appeared to suffer a let-down after upsetting top seed Martina Navratilova 6-1, 6-4 in the semi-finals

Escorts Yamaha National Hard Court Tennis Championship: India's Davis Cup player S Vasudevan of Tami! Nadu won the men's singles title in the Escorts Yamaha National hard court tennis championship in Madras on February 18, 1989 and pocketed the Rs 10,000 prize money and the trophy. He struggled harder than expected against the hard-serving Mark Ferreira of Maharashtra before winning 6-7 (7-9), 6 2, 6-3



Yamıni Sekharı

Sixth-seeded Yamını Sekharı of Delhi provided the shock victory of the championship by claiming the women's title and a cash award of Rs 3,000 with a straight set victory over top secided Poggy Zaman of Tamil Nadu. The national champion, Zaman was defeated 3-6, 2-6.

Vasudevan, partnering with Mark Ferreira, won the doubles too defeating Britannia Amritraj Tennis Trust boys, Rafi Farooqi and Asif Ismail 6 2, 6-2.

WEIGHTLIFTING

Senior National Weightlifting Championship: Tamil Nadu and West Bengal won the team titles respectively in the men's and women's Senior National weightlifting championship which concluded in Jamshedpur on February 21, 1989.

Paramjit Sharma of Services and Shyamala Shethy of Karnataka were declared the best lifters in the men's and women's categories respectively

Team-wise Tamil Nadu topped the list securing 398 points, followed by last year's winners Services 391 and Railways 388.

WRESTLING

Senior National Wrestling Championship: Railway Sports Control Board dethroned Services Sports Control Board to regain the title in Greco-Roman style wrestling at the 36th Senior National wrestling championship which concluded at Pimpri, near Pune, on February 16, 1989.

Defending champions Delhi pipped last year's runners-up the Railway Sports Control Board to retain the team title in the freestyle category with an aggregate of 85 points, while Railways had to remain content with the runners-up position for the second running year with 78 and a half points.

A five-point lead saw Railways nudge Services to the second slot in the Greco-Roman style while Haryana provided a major surprise to push Delhi to the fourth position, while jumping to the third slot with 58 points, six more than Delhi

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SURENDRA KUMA II SACHDEVA
Publisher

Democracy Implies Dissent But Not Violence And Terrorism Which Will Only Destroy Democracy

Introduction

Competition Success to its dear readers a tapepresents recorded 'live' Group Discussion conducted for the aspirant Management Trainge Officers at its Competition Success Institute. The expert comments have been added at appropriate places by qualified and expert examiners so that the readers can readily follow the logic and rationale of tost and appreciate how performances of the candidates evaluated in terms of leadership attributes and levels. This group has eight candidates which can be regarded as the optimum number. The candidates have been allotted roll numbers (worn on the chest and back by each candidate) 1 to 8 and they are seated in a closed circle in the sequential order of the roll/chest numbers. This enables each candidate to hear and observe all others in the group without any hindrance Since there is no break in the seating plan, the continuity and solidarity of the group is also preserved After explaining the procedures and rules governing the GD Test and announcing the subject for discussion, the examiner retires to the background from where he could quickly observe and evaluate the group deliberations and performance of the candidates After he withdraws from the scene, the examiner does not participate or intervene in the group proceedings till the end candidates are informed at the beginning that the discussion is no more than a friendly chit-chat and not a formal debate requiring a chairman, a speaker, a mover and a seconder of the proposition, a leader of the opposition and so on. All members of the group are absolutely free to say what they want, as and when they feel like it. No one has been appointed as leader, chairman and so on and all are on equal terms. The group is given 25 minutes to half an hour to complete the discussion.

Progress

There was complete silence so long as the examiner was present and briefing the group. After he withdrew, the silence was broken and the candidates began whispered asides with their neighbours. cross-talks There also were consultations and exchanges candidates seated away, thus leading to cross-talks. Some indulged in cracking of jokes or in minor arguments. Slowly the volume of the noise and the intensity of the

GROUP DISCUSSION

talks increased resulting in several people talking at the same time, in raising of voices and in total confusion. At this stage No. 4 came forward on his own to talk to the group as a whole instead of the candidates talking in mini-groups. He raised his voice a bit so that he could be heard by all over the prevailing din and noise and confusion. He spoke in a friendly manner and with an engaging smile with persuasion and appeal. There was confidence, assurance and requested for a hoaning and this ensured instant favourable response from others.

No. 4: My dear friends, may I request your kind attention and indulgence for a few seconds. I am sure you are all very keen to begin the Group Discussion and complete the task within the allotted time. If I am not mistaken, most of you have already checked up with your neighbours or friends some of the salient aspects of the subject given to us for our discussion. Now, if you all agree, we can quickly finalise the working plan for completing our discussion successfully. Before proceeding further, I wolcome your ideas and suggestions for formulating our plan for action.

No. 1: Well, I have a suggestion I think I mentioned it to my neighbour No. 2 also

No. 6: I say, what is all this? Why are we unnecessarily wasting our time on suggestions, advice, assistance and what not? I am ready to discuss the subject in fact, I was just doing that with my neighbours Now let me explain my idea; to you all

No. 1: Excuso me, please hear me

No. 6: Hey, be quiet man. You can speak after me if you want.

No. 1. (Appears to have been taken aback by the peremptory manners and tough attitude displayed by No. 6. But No. 4, retaining his pleasent smile and coel intervenes to tackle No. 6 in a friendly way.)

No. 4: (Smilling chearfully) Thank you No 6 and also thank you No 1 for coming torward to help me. It is nice of you No. 6 to have volunteered to open the discussion. However, before you begin, I still feel it would be a good idea to finalise first our plan of action.

No. 6: (Showing considerable impatience and irritation in his voice) What is this plan you are harping about? We don't need any Five-Year Plans or rolling plans here. As I said let us not waste any time.

No. 8: Excuse me. Why should we start in the middle with No 6 It is better to start with No 1 May be he also wanted to volunteer, and speak first

No. 6: No, I object I volunteered first and you all better remember that. What is more, No. 8 is imagining things. When did No. 1 volunteer? He did not say anything. If he had volunteered I would have challenged him

No. 8: I beg your pardon. No one called for volunteers. If there had been a call, I am sure some others also would have come forward. Am I right No. 4?

No. 6: (Before No. 4 could say anything No. 6 interjects and has his say) I say why talk about others. Are you volunteering? I am throwing you a challenge. Let me see whether you accept it. I can even bet you won't accept the challenge. Anybody wants to have a bet with me?

No. 8: Excuse me No. 6, I was addressing No. 4 and not you. I want No. 4's confirmation and I don't care about what you say or do. I wouldn't bother answering you either

No. 6: I have a right to ask questions

No. 8: And I have a right to ignore them

No. 6: That means you are dumb and you know nothing. You are just running away, that is all.

No. 4: (Intervening tactfully but firmly) Please No. 6 and also No. 8. If you don't mind, both of you are getting emotional and personal. If you both continue the arguments further, it will only result in unpleasantness all around. Besides, we are losing time and the arguments are holding up the group deliberations. I mentioned up the group deliberations. I mentioned about an agreed plan only because we should avoid getting into such unnocessary and extraneous arguments from time to time for us, therefore, decide on our plan immediately.

No. 6: You don't need a plan to avoid arguments. You cannot also have a discussion without any arguments.

No. 4: Sorry No. 6. I am afraid I had not made myself clear. My mistake indeed. Well you said you volunteered to speak first. Please tell me who will speak rest, that is, immediately after you. Again for how long you will speak and how much time the others who will follow you could take? When I said a plan of action, I only meant such things.

No. 6: What is there? No. 7 can speak after me. Or you can ask for volunteers again As for how long, I can speak as long as you want. Anyway, does anyone have any objection if I take, say five minutes?

No. 4: (Smiling) We will have a problem there No. 6. If each one of us is to speak for five minutes, we need minimum 40 minutes.

But the examiner has allowed us only 25 minutes. Perhaps, five minutes of this time we have already used up. Further, if we are going to apply brakes after every speaker and find out volunteers, we would need more time for that also. Any way let us first check up with No. 7(posing the question to No. 7). Are you ready to speak after No. 6?

No. 7: Well, to be frank, I didn't think about it at all and it doesn't make much difference to me If you all want me to speak, I will certainly do so But I feel it may be a botter idea to call for volunteers since No. 8 was keen on that. Perhaps, there are others who are keen to speak after No. 6 has opened the discussion. May be No. 8 himself would like to speak.

No. 8: Don't worry about me. No. 1 said he had a suggestion to make. We haven't heard him Perhaps, he wanted to open the discussion himself. If so, why should No 6 get preference over him?

No. 4: There you are friends. We will keep on arguing like this unless we agree in advance on a plan. That would eliminate doubts, confusion and delays. Please don't be frightened by the word 'plan'. When I said plan of action, all I meant was resolving these aspects in advance so that we could continue the discussion without interruptions and breaks and make full use of the available time. Now, let us also hear what No. 1 has to suggest. Come on No. 1, please toll us

No. 1: Thank you No. 4. I wanted to suggest that we should elect a chairman to decide all those things you just now mentioned Now it is not necessary. You see this responsibility has already been thrust on you You can tell us how we can proceed further

No. 6: All right, what is your plan No. 4? Let me hear that

No. 4: I suggest that we start with yourself, No. 6, as the opening speaker You have agreed and so far I could see there are no other volunteers. As you suggested, after you we proceed clockwise as we are seated, boginning with No. 7 and ending with No 5 This could be the first round during which each can speak maximum for two minutes. This would ensure that every body gets a fair chance to give his views to the group. After completing one round and obtaining the views of all in the group, we can quickly have a second round in the same order. The second round can be utilised to clarify doubts, amplify one's ideas, rebut certain views and so on Each can take maximum of one minute or half a minute during the second round. Now No 6, please give your views as the opening speaker

Comments: No. 4 has emerged as the natural leader and co-ordinator of the group with his cheerful attitude, positive approach, pleasant disposition and winning manners. He displays good self-confidence and abundant resourcefulness. He also handles situations and people with imagination; tact and understanding. He is

dismayed or disheartened obstructions and obstacles but remains patient, allows others to have their say and gently persuades them to come round to his views. He meets challenges and problems with courage, confidence and determination and overcomes them successfully by displaying knowledge. initiative and enterprise. Being adaptable and flexible he is able to carry the entire group with him. His another asset is fluent and forceful power of expression and he is successful in convincing others and making them accept his suggestions. The other candidates automatically look up to him for help and guidance. Although No. 6 was adamant, obstinate and quarrelsome and No 8 with good intentions jumped into the fray to complicate the situation further, No. 4 remained cool, objective and goal-oriented throughout and succeeded in resolving the difficulties harmoniously and enabled the group to commence its task. But for his perseverance and competent handling of the situation, the group might have got grounded.

Initially, Nos. 1, 6 and 3 competed with him for group leadership, However, No. 1 proved to be extremely mild and hesitant. He was unable to meet the challenge posed to him by No. 6 and overcome his stiff opposition. He also could not intervene effectively when things went wrong and out of control resulting in a tough confrontation between Nos. 6 and 8. As for No. 6, though he speaks fluently and with confidence, his aggressive and self-centred conduct earned him the displeasure of the group. He is irritable, self opinionated and extremely rigid. Besides, being intolerant and obstinate he did not also allow others to participate freely in the discussion. Blinded by anger and passion he indulged in extraneous and infructuous verbal duels No. 8 also took active part in the preliminary deliberations but his primary interest seemed to challenge and keep No. 6 under check However, because of his emotional and hasty approach he was unsuccessful. He attempted to pay back No 6 in his own coin and it resulted in a personal duel between the two to the detriment of group interest. Thus, despite his good intentions, No 8 could not make much useful contribution towards group efforts. No. 8 was lacking in tact and discretion. He made the problem more complex instead of resolving it. No. 7 was offered a chance to assert himself and establish his credentials for leadership. But he did not utilise the apportunity because of his unenterprising approach. He was vacillating and could not firmly make up his mind. He did not also display the urge, dash and dynamism to make his presence felt by the group. Nos. 2, 3, and 5 had remained as mere onlookers without active participation in the group proceedings.

Thus, we see that although no one from the group was designated as leader, chairman or president to coordinate its activities, those having natural leadership qualities automatically came forward and accepted the leadership role on their own. The vacuum of leadership has to be filled up for the group activity to attain its culmination. When a leader is not officially provided, the gap is bridged by those having natural leadership abilities. A group of people cannot function as an effective team and accomplish a given task without a leader or a coordinator. When this leadership is not officially provided and the group is deliberately left leaderless, those having leadership abilities will automatically come forward to fill the gap. In this group No. 4 first came forward to shoulder the responsibilities of the leader or coordinator. Similarly, Nos. 1, 6 and 8 also attempted to establish themselves. However, No. 4 had a decided advantage in that he did not have any negative attributes. But the other contestants had the disadvantage of also possessing certain negative qualities. Thus the group rallied round No. 4

No. 8; Friends, I find the subject given for our discussion rather confusing. I mean it is not clear cut or to put it bluntly, it is not cut and dry There appears to be some hesitation to call a spade a spade I do not believe in public protests, agitations, morchas and hartals, whether democracy or no democracy I believe firmly in strict discipline If there is no discipline there will only be disorder, chaos and confusion. Since the so-called protests, demonstrations, hartals, etc., were not firmly dealt with, we find the present situation where there is a serious threat to the unity and integrity of the country. It is totally wrong to say that protests, demonstrations, etc., are necessary or should be allowed or accepted in democracy Violence is bound to follow I cannot accept this proposition as the God's truth. What is the sanctity for it? Is there any rationale? Why there should be protests and disagreements against the Government which has been elected by the people? These days there are protests and disagreements for anything and everything. It leads to indiscipline, breakdown of law and order, violence, destruction of public property, loss of life. We can see the outcome of Assam agitation and Punjab terrorists activities. There may be still worse things to come. But, if protests and agitations were disallowed we would not have reached the present sorry state I, therefore, totally disagree with the proposition It is built on false foundations In fact there is no foundation at all, India cannot prosper unless we put an end to such acts of indiscipline perpetrated in the name of democracy I have had my say You are welcome to protest at your peril. Thank you

Comments: As he had demonstrated during the initial stages, No 6 continues to behave aggressively in a rigid and authoritarian manner. Instead of convincing others by rational and logical reasoning, he tries to browbeat and bulldoze others by

COMPETITION SUCCESS REVIEW, APRIL 1989

sweeping declarations and statements. He also uses veiled threats, blackmail and force to frighten others. He refuses to understand, analyse and consider the full implications of the problem but jumps to conclusions according to his personal beliefs and opinions. He lacks the patience and positive need to look at an issue from the point of view of the other party. He does not have tact and will for cooperation and remains rigid and one-track minded. He has the gift of the gab but uses it to mislead others. This candidate is self-opinionated. arrogant and ill-suited for team work. He will indulge in confrontation and cause friction which would hamper cooperative endeavour. Rejected.

No. 7: Gentlemen, I am wondering what I should say For one thing our friend No 6 has been outspoken and has expressed his strong views 1 do not wish to offend him, even inadvertently. No doubt, it would be ideal if there can be perfect agreement or total unanimity and all can agree on anything and everything and there are no disagreements at all. I think it would remain only an utopian ideal and mere wishful thinking It will never be a practical proposition Since tastes differ, opinions vary and understandings, approaches, tastes and outlook cannot be the same, there are bound to be differences. Some believe in capitalism, others in socialism and some others in communism. If one does not protest against injustice, how it could be corrected? How grievances could be got redressed? If the people in Russia and China had not protested and risen in rebellion, could there be communist regimes in those countries today? If they had not rebelled and if there had not been the October and other revolutions, they would even today be rotting under the cruel feudal rule. Russia would not have emerged as a Super Power and China a Big Power Please excuse me I do not say that democracy thrives in Russia and China today even though they claim so It is neither here nor there. Of course, one cannot agitate, demonstrate or organise a strike in Russia or China. But we must accept that there is discipline, which in turn has contributed to progress. Now I myself am rather confused On one side we see that agitations have contributed to the growth of new ideas and strength But discipline is also necessary I' leave it to the group to accept whichever it chooses. I want to keep an open mind

Comments: This candidate is confused and lacks grasp, courage and determination. He wants to eat the cake and also have it. He is assailed by unnecessary doubts and finds it impossible to make up lis mind firmly. His ideas are also limited and he is unable to perceive the essentials of a problem, fix the priorities and implement a definite course of action. A very weak and insipid candidate who cannot be relied upon with any degree of confidence. Rejected.

No. 8: Friends, in my humble opinion the proposition for our discussion, which states

that though dissent is part of democracy its domonstration through violence will destroy democracy, is quite sound and valid. An excess of anything is bad. Thus blind obedience to injustice, wrongs and irregularities in the name of discipline can also lead to authoritarianism and dictatorship. Similarly, unending protests, demonstrations, violence, terrorist acts, etc., will also prove disastrous for democracy Well, we can have protests. dissents and demonstrations only where democracy is in operation. Authoritarian dictatorships, whether of the right or left, do not countenance such protests. There are no opposition parties in Russia or China. Even Adolf Hitler, the Nazı dictator of Germany could not tolerate opposition.

The present-day military dictators do not permit the functioning of political parties in their countries. Only under democracy one can indulge in agitations and hartals. But if they are carried to the extent of harming democracy itself, then it becomes selfdestructive We saw what happened in Assam and Punjab Here the agitation was ultimately taken over by anti-social elements. They were causing great hardship to peace-loving people. There was wanton destruction of property and blind killing of innocent people. There was arson, loot, murder and terrorist rule. Hence the Government had to use force to put down the violence This can happen for some time But continuous use of military for maintenance of law and order is also not good. It will eventually pave the way for military dictatorship. Therefore, the protests and voicing of dissent accepted under democratic traditions should be practical within limits and with restraint and caution We saw how there could be very violent reaction when violence broke out in Delhi in the wake of the brutal assassination of Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi Thus violence will lead to further violence Fortunately, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi who took over as the new Prime Minister took firm action and saw to it that the violence and disorder was put down immediately. The military had to be called out to deal with the situation Similarly, the military had to be summoried to deal with the terrorists entrenched in holy places of worship in Punjab

These clearly prove that excessive resort to agitational methods will prove to be counter-productive and spell danger to democracy itself. Hence, there should be limits. Public opinion should be aroused, the Government should be made aware but violence and inconvenience to public should not be resorted to. That is why Mahatma Gandhi laid such great emphasis on nonviolence in his protests which he termed as Satvagraha Protests should not be used to capture votes instead the electorate should be persuaded to vote. There should not be violence and fist fights on the floor of the House. There should be dignity, decorum and discipline. The same applies to strikes, closures, etc., in industry. It is time we realised that only democracy permits dissent and dictatorship does not even tolerate disagreement. Hence, dissent and demonstrations should be on merit and resorted to very sparingly and always through peaceful means.

Comments: No. 8 has grasped the basic issues correctly and proved successful in presenting his ideas convincingly. He is clear in his mind and speaks with firm convictions. He handles complex problems with fair competence and confidence. He leams fast and benefits from the mistakes of others. In the initial stages he seemed a bit emotional and tended to retort, demanding eye for an eye or repaying tit for tat Subsequently, he learnt to act with restraint and dignity from No. 4. Later on when No. 6 again attacked him, No 8 responded in a more matured manner and was successful in overcoming the obstacles and contributing constructively to group task. He will improve with training. Selected.

No. 1: I hate agitations and hartals and above all violence and bloodshed. They disturb peace and interfere with our normal day-to-day life. They can also prove risky and dangerous. There are police shootings, burnings, lootings, unnecessary killings of innocent people and so on. In my opinion, it is better not to allow agitations in public. There should be rules and laws and disputes should be settled by the courts. I hate violence of any kind. That is all.

Comments: A mild and retiring individual who is averse to taking even reasonable risks. He is too self-conscious and cautious. He lacks enterprise, determination and an adventurous attitude. At best he could be a docile worker but his contribution will be only marginal. He will be of no use and turn out to be a burden to a team when effective leadership is not available. He is thus a risk for an organisation. Flejected.

No. 2: Gentlemen, in my opinion, one cannot achieve success without struggle, effect and certain amount of sacrifice. To achieve what you want, you have to make dutermined efforts, availing of all avenues available to you For your mere asking, nobody will give you what you are really after Everybody is interested in meeting his own requirements and looking after his own interests. Hence you have to fight for your cause. Even to preserve democracy you have to fight, sacrifice and suffer. Only the baby that cries will get milk. Whether it is the government, employers, educational institutions or other organisations, those enjoying power and advantages including money, position, etc., will not part with them or agree to share them voluntarily Some compulsion and force will be inevitable and it is brought about by dissent and agitations. The extent of dissent and demonstration depends upon the situation and the issues involved. Thus French, Russian and Chinese revolutions were necessary. The American War of Independence and civil war were also necessary. You have to fight for a worthy cause and we cannot and should not turn away or remain silent when injustice is being meted out. We should, therefore, make judicious use of the protest weapons available under democracy, to protect preserve and promote democracy.

Comments: No 2 has not spoken earlier. He was a silent but interested spectator. His present comments indicate that he has grasped the essentials and has a purposive approach. He is intelligent and can use his ideas and energy to attain the chosen goal. He is earnest and serious in producing tangible results. He will not give up once he is committed. With his keenness and determination, he can easily overcome his initial mildness. Recommended for selection.

No. 3: Well, you see, I really don't know what to say I mean those who spoke earlier have already covered all the points. The whole subject has been analysed threadbare. I feel each one has been correct in his own right. Besides, in democracy everyone has the right to say what he feels like. Therefore, some can oppose protests and dissents and others may support them. I feel it best to go by the majority opinion, which again is democracy. That is all.

Comments: An insipid, dull and easy going candidate who does not wish to exert himself and tax his brain. His ideas are severely limited. It is obvious he has no original views or opinions of his own. His impact on the group is nil and he has been completely ignored. He is a definite liability and burden to the team. Rejected.

No. 4: Friends, at the outset, I wish to submit that in my opinion, the proposition implying that indulgence in violent protests and dissents will destroy democracy is very valid and I fully support the same. At the same time, I also agree with the thrust of the proposition that there cannot be democracy if there is no room for dissent and protest. It is true that under democracy the Government is formed by the party enjoying majority support. But the minority parties have also certain rights, privileges and duties. They remain in the opposition and play their part. They have to draw attention of the public to the mistakes, irregularities and excesses of the ruling party. If the ruling party refuses to listen and applies its brute majority strength or force to buildoze its way, then it is the duty of the opposition parties to register their protest by way of peaceful and constructive demonstrations. Similarly, the workers, students or other groups of people have the right to express their dissent. This is one side of the coin. At the same time, there cannot also be tyranny by the minority. The minorities cannot resort to excessive demands and blackmailing of the majority party. Ultimately, both should appeal to the electorate and abide by its verdict. Further, there is no place for violence, coercion and compulsion in democracy. Already the rights of citizens and minority groups are protected by the

Memory Retention Contest ANNOUNCEMENT

We are glad to announce a unique contest for the candidates appearing at the National Defence Academy and Naval Academy Examination to be held on April 30, 1989. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the General Ability Test (English and Gerieral Knowledge papers aeparately) which you can recollect and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Ra. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded.

Similiar memory retention contest will be held in respect of candidates appearing at the Assistant Administrative Officers' Examination to be conducted by the General Insurance Corporation

of India on April 16, 1989. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the Test of Reasoning, General Knowledge and Current Affairs, Numerical Ability and English Language separately, which you can recollect and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded separately.

Decision of the Editorial Board will be final. Entries should be addressed to the Editor. Competition Review Private Limited, 604 Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008. Last date for receipt of entries is May 15,

Constitution and the courts violence in any form should be banned and put down firmly. Here we should follow the Japanese example where those who disagree work harder, produce more, increase productivity and thus shame those in authority. Gandhiji similarly preached selfsacrifice, suffering and non-violence. Unfortunately, in our country we protest indiscriminately for political ends and resort to violence. This has already created cracks and the unity and integrity of our country are in danger. The time has come to radically mend our ways. We should respect the Constitution and never indulge in violence. We must register our protests, if any, peacefully and constructively. This alone will strengthen and promote democracy in India.

Comments: No. 4, as pointed out earlier, has emerged as the natural and strong leader of the group. His comments were listened to with appreciation and approbation by the group. It is clear that he enjoys extensive ideas and discusses the subject in great depth. His approach is logical, rational and objective. By his persuasiveness and convictions he is able to carry the group with him. We find him realistic, practical and result-oriented. He enjoys positive leadership qualities and takes the team to victory. Solected with top grading and special recommendations.

No. 5: Friends, after what No. 4 has said, if I give any comments, it would only mean carrying coal to New Castle. No point wasting your time or making a fool of myself Henc., I would like to conclude by declaring that I back No. 4 in toto and agree hundred per cent with all he has said. I am sure all of you share my views. Thank you.

Comments: This candidate has not made any original contribution and attempts to cover up his ignorance by praising No. 4 and diverting attention. He is lacking in industry, efforts and enterprise. He has failed to make use of the opportunities made available to him. Rejected.

(Continued from page 19)

- "Thank you" to the wife who reminds you when you forget your car key, handkerchief, spectacles or wallet.
- "Thank you" to the husband or father who takes you for a picture and buys you a lovely present.
- 7. "Thank you" to the agent who sells you the insurance policy.
- 8 "Thank you" to the waiter who brings you your order at the restaurant.
- 9. "Thank you" to the person who holds the door open for you.
- 10. "Thank you" to the lawyer, doctor, teacher and everyone else who makes himself available to help you

If you make "thank you" a daily and regular habit, it will get you to places in life. The only true source of politeness is consideration—that vigilant moral sense which never loses sight of the rights, the claims and the sensibilities of others. This is the one quality, over others, necessary to mako a gentleman (William G. Simms). What we term as "manners" are nothing but the outward expressions of the consideration we evince for others in our hearts. You have to display and reveal to others that you have an interest in them with your smile, with your eyes, with your gestures, with your words, with your warm, friendly, firm handclasp.

It is the little things that you do which push you forward, or hold you back in life. You take infinite care of your major plans or work. You make certain that you do the job in the right way. But it is in little things that you are apt to slip up. You may regard them as too little or minor to bother about. But, in reality, there is no such thing as big on small. Each has a part to play and it is important in its own way.

"Serving the needs of others" is the real secret upon which all great fortunes have been built. Thoughtfulness changes you into a nicer, more charming person. It enables you to get ahead in life.

Quantitative Aptitude Test

State Bank Probationary Officers' Examination, June 1988

Directions: Study the following table and answer the questions below it:

Number of boys of Standard XI participating in different games

	Games ↓ Class →	XIA	X! B	хіс	XI D	XI E	TOTAL
	Chess	8	8	8	4	4	32
á	Badminton	8	12	8	12	12	52
	Table Tennis	12	16	12	8	12	60
	Hockey	8	4	8	4	8	32
	Football	8	8	12	12	12	52
	Total No. of Boys	44	48	48	40	48	228

Note: 1. Every student (boy or girl) of each Class of Standard XI participates in a game

2. In each Class, the number of girls participating in each game is 25% of the number of boys participating in each game.

3. Each student (boy or girl) participates in one and only one game

Q. 1. All the boys of Class XI D passed at the annual examination but a few girls failed If all the boys and girls who passed and entered Class XII D and if in Class XII D, the ratio of boys to girls is 5:1, what would be the number of girls who failed in Class XI D?

(1) 8 (2) 5 (3) 2 (4) 1 (5) None of these

Q. 2. Girls playing which of the following games need to be combined to yield a ratio of boys to girls of 4 1, if all boys playing Chess and Badminton are combined?

(1) Table Tennis and Hockey (2) Badminton and Table Tennis (3) Chess and Hockey (4) Hockey and Football (5) None of these

Q. 3. What should be the total number of students in the school if all the boys of Class XI A together with all the girls of Class XI B and Class XI C were to be equal to 25% of the total number of students?

(1) 272 (2) 560 (3) 656 (4) 340 (5) None of these

Q. 4. Boys of which of the following Classes need to be combined to equal to four times the number of girls in Class XI B and Class XI C?

(1) XID and XIE (2) XIA and XIB (3) XIA and XI E (4) Xi A and XI D (5) None of these

Q. 5. If boys of Class Xi E participating in Chess together with girs of Class XI B and Class XI C participating in Table Tennis and Hockey respectively are selected for a course at the College of Sports, what per cent of the students will get this advantage approximately?

(1) 4 38 (2) 3 51 (3) 10 52 (4) 13 5 (5) None of these

Q. 6. If for social work, every boy of Class XI D and Class XI C is paired with a girl of the same Class, what percentage of the boys of these two Classes cannot participate in

(1) 88 (2) 66 (3) 60 (4) 75 (5) None of

Directions: in each of the following questions one number is wrong in the series. Find out the number in each case.

Q. 7. 3 8 15 24 34 48 63 (1) 15 (2) 24 (3) 34 (4) 48 (5) 63

Q. 8, 11 12 14 17 20 26 32

(1) 32 (2) 26 (3) 20 (4) 17 (5) 14

Q. 9. 2200 2100 2000 1600 1200 700 100 (1) 2000 (2) 2100 (3) 100 (4) 700 (5) 1200

Q. 10. 2 9 28 65 126 216 344

(1) 2 (2) 28 (3) 65 (4) 126 (5) 216

Q. 11, 5 15 30 135 405 1215 3645 (1) 3645 (2) 1215 (3) 405 (4) 30 (5) 15

Q. 12.
$$\sqrt{\frac{49}{7}} = \frac{21}{36}$$

(1) 84 (2) 12 (3) 64 (4) 144 (5) None of these

Q. 13, 5 years ago the average age of A. B C and D was 45 With E joining them now, the avurage age of all the five is 49 years How old is E?

(1) 64 years (2) 45 years (3) 25 years (4) 40 years (5) None of these

Q. 14. A man spends Rs 8100/- in buying tables at Ps 1200/- each and chairs at Rs 300/ each. What will be the ratio of chairs to tables when the maximum number of tables is purchased?

(1) 1 4 (2) 5 7 (3) 1 2 (4) 2 1 (5) None of these

Q. 15. Which of the following can be a product of the two-three digit numbers **3 and "87

(2) 991014 (4) Cannot be determined (5) None of these

Q. 16. A litre of water is evaporated from 8 litres of salt solution containing 5% of salt What will be the percentage of salt in the remaining solution?

(1) 6 (2) 5 $\frac{5}{7}$ (3) 4 $\frac{4}{9}$ (4) 5 (5) None of these

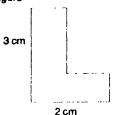
Q. 17. How many kg of wheat selling at Rs 5 20 per kg should be mixed with wheat selling at Rs. 4 40 per kg to make a mixture of 30 kg selling at Rs 144 80?

(1) 16 (2) 14 (3) 13 (4) 11 (5) None of

Q. 18. After John gave Rs 12 to Hari and Hari gave Rs. 4 to John, both had equal amounts with them. Who had the smaller amount initially and by how much?

(1) Hari, by Rs 8 (2) John, by Rs 4 (3) Han, by Rs 12 (4) John, by Rs 8 (5) None

Q. 19. What is the perimeter of the following figure?



(1) 6 cm (2) 12 cm (3) 36 cm (4) Cannot be determined (5) None of these

Q. 20. How many $\frac{1}{8}$'s are there in 37 $\frac{1}{2}$?

(1) 300 (2) 400 (3) 500 (4) Cannot be determined (5) None of these

Q. 21. On a tour a man travels at the rate of 64 km an hour for the first 160 km then travels the next 160 km at the rate of 80 km an hour. What is the average speed (in km. per hour) for the first 320 km of the tour?

(1) 35 55 (2) 36 (3) 71 11 (4) 72 (5) None

Q. 22. What fraction must be subtracted from the sum of $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{6}$ to have an

average of 1 of all the three fractions?

(1) $\frac{1}{2}$ (2) $\frac{1}{3}$ (3) $\frac{1}{4}$ (4) $\frac{1}{6}$ (5) None of these

Q. 23. If books bought at prices ranging from Rs 200 to Rs 350 are sold at prices ranging from Rs 300 to Rs 425, what is the greatest possible profit in rupees that might be made in selling 8 books?

(1) 250 (2) 400 (3) 600 (4) Cannot be determined (5) None of these

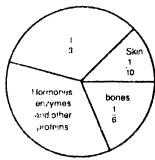
Q. 24.
$$\frac{\sqrt{32} + \sqrt{48}}{\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{12}}$$
. ?

(1) $\sqrt{2}$ (2) 2 (3) 4 (4) 8 (5) 16 Q. 25. The length of a rectangle is increased by 60%. By what per cent would the width have to be docreased to maintain the same area?

(1) $37\frac{1}{2}$ (2) 60 (3) 75 (4) 120 (5) None of

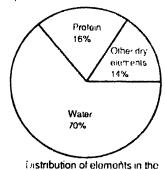
Directions: Study the following graphs carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Graph 4



Distribution of proteins in the human body

Graph II



26. What is the ratio of the distribution of proteins in the to that of distribution of proteins in bones?

human body

(1) 1 2 (2) 2 1 (3) 19 1 (4) 1 18 (5) None of those

27. What per cent of the total weight of the human body is equivalent of the weight of the skin in the human body?

(1) 016 (2) 16 (3) 16 (4) Insufficient information (5) None of these

28. To show the distribution of proteins and other dry elements in the human body, the arc of the circle should subtend at the cube at angle of

(1) 126° (2, 74° (3) 108° (4) 252° (5) None of these

29 What will be the quantity of water in the body of a person weighing 50 kg?

(1) 35 kg (2) 120 kg (3) 71 42 kg (4) 20 kg (5) None of those

30. In the human body what part of the human body is made of neither bones nor

 $(1)\frac{2}{5}(2)\frac{3}{5}(3)\frac{1}{40}(4)\frac{3}{80}(5)$ None of

31. After reducing the price of television sets by 30%, their sale increases by 20% What was the effect on the revenue receipts of the shop?

(1) 10% increase (2) 10% decrease (3) 16% increase (4) 16% decrease (5) Cannot be determined

32. If the approximate value of $\sqrt{21}$ is 4 58, then which of the following would be

the best approximate value of $\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}}$? (1) 15 30 (2) 1 13 (3) 0.51 (4) 1.53 (5) None of these

33. In a college, $\frac{1}{5}$ th of the girls and $\frac{1}{8}$ th of the boys took part in a social camp. What part of the total number of students in the college took part in the camp?

(1) $\frac{13}{40}$ (2) $\frac{13}{80}$ (3) $\frac{2}{13}$ (4) Information is insufficient (5) None of these 34. (2 9 - 0 08) + 0 47 = ?

(1) $\frac{1}{6}$ (2) 0 6 (3) 6 (4) 60 (5) None of

 $35, \frac{16-6\times2+3}{23+3\times2}=?$

 $(1)\frac{7}{17}(2)\frac{23}{40}(3)\frac{14}{23}(4)\frac{1}{17}(5)$ None of

36. Which of the following fractions is the

(1) $\frac{47}{51}$ (2) $\frac{47}{61}$ (3) $\frac{47}{81}$ (4) $\frac{47}{72}$ (5) $\frac{47}{48}$ 37. Which of the following sets of fractions

is in increasing order? (1) $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{7}{11}$, $\frac{5}{9}$ (2) $\frac{7}{11}$, $\frac{5}{9}$, $\frac{3}{7}$ (3) $\frac{3}{7}$, $\frac{5}{9}$, $\frac{7}{11}$

(4) $\frac{5}{9}$, $\frac{7}{11}$, $\frac{3}{7}$ (5) None of these

38. $\frac{3420}{19} = \frac{?}{0.01} \times 7$

 $(1)\frac{35}{9}(2)\frac{63}{5}(3)\frac{5}{63}(4)\frac{18}{7}(5)$ None of

39. $3\frac{1}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} + 1\frac{2}{5} + 20 = 7$

(1) 9 (2) 1 (3) 100 (4) $\frac{107}{200}$ (5) None of

40. 16% of ? = 88

(1) 5500 (2) 550 (3) 176 (4) 1760 (5)

None of these

41. $\frac{80}{7} = \frac{?}{20}$ (1) 40 (2) 400 (3) 800 (4) 1600 (5) None of

 $42.4\frac{2}{3}+1\frac{1}{3}+2=8\frac{1}{6}$

(1) $1\frac{1}{6}$ (2) $3\frac{1}{6}$ (3) $12\frac{1}{2}$ (4) $2\frac{1}{6}$ (5)

43. ?% of 150 = 40 (1) $\frac{3}{80}$ (2) $26\frac{2}{3}$ (3) $3\frac{3}{4}$ (4) 60 (5) None of

44. $\frac{17\ 28+?}{3\ 6\ x\ 0\ 2}=2$

(1) 120 (2) 1.20 (3) 12 (4) 0 12 (5) None or these

45. $\frac{\sqrt{196}}{7} \times \frac{\sqrt{900}}{2} = 4$ (1) 15 (2) 150 (3) 5606 (4) 1575 (5) None of these

46. 2020 - 1909 + 199 = ?

(1) 310 (2) 320 (3) 220 (4) 210 (5) None of these

47.9542 - ? = 1075 + 3499

(1) 5078 (2) 4978 (3) 4968 (4) 5068 (5) None of these

48. (5005 - 5000) + 10.00 = ? (1) 5000 (2) 4505 (3) 50 (4) 0 5 (5)

49. $\left(\frac{2}{5} + \frac{3}{7}\right) + \left(\frac{3+3}{7 \times 5}\right) = ?$

(1) 0 (2) 1 (3) $\frac{11}{36}$ (4) $\frac{32}{36}$ (5) None of

50. 2113 - 908 + 208 + 12 = ?

(1) 2425 (2) 3241 (3) 2435 (4) 1435 (5)

ANSWERS

1. (3) The number of girls participating in each game is 25% of the number of boys participating in each game

Total No. of boys in Class XI D = 40

Therefore number of girls in Class XI D = 25% of 40 = 10

Also No. of boys in Class XII D = 40

Since the ratio of boys to girls in Class XII D is 5.1, therefore number of girls in Class XII D = 8 (ratio being 40 8 = 5 1)

Hence number of girls failed in Class XI D = 10 - 8 = 2

2. (4) Total No of boys playing Chess and Badminton = 32 + 52 = 84

No. of girls playing Hockey and Football 25% of (32 + 52) = 25% of 84 = 21.

Since 84 21 = 4 . 1, therefore girls playing Hockey and Football are combined yield a ratio of boys to girls as 4:1.

3. (1) No of boys in Class XI A = 44 No of girls in Class XIB = 25% of 48

No of girls in Class XIC = 25% of 48 =

Now 44 + 12 + 12 = 68 is 25% of the ... total number of students in the school

Hence total number of students in the school = 68 x 100 - 272

4. (5) . 4 times the number of girls in Class XI B and XI C = 4(12 + 12) = 96 which is equal to the number of boys in Classos XI B and XI C or XI B and XI E or XI C and XI E

5. (2) No of boys of Class XI E playing Choss = 4

No. of girls of Class XI B playing Table Tennis = 25% of 16 = 4

No of girls of Class XI C playing Hockey = 25% of 8 = 2

.. number of students selected for a course at the college of sports = 4 + 4 + 2 =

Total No of students = 228 + 25% of 228 = 228 + 57 = 285

Suppose 10 = k% of 285

 $\therefore k = \frac{10 \times 100}{285} = 3.51 \text{ approx}$

6. (4) Total No of boys in Class XI D'

Total No. of boys in Class XI C = 48

Total No of girls in Class XI D = 10

Total No. of girls in Class XI D = 12

Total No. of students in Classes XI C and XID = 40 + 48 + 10 + 12 = 110.

No. of boys who cannot participate in social work

= (40 + 48) - (10 + 12) - 88 - 22 = 66

percentage of boys of these two Classes who cannot participate in social work = $\frac{66}{88}$ x 100 = 75

No. of girls = 25% of the number of boys Therefore, 75% of the boys cannot participate in social work and only 25% of the boys can participate

7. (3): The terms of the given series are 2^2-1 , 3^2-1 , 4^2-1 , 5^2-1 , 6^2-1 , 7^2-1 $8^2 - 1$. Hence the number 34 is wrong.

8. (3) Add 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th terms respectively to obtain the next term. Hence the number 20 is wrong

9. (1) : Subtract 100, 200, 300, 400, 500. 600 from 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th terms respectively to obtain the next term. Hence the number 2000 is wrong

10. (5): The terms of the given senes are $1^3 + 1$, $2^3 + 1$, $3^3 + 1$, $4^3 + 1$, $5^3 + 1$, $6^3 + 1$, 7³ + 1 Hence the number 216 is wrong

11. (4): Multiply each term by 3 to obtain the next term. Hence the number 30 is wrong.

12. (4):
$$\frac{49}{2} = \frac{21 \times 21}{36 \times 36}$$
 (After squaring Loth sides)

.. question mark is replaced by

$$\frac{49 \times 36 \times 36}{21 \times 21} = 144$$

13. (2) Now the average age of A, B, C, D = 50 i e. sum of the ages of A, B, C, D now $= 50 \times 4 = 200$

Sum of the ages of A, B, C, D and E = $49 \times 5 = 245$

.. E's age = 245 - 200 = 45.

14. (3) Maximum No. of tables purchased = 6 @ Rs 1200/ each i.e the man spent Rs 7200/- on tables Remaining Rs. 900/- are spent on purchasing 3 chairs @ Rs 300/- each Hence ratio of chairs to tables = 3 6 = 1 · 2

15. (2) $993 \times 998 = 991014$

16. (2) Quantity of salt present in the solution = 5% of 8 litres = 4 litre

.. quantity of water in the solution

= 8 - 4 = 76 litres

Quantity of water after evaporation = 7.6 -1 = 6 6 intres

total quantity of solution after evaporation = 66 + 4 = 7 litres

percentage of salt in the remaining solution = $\frac{.4}{7}$ x 100 = $\frac{40}{7}$ = $5\frac{5}{7}$

17. (1)
$$x + y = 30$$

5 20x + 4 40y = 144 80

This gives x = 16, y = 14

18. (5) . Suppose initially Harr had Rs x and John had Rs y

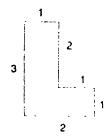
$$\therefore v - 12 + 4 = x + 12 - 4$$

i.e.
$$y - 8 = x + 8$$

$$i.e. y - x = 16$$

Hari had smaller amount initially by Rs

19. (5):



The penmeter = 10 cm

20. (1)
$$37\frac{1}{2} = \frac{75}{2} = \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{3 \times 75}{2} \right)$$

 $\frac{1}{8} \times 300$

21. (3) First 160 km are covered in $\frac{160}{64}$ hours $i \in 2 \frac{1}{2}$ hours Next 160 km are covered in $\frac{160}{80}$ hours $i \in 2$ hours

∴ first 320 km are covered in 4 ½ hours

22. (4)
$$\left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{6}\right) - k = \frac{1}{12} \times 3 = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$ie. \frac{1}{6} - k = 0$$
 i.e $k = \frac{1}{6}$

23. (5) The greatest possible profit that can be made by selling one book . As 425 -- Rs 200 - Rs 225

... the greatest possible profit that can be made by selling 8 books = Rs 225 x 8 = Rs 1800

24. (2) Given expression

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2} + 2\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})}{2(\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3})} = 2$$

25. (1) Suppose initially the length and the width be L and W respectively and new length and width be L1 and W1 respectively

$$10 \text{ W} = \frac{8}{5} \text{ W}_1 \text{ 10 W}_1 = \frac{5W}{8}$$

percentage of reduction in width

$$=\left(\frac{3W}{8} / W\right) \times 1000 = 37\frac{1}{2}$$

26. (2)
$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 $\frac{1}{6}$ 10 6 3 10 2 1

27. (2) Weight of the skin of the human body - $\frac{1}{10}$ th of 16% (weight of the scot ins in the human body)

10 16%

28. (3) 30% of 360° = 108°

29. (1) 70% of 50 kg = 35 kg

30 (1)
$$1 - \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{6}\right)$$

= $1 - \frac{6}{10} = \frac{2}{5}$

31. (4) : Suppose original price of television set = Rs x per set and their corresponding sale = y sets

:. total revenue received = Rs xy

New price = Rs $(x - 30\% \text{ of } x) = \text{Rs.} \frac{7x}{10}$ Corresponding sale = y + 20% of y = 5 y

Total revenue received now = Rs $\frac{21}{26}$ xy

.. Decrease in the total revenue received $xy - \frac{21}{25}xy = \frac{4}{25}xy$

. Decrease % = $\frac{4/25 \text{ xy}}{4}$ x 100 =

32. (4)
$$\sqrt{\frac{7}{3}} = \sqrt{\frac{7 \times 3}{3 \times 3}}$$

= $\frac{\sqrt{21}}{3} = \frac{458}{2} = 153$

33, (3) Out of every five girls, one girl took part in a social camp and out of every 8 boys, one boy took part in the camp i.e. out of 13 students in the college, 2 students took part in the camp i.e. $\frac{2}{13}$ th of the total number of students in the college took part in the camp

34. (3)
$$(29-08) + 47 = \frac{282}{47} = \frac{282}{47} = \frac{282}{47}$$

35. (1) '?' is replaced by $\frac{16 - 12 + 3}{23 - 6} = \frac{7}{17}$

36. (5) $\frac{47}{49}$, numerator being same in all the five fractions, the largest fraction is the one with the lowest denominator out of the five given

37. (3)
$$\frac{3}{7} = 428$$
; $\frac{5}{9} = 555$, $\frac{7}{11} = 636$

38. (5) ''?' is replaced by $\frac{3420}{19} \times \frac{1}{100} \times \frac{1}{7}$

39. (2) '2' is replaced by
$$\frac{31}{10} \times \frac{3}{10} \times \frac{7}{10} \times \frac{1}{5} \times \frac{1}{20} = \frac{93}{100} \times \frac{7}{100} = 1$$

$$40. (2) \quad 15\% \text{ of x} \quad 88$$

$$10 \quad x = \frac{88 \times 100}{16} = 550$$

$$41. (1) \quad (2)^2 = 80 \times 20 = 1600$$

'2' is replaced by 40

42 /4) 2 is implaced by $\frac{49}{6} = \frac{14}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$

42 /4) 12 is implaced by
$$\frac{45}{6} = \frac{13}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

43. (2) k% of 150 = 40
10 k =
$$\frac{40 \times 100}{150} = \frac{80}{3} = 26\frac{2}{3}$$

44. (3) 17 28 + 2 = 2 × 3 6 × 2
10 2 × replaced by $\frac{17 \cdot 28}{1 \cdot 44}$

$$10^{-9}$$
 is replaced by $\frac{17.28}{1.44}$

45. (1) '?' is replaced by $\frac{14}{7} \times \frac{30}{4} =$

46. (1) 310

47, 107, 494.6

46 14, 5+10 , 10 , 5

49. (2)
$$\frac{29}{35} + \frac{6}{35} = 1$$

50. (5) . 1425

Forthcoming Examinations

ENGINEERING SERVICES EXAMINATION, 1989

The Union Public Service Commission will hold a combined competitive Engineering Services Examination commencing from August 27, 1989 at selected centres in India Candidates who qualify on the results of the written part of the examination will be required to appear for an interview for Personality Test

- 2. Number of Vacancies: Over 800
- 3 Age Limits: Candidates must have been born not earlier than August 2, 1961 and not later than August 1, 1969. The upper age limit is relaxable for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and certain other categories
- 4 Educational Qualifications : A candidate must hold a Degree in Engg. or

equivalent. M Sc. Degree or its equivalent with Wireless Communication, Electronics, Radio Physics or Radio Engg. as a special subject also acceptable for certain posts.

5 How to Apply: Application forms and full details are obtainable from Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House, New Delhi-110011, by remitting Rs. 2.00 either by money order or by crossed Indian postal order payable to Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi General Post Office or on cash payment at the counter in the Commission's office. Candidates must clearly state on money order coupons or in their letters forwarding the Indian postal orders "Engineering Services Examination,

1989" and also give their name and full postal address in block letters. Cheques or currency notes are NOT acceptable in lieu of money orders/postal orders.

6 Last Date: Completed applications must reach the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission by April 24, 1989 (May 8, 1989 for candidates residing in Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Ladakh Division of J&K State, Lahaul and Spiti district and Pangi sub-division of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep and abroad from a date prior to April 24, 1989 and whose applications are received by post from one of the these areas)

SUB-INSPECTORS OF POLICE (DELHI POLICE, CENTRAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AND CENTRAL POLICE ORGANISATION) EXAMINATION, 1989

The Staff Selection Commission will hold a combined competitive examination on June 18, 1989 for recruitment to the posts of (A) Sub-Inspector (Executive) of Delhi Police, (B) Sub-Inspector of Police in the CBI and (C) Sub-Inspector/Platoon Commander in Central Police Organisations, viz, BSF, ITBP, CRPF and CISF.

Only male candidates are eligible to compete for posts of Sub-Inspector (Executive) in Delhi Police and S.I. in BSF, CISF and ITBP. Physically handicapped are not eligible for any of the three categories of posts.

2 Number of Vacancies: The approximate number of vacancies likely to be filled are as indicated below

Category (A)—60, Category (B)—60 and Category (C)—BSF 270, ITBP 28, CRPF 75 and CISF 226.

- 3. Age Limits: For SI (Executive) in Delhi Police—20-25 years, for SI in CBI—18-25 years; for SI in CPO—18-23 years as on January 1, 1989. Upper age limit is relaxable under the rules in respect of SC/ST candidates, ex-servicemen, departmental candidates, etc.
- 4 Educational Qualification: Degree of a recognised University. Candidates whose result is not declared on or before January 1 1989 are not eligible

Desirable Qualification for S.I. in CPO: Possession of NCC 'B' or 'C' certificate or outstanding sports or athletic certificate

5 Scheme of Examination: The examination will consist of two parts, viz —

Part I—Written Examination carrying 600

Part I--- Written Examination carrying 600 marks:

(i) Paper I : General Intelligence and Reasoning, General Awareness and Numerical Ability.

(ii) Paper 2 English Language for SI, in CBI and CPO only

(iii) Paper 3: Language Test for S1 in Delhi Police only.

Candidates of Delhi centre who desire to be considered for all the three posts will be required to take all the three papers.

Part II-Personality Test .

Carrying 100 marks for posts of SI. in Delhi Police, 200 marks for posts of SI. of Police in CBI and 250 marks for the posts of SI. in CPO, viz., BSF, ITBP, CRPF and CISF.

Details of the papers and syllabus of papers are given in the detailed notice for the examination published in the Employment News/Rozgar Samachar in their issue of March 4, 1989 Candidates are advised to refer to that for further details of scheme of examination as well as eligibility conditions.

6. How to Apply: Applications must be submitted in the prescribed form only. The form has been printed along with the notice for the examination in the *Employment News/Rozgar Samachar* of March 4, 1989 Before submitting their applications, candidates must read carefully the detailed notice for this examination and satisfy themselves that they fulfil all conditions of eligibility prescribed for the examination

7 Last Date: April 3, 1989 (April 17, 1989 in the case of candidates residing in Assara, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Ladakh Division of Jammu & Kashmir, Lahaul and Spiti district and Pangi sub-division of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh, Andaman & Nicobar Islands or Lakshadweep and for candidates residing abroad).

Competition Opportunities

Geologists Examination, 1989 (March 28, 1989) Assistant Administrative Officers for GIC Exam. (April 16, 1989) Junior Hindi Translators' Examination, 1989 (April 23, 1989)

JEE for Hotel Management Diploma Course (April 30, 1989)

National Defence Academy and Navel Academy Examination, May 1989

(April 30, 1989)
IIT Joint Entrance Examination
(May 8 and 9, 1989)

Ali India Entrance Examination for MBBS/BDS Courses, 1989

(May 14, 1989)
Combined Defence Services Examination,

May 1989 (May 21 & 22, 1989)

District Savings Officers Examination, 1989 (May 28, 1989)

State Bank of India Probationary Officers Exam (June 4, 1989)

Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination, 1989 (June 11,1989)

Sub-Inspectors of Police (Delhi Police, Central Bureau of Investigation and Central Police Organisation) Examination, 1989

(June 18, 1989) Last date April 3, 1989

Clerical Cadre Examination by BSRB, Jaipur (June 25, 1989)

Clerical Cadre Examination by BSRB, Delhi (June 25 and July 2,1989)

Special Class Railway Apprentices Exam , 1989 (July 9, 1989)

Indian Forest Service Examination, 1989

(July 30, 1989) Last date: March 27, 1989

Engineering Services Examination, 1989 (August 27, 1989)

Last date : April 24, 1989

Test Of English Language

Clerks' Grade Examination, October 1988

Directions: In questions 1 to 5, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence has an error. If there is no error, mark your answer as (d).

- Q. 1. No effort has been made at all (a) / to cash on (b) / the refurbished image of Indian tennis (c)
- Q. 2. What is worst, (a) / this distortion cannot be corrected (b) / by either contact lens or glasses. (c)
- Q. 3. Motion sickness is affecting women (a) / more often than men. (b) / but the reason is unknown (c)
- Q. 4. A good deal of it (a) / deserves to be ploughed back (b) / into the game. (c)
- Q. 5. The elegantly designed collection (a) for ladies has an emphasis (b) / with style, variety and colour (c)
- Directions: In questions 6 to 10, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative.
- Q. 6. The Government agreed to pay compensation . damaged crops, land and cattle.
 - (a) to (b) through (c) for (d) of
- Q. 7. The meeting was presided by the Prime Minister
 - (a) up (b) over (c) upon (d) on
- Q. 8. Italy has a lot to offer India in her offorts to leap . . . the 21st century
 - (a) in (b) into (c) over (d) to
- Q. 9. An exhibition the new trends in lighting opened here today
 - (a) on (b) of (c) into (d) for
- Q. 10. Mary's marnage ... Hemingway was much talked about
 - (a) to (b) between (c) with (d) of

Directions: In questions 11 to 15, four alternatives are given for the word in bold letters in the sentence. Choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the word in bold letters.

- Q. 11. He alleged that the victim had been with the accused on the night of the murder
- (a) said (without giving proof) (b) boasted (without hesitation) (c) proved (d) gossiped
- Q. 12. He is so meticulous that he can never do anything in a hurry
- (a) slow (b) secretive (c) lazy (d) very careful
- Q. 13. The children suffer from having a domineering mother
- (a) sick and unhealthy (b) tending to order people about (c) nagging (d) incapable of affection
- Q. 14. There is no gainsaying that the country is in difficulties.
- (a) forgetting (b) denying (c) ignoring (d) hiding

- Q. 15. Our art treasures must be kept for posterity.
- (a) prosperity (b) future generations (c) the wealthy (d) art connoisseurs

Directions: In questions 16 to 20, choose the word opposite in meaning to the word given in each question in bold letters.

- Q. 16. He holds extreme views on education
- (a) moderate (b) timid (c) casual (d) ordinary
- Q. 17. His knowledge of the subject is quite extensive.
- (a) restricted (b) limited (c) little (d) ordinary
- Q. 18. Take all these state buns away
- (a) fresh (b) new (c) tasty (d) nice
- Q. 19. His meanness is proverbial
- (a) generosity (b) kindness (c) pragmatism (d) timidity
- Q. 20. Professors are generally serious about what they say
- (a) thoughtful (b) insincere (c) smug (d) jolly

Directions: In questions 21 to 25, five groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is mis-apelt. Find the mis-spelt word.

- Q. 21. (a) Surround (b) Surveillance (c) Survey (d) Sureptitious
 - Q. 22. (a) Eczema (b) Ecstasy
- (c) Ecsorbitant (d) Excess
 Q. 23. (a) Governance (b) Monace
 (c) Tendancy (d) Penance
- Q. 24. (a) Palliation (b) Humilliation (c) Reconciliation (d) Concession
- Q. 25. (a) Suseptible (b) Receptacle (c) Suspicious (d) Reconcilable

Directions: In questions 26 to 30, the 1st and the last parts of the sentence are numbered as 1 and 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts and named P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

- O 26 1 I would
- P: defeat than
- Q: rathor suffer
- R: to be ashamed
- S: have cause 6. of victory
- (a) QPSR (b) SPRQ (c) PSRQ (d) RSQP
- Q. 27. 1. People who
- P: are terrible,
- Q: no way of taking
- R: tl.ere is
- S: have no weaknesses
- 6. advantage of them
- (a) PSQR (b) RSPQ (c) SPRQ (d) QSRP
- Q. 28. 1. Hyde Park is
- P: parks

Q: one of the largest

R: and

S: in London

6. the most popular

(a) SPRQ (b) RQSP (c) QPSR (d) PRSQ

Q. 29. 1. There is

P: no such thing

Q: from one nation

R: as the gift

S: of independence

6. to another

(a) SPOR (b) PRSQ (c) QPRS (d) RSPQ

Q. 30. 1. There are

P: any other kind of

Q: more ants

R: land animal

S: than

6. in the world

(a) PSQR (b) RSPQ (c) SPRQ (d) QSPR

Directions: In questions 31 to 40, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions out of the four alternatives.

Passage I

Just as some men like to play football or cricket 'so some men like to climb mountains. This is often very difficult to do, for mountains are not just big hills. Paths are usually very steep. Some mountain sides are straight up and down, so that it may take many hours to climb as little as one hundred feet. There is always the danger that you may fall off and be killed or injured Men talk about conquering a mountain. It is a wonderful feeling to reach the top of a mountain after climbing for hours and may be, even for days. You look down and see the whole country below you You feel god like. Two Italian prisoners of war escaped from a prison camp in Kenya during the war. They did not try to get back to their own country, for they knew that was impossible. Instead, they climbed to the top of Mount Kenya, and then they came down again and gave themselves up. They had wanted to get that feeling of freedom that one has, after climbing a difficult mountain.

- Q. 31. Some men like to climb mountain because
- (a) they do not like to play football or cricket (b) they know the trick of climbing (c) they want to have a wonderful feeling (d) they like to face danger
- Q. 32. To climb mountains is often difficult because
- (a) mountains are big hills (b) it consumes more time (c) prisoners often escape from camps and settle there (d) paths are steep and uneven
 - Q. 33. 'It is a wonderful feeling. 'It' refers

(a) the steep path (b) the prisoner (c) the mountain (d) mountaineering

Q. 34. Two Italian prisoners escaped from the comp and climbed to the top of Mount Kenya

- (a) to escape to Italy (b) to come down and give up (c) to get the feeling of freedom(d) to gain fame as mountainer rs
- Q. 35. Mountaineering is not a very popular sport like football or cricket because
- (a) there are no spectators in this sport (b) it may take many hours or even days (c) not many people are prepared to risk their lives (d) people do not want to enjoy a godlike feeling

Passage II

Once, an ant who had come to drink at a stream fell into the water and was carried away by the swift current. He was in great danger of drowning. A dove, perched on a noarby tree, saw the ant's danger and dropped a leaf into the water. The ant climbed on to this, and was carried to safety.

Sometime after this a hunter, creeping through the bushes, saw the dove asleep, and took careful aim with his gun. He was about to fire when the ant, who was nearby, crawled forward and bit him sharply in the ankle. The hunter missed his aim, and the loud noise of the gun awakened the dove from her sleep. She saw her danger and flew swiftly away to safety. Thus the ant repaid the dove for having saved its life in the foaming current of the stream.

Q. 36. The ant came to the stream to

(a) fall into it (b) look at the swift current (c) carry back some water (d) drink at it

Q. 37. The dove dropped a leaf into the

water to

(a) save the ant (b) drown the ant (c) help itself (d) perch on it

Q. 38. The dove was in danger because

- (a) a hunter wanted to care for it (b) there was a bush nearby (c) a hunter was about to shoot it (d) it had fallen off the branch
- Q. 39. The word 'aim' in this passage means
- (a) to point a gun at something or someone (b) to have an ambition (c) to try to reach somewhere (d) to look at something

Q. 40. The ant repaid the dove by

(a) biting the hunter (b) warning the dove (c) crawling near the hunter (d) biting the dove

Directions: In the tollowing passage (Quastions 41 to 50) some of the words have been left out. First read the passage and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives given.

One of the major causes of the failure of (41) countries on economic front is their (42) to evolve a judicious mixture of (43) substitution and export promotion Zambia, which (44) on imports after its independence 20 years

(45) , has depleted 50% of its national (46) , whereas South Korea, which started its (47) development from a war ravaged status (48) the fifties by equalizing high exports (49) high imports, is one of the (50) nations today

Q. 41. (a) developed (b) developing (c) advanced (d) advancing

Q. 42. (a) inability (b) disadvantage (c) incapacity (d) handicap

Q. 43. (a) scientific (b) invention (c) export (d) import

Q. 44. (a) expected (b) traded (c) banked (d) carried

Q. 45. (a) back (b) ago (c) earlier (d) since

Q. 46. (a) capital (b) deposits (c) income (d) credit

Q. 47. (a) financial (b) fiscal (c) economic (d) economical

Q. 48. (a) upto (b) over (c) on (d) in

Q. 49. (a) over (b) with (c) and (d) into

Q. 50. (a) richest (b) innovative (c) prolific (d) advancing

ANSWERS

1. (b) to cash in on

Note: This is an idiomatic expression which has originated from the US and it means "to make a profit from".

2. (a) What is worse

3. (a) Motion sickness affect women 4. (d)

5. (c) On style, variety and colour

6. (c) 7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (a) 10. (c) 11. (a) 12. (d) 13. (b)

14. (b) 15. (b) 16. (a) 17. (b)

18. (a) 19. (a) 20. (d)

21. (d) Surreptitious

22. (c) Exorbitant

23. (c) Tendency

24. (b) Humiliation

25. (a) Susceptible 26. (a) QPSR

27. (c) SPRQ

28. (c) QPSR

29. (b) PRSQ

30. (d) QSPR

31. (b) 32. (d) 33. (c) 34. (c)

35. (b) 36. (d) 37. (a) 38. (c)

39. (a) 40. (a) 41. (b) 42. (a) 43. (d) 44. (d) 45. (b) 46. (c)

47. (c) 48. (b) 49. (b) 50. (a)

Combined Defence Services Examination, May 1988

(Continued from March 1989 issue)

Directions: In each of the following sentences a word or phrase is italicised and it is followed by four words marked (a), (b), (c), (d). Choose from these words the one which is nearest in meaning to the italicised word, and indicate your choice by the corresponding letter (a), (b), (c) or (d).

Q. 51. He does not know how to husband his resources

(a) manage (b) govern (c) rule (d) watch

Q. 52. His conscience pricked him

(a) soothed (b) cut (c) hurt (d) pinched Q. 53. It is the Prime Minister's prerogative to appoint or dismiss a Minister

(a) monopoly (b) authority (c) masterv (d) privilege

Q. 54. I gave a shout when I sighted an oasis in the devert

(a) waterfall (b) a patch of grass (c) a place with water and trees (d) waterway

Q. 55. I won't go out of my way to placate him

(a) please (b) pacify (c) serve (d) satisfy

Q, 56. He has been able to unearth, a secret

(a) suppress (b) discover (c) disclose (d) decode

Q. 57. She looked gorgeous in her new dress

(a) great (b) fantastic (c) silly (d) splendid

Q. 58. He did his job with scrupulous

(a) exact (b) marvellous (c) great (d) inattentive

Q. 59. During his short stay in India, he had quite a few frustrating experiences

(a) repulsive (b) humiliating (c) disappointing (d) disenchanting

Q 60. Something should be done about the insanitary conditions of our parks

(a) poor (b) dinyy (c) ugly (d) unhygienic

Directions: In each of the following sentences a word or phrase is Italicised and its followed by four words marked (a), (b), (c) or (d). Choose from these words the one which is most nearly opposite in meaning to the italicised word, and indicate your choice by the corresponding letter (a), (b), (c) or (d).

Q. 61. His arrogant behaviour made him successful in his trade.

(a) pleasant (b) humble (c) polite (d) flattering

Q. 62, Do not follow others

(a) oppose (b) emulate (c) cnticise (d) praise

Q. 63. There is scarcity of milk in Delhi

(a) abundance (b) sufficiency (c) excess (d) shortage

Q. 64. I am somewhat sceptical about his claim

(a) credulous (b) optimistic (c) hopeful(d) convinced

Q. 65. He has bought genuino pearls

(a) extraneous (b) spunous (c) unattractive (d) inexpensive

Q. 66. He has been commended for all that he did

(a) censured (b) condemned (c) rejected (d) dismissed

Q. 67. On hearing the news he was in a state of ecstasy.

(a) depression (b) trance (c) disappointment (d) pain

Q. 68. He is a man of mellow temper.

(a) fickle (b) hot (c) irrational (d) excitable

Q. 69. They have not been eating nourishing food

(a) unhygienic (b) undercooked (c) poor (d) heavy

Q. 70. He has a delicate constitution.

(a) fit (b) rugged (c) strong (d) ungainly Selecting Words

Directions: In the following passage at certain points, you are given a choice of three words marked (a), (b), (c). Choose the best word from these three and indicate your choice. Examples C and D have been solved for you.

C: The (a) boy was at school in Shimla

(b) horse

(c) dog

D: (a) She was homesick

(b) It

(c) He

Explanation: Out of the list given in item C, only 'boy' is the correct answer So, 'a' should be indicated as your response For item D 'c' is the correct answer, because that is the pronoun which refers back to the noun boy'.

There is a reader who displays the utmost enthusiasm on meeting you. He appears so warm and gratified that you think that here. after all, you have met your ideal reader it has always been your .. 71 .. [(a) idea (b) feeling (c) hope] that you would come ... across this ...72... ((a) wonderful (b) ideal (c) good] person some day, a man who by his very ...73... [(a) warmth (b)would make enthusiasm (c) contact) you feel that you ...74 .. [(a) did (b) were doing (c) have been doing] . . some important work, vital ...75 [(a) to (b) for (c) on] human welfare, that it . 76 ... [(a) turns out (b) turns on (c) turns over] to be a very short-lived ...77. (a) satisfaction (b) gratification (c) experience] Disillusionment is actually round ... 78 .. [(a) a (b) the (c) this] corner While you are hoping 79 [(a) that (b) for (c) because] you are about to have the . 80 . [(a) joy (b) happiness (c) pleasure) of listening to his 81. [(a) behaviour (b) reaction (c) view] to your latest weekly effort he .. 82 .. [(a) asks (b) says (c) tells) suddenly, "I am proud to meet you 83 .. [(a) yet (b) still (c) but] may I know what you .84. ((a) generally (b) invariably (c) usually] write about? This is an unanswerable 85 (a) statement (b) pronouncement (c) question]

Sentence Improvement

Directions: Look at the Italicised part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the italicised parts. If one of them (a, b or c) is better than the italicised part, indicate your response against the corresponding letter (a), (b) or (c). If none of the substitutions improve the sentence, indicate 'd' as your response. Thus a 'No improvement' response will be signified by the letter 'd'. Examples E and F have been solved for you.

E: The young child singed a very sweet song.

(a) child singed the (b) boy singed a (c) child sang a (d) No improvement

F: I have already read this book twice.

(a) I already twice have read this book (b) I twice have already read this book (c) I have twice already read this book (d) No

imp overnent

Explanation: For item E, the correct sentence should read, "The young child sang a very sweet song" 'c' is, therefore, the correct answer Item F is a correct sentence None of the changes suggested will improve it 'd' is, therefore, the correct answer Errors may be in grammar, appropriate word usage or idiom. There may be a necessary word missing, or there may be a word which should be removed.

- Q. 86. The police are trying to solve the mystery
- (a) is (b) was (c) has been (d) No improvement
 - Q. 87. We have been caught in a ratiface
- (a) rat race (b) the rat race (c) this rat race (d) No improvement
- Q. 88. You should avoid to make such trivial mistakes
- (a) avoid making (b) avoid to have made (c) avoid make (d) No improvement
- Q. 89. Can I exchange my book for yours?
- (a) my book (b) my book with yours (c) our book (d) No improvement
- Q. 90. He shook hand with mo after receiving the prize
- (a) shook my hand (b) shook hands, with me (c) shook my hands (d) No improvement
- Q. 91. I would like that you finish the project on time
- (a) you finish the project on time (b) that you should finish the project on time (c) you tinishing the project on time (d) No improvement
- Q. 92. There is sufficient fund to meet the requirement of the entire schools in our zone.
- (a) schools (b) all of the schools (c) all the schools (d) No improvement
 - Q. 93. It is long since I last saw you
- (a) long ago (b) long time (c) long below (d) No improvement
- Q. 94. The angry boys were arguing with the Principal since the morning
- (a) have been (b) was (c) has been (d) No improvement
- Q. 95. He has been absent for the past few months
- (a) since the past (b) since the last (c) for past (d) No improvement
- Q. 96. You will be punished if you will come late to my class
- (a) if you come (b) if you shall come in) if you came (d) No improvement
- Q. 97. The good fortune of being your student in my younger days has helped me greatly in my life
- (a) of my being your student (b) of n / having been your student (c) of myself being your student (d) No improvement
- Q. 98. A good house has been alloted to him
- (a) aloted (b) alotted (c) allotted (d) No improvement
- Q. 99. Before I met her I had had a poor opinion of her
- (a) have nad (b) had (c) did have (d) No improvement
 - Q. 100. Kindly let us know the time of

your arrival by return of post

- (a) by the return of post (b) on return of post (c) in return post (d) No improvement
- Q. 101. I elected him President of the Society
- (a) We (b) She (c) John (d) No improvement
- Q. 102. The children are playing in the garden since 10 O'clock this morning
- (a) have been playing (b) have playing (c) were playing (d) No improvement
- Q. 103. We had better send for a policeman
- (a) send of (b) send off (c) send in (d) No improvement
- Q. 104. In spite of all these hurdles, my marnage came of in a few months
- (a) came off (b) came on (c) came over (d)
 No improvement
- Q. 105. The wooding took place last Saturday
- (a) was taken place (b) was took place (c) did take place (d) No improvement

Reconstructing Passages

Directions: In each of the following five items you have six sentences of a paragraph. The first and the last sentences of the paragraph are in their proper places at \$1\$ and \$6\$. The four middle sentences, that should occupy positions \$2\$ to \$5\$, have been jumbled and named \$P\$, \$Q\$ and \$S\$. You should find the proper sequence of these four sentences that will reconstruct the original six-sentence paragraph.

Example: S1: The lion used to be very widely distributed in Africa and Asia.

- \$6 : No hunting is permitted in such reserved areas.
- P: There are special forest zones set aside for wildlife in various countries.
- Q : Indiscriminate killing by funters has been the cause of this drastic tall in their numbers
- R : Today they are a relatively rare species
- S : If the species survives at all it will be only in national parks

The proper sequence should be

(a) OSPR (b) RSPQ (c) SRPQ (d) RQSP

The answer is 'd', as the correct sequence of the sentences should be RQSP

- Q. 106. S1: Yes a mirage can be photographed
- S6: That kind of mirage, obviously, cannot be photographed
 - P: That is halfucination
- O : Anything rullocted by the lens of the human eye will naturally be picked up by the photographic lens
- R: Sometimes, however, a person imagines he is seeing something but actually he is not
- S: The image, of course, will be hazy and shimmening because of refraction of light.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SPRQ (b) QRPS (c) PSQR (d) QSRP
- Q. 107. S1: One of the greatest curses of the world is the belief in the necessity of poverty

- \$6 : We have been poor in the very midst of abundance, simply because of our own blighting limiting thought
- P: There need not be a poor person on the planet
- Q: But there was no poverty, no want, no lack in the Creator's plan for man.
- R: Most people have a strong conviction that some must necessarily be poor, that they were made to be poor
- S: The earth is full of resources which we have scarcely yet touched.

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SPOR (b) RSPO (c) ROPS (d) POSR
- Q. 108. S1: There is nothing strange in the fact that so many foreign students should wish to learn English.
- S6: This key will open to him whatever is valuable in the literature of the world
- P: If any valuable book is written in another language, an English translation of it is sure to be speedily published.
- **Q**: Anyone who masters the English tongue acquires a key
- R: Most books found to be generally useful are written in English
- S: The English speaking people want no monopoly of knowledge

The proper sequence should be .

- (a) PSQR (b) SQRP (c) RPSQ (d) PQSR
- Q. 109. S1: Much of our adult behaviour and our attitudes are determined by our upbringing.
- **S6**: Psychologists have studied these forces in depth.
 - P: But the process does not stop there
- Q: In particular by the effects of that small part of society which is our family.
- R: As we grow we are constantly and increasingly affected by new forces such as the social pressure of our friends and the larger world of society
- S: The family and our early life have profound effect on our later life

The proper sequence should be:

- (a) SRPQ (b) PRSQ (c) QPSR (d) QSPR
- Q. 110. S1: Many people, who are hit on the head and suffer from brain injury, temporarily lose memory of things happening to them a few hours or few days before the accident
- S6: It is as if the memories of this time do not have time to become established in the permanent long memory
- P: The first ones to come back are usually older memories
- Q: After a while the memories begin to return
 - R: Then other items appear
- S: But there is always a short period of a few minutes, just before the accident, which remains a complete blank

The proper sequence should be

(a) PQRS (b) SRQP (c) QPRS (d) QRPS

Directions: Each of the following sentences has a blank space and four words are given below it. Select the word you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your choice.

Q. 111. He likened ambition to salt in the food; too little and the food lacks appeal and

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c/o Mr. J M. Sahu,

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savour, too much and whole dish becomes

- (a) tasteless (b) sour (c) hard to eat (d) bland
- Q. 112. The Government's economic policy includes certain projects for the living conditions of the poor
- (a) harmonising (b) bettering (c) manipulating (d) doing away with
- Q. 113. There are forty teachers the staff of this college.
 - (a) on (b) in (c) at (d) around
- Q. 114. Orchestral players are behind screens, and at no time do the judges hear their names
- (a) conditioned (b) auditioned (c) visualised (d) confined
- Q. 115. The interior of the concert hall is a feast to the eye
- (a) veritable (b) hopeless (c) delicious (d) visual
- Q. 116. The tyrant anyone whom he regarded as a rival
- (a) killed (b) exterminated (c) massacred (d) slaughtered
- Q. 117. He had incurred such heavy dobts that nothing short of a could save him from bankruptcy
 - (a) miracle (b) windfall (c) loan (d) lottery
- Q. 118. As the driver swerved violently at the turning, the wheel came off, as it was already \dots
 - (a) loss (b) lost (c) lose (d) loose
- Q. 119. If our friends are not able to take us in their car, we must make ... arrangements to go to the airport
- (a) alternate (b) alternative (c) another (d) possible
- Q. 120. He did not make a single to any controversial matter in his speech.
- (a) allusion (b) illusion (c) elision (d) elucidation

ANSWERS

51. (a)	52 . (c)	53 . (d)	54 . (c)
55. (b)	56 . (b)	57. (d)	58. (c)
59. (c)	60 . (d)	61. (c)	62 . (a)
63 . (c)	64. (d)	65 . (b)	66. (a)

- 67. (a) 68. (b) 69. (a) 70. (b)
- 71. (c) 72. (b) 73. (a) 74. (c)
- 75. (b) 76. (a) 77. (a) 78. (b)
- 79. (a) 80. (c) 81. (b) 82. (b) 83. (c) 84. (a) 85. (c)
- 86. (d) Note: "police" can be used as singular as well as plural. Construed as plural, "police" means "the members of the police force". Therefore, it is quite correct to say "The police are on his track." (cf. O.E.D.) But note this sentence which is also correct. The police is that department of government which maintains public order."
- 87. (d) **89**. (b) 88. (a) 90. (b) **92**. (c) 94. (a) 91. (d) 93. (d) 95. (d) 96. (a) **97.** (b) 98. (c) 99. (d) 100. (d) 101. (a) 102. (a) 103. (d) 104. (a) 105. (d) 106. (d) 107. (c) 108. (c) 109. (d) 110. (c) 111. (c) 112. (b) 113. (a) 114. (b) 115. (a) 116. (b) 117. (a) 118. (d)

(Continued from page 26)

120. (a)

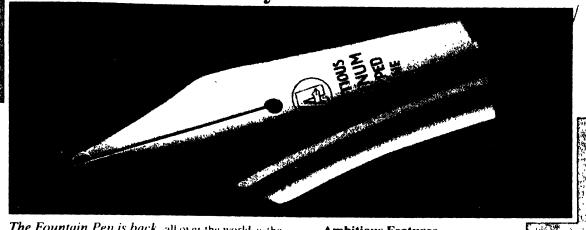
119. (b)

different directions. The hope that the Farooq-Rajiv accord would facilitate a regrouping of secular and nationalist forces has been belied. It is a matter for serious concern that pro-Pakistani elements should continue to create conditions of political instability in the State although the Chief Minister, Dr. Farooq Abdullah, has claimed that the sinister elements have been held in check.

The Centre should no more remain a passive witness to the insidious spread of sedition in the valley. The initiative must come from the Centre as the ruling Congress (I) shares power in the State So far Dr. Abdullah has not shown any initiative and has taken mere defensive postures. Rather than go on facing each situation as it arises and generally watch the situation deteriorate even further, Dr. Abdullah should realise how time is galloping past. He has to come down firmly and severely on the trouble-makers.



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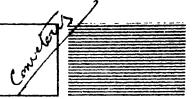
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Word Power



OBJECTIVE TYPE

Against each key word are given five suggested meanings.
Choose the word or phrase which is opposite in meaning to the key word.

- (1) Game—A: contest. B: work C: sport. D: involve E: talkative.
- (2) Gather—A distribute. B: amass C congregate D: deduce. E: patent.
- (3) Gaydy—A: garnish. B: extravagant C: ornate D sober. E: fatuous.
- (4) General—A: sufficient. B. selfish C kind D: consuming E: rare.
- (5) Generous—M: munificent. B: unselfish C encourage(**): covetous. E: isolated
- (6) **Genius---A:** adept. B: proficient of shallowness D: desperate. E: enlightened
- (7) **Gentle—**A: happy. B: honourable C placid. D: tractable. **E. ca**vage.
- (8) Genuine A counterfeit B modern C veritable D: unadulterated. E: discouraging.
- (9) Ghastly—A: horrible. By attractive C disgusting D: eerie. E: foul.
- (10) Glft—A: display. B: aptitude. (4) deprivation D: excitement. D: largess.
- (11) Glgantic—A: tiny. B: similar C modern D prodigious, E: good-natured.
- (13) Gloom—A: publicize. B: look dejected. C. scowl D: exultation. E: shadow
- (14) Glorify—A: fanatic. B debase C adore D: enthrone. E: mild.
- (15) Glossy—A: sleek, B: ventilating d, dull D obscene E: dedicated.

- (16) Gorgeous—A fashionable. B symptuous in appearance C similar D: desperate, E plain.
- (17) Govern—Wyield, B; oversee, C; sway, D, paint F twinkle, -
- (18) Graceful—A: comely. B: clumsy. C: polished D: supple E: novel
- (19) Gracious—A: benign. S: churlish. C: clement D discouraging. E: cautious.
- (20) Gradual -A gentle B' refined. C: excited D. slow Ez sudden
- (21) Grateful- A: quick B: convincing, C unappreciative. D beholden E, retired.
- (22) Graya- A. sedate. B: realistic C. mean. Dinsignificant E: momentous
- (23) **Grévitate—A**:√ascend, B: alight, C: descend.
 *Ø dismount E: settle
- (74) Great -- A: global. B: spiritual. C: critical D: august.
- (25) Greedy--A: devouring B. grasping V. munificent.
 D: tangible F: lack of confidence
- (26) Grisly--- A unsavoury B' doubtful. C' untidy. D' pleasant E. bearish
- (27) / Gross-- A entire. B proper. C indelicate. D: original E changing
- (28) Grow--A distand B: germinate. C: swell.
 D descend L decay
- (29) Guilfe--A legend B imposture. C dissimulation D truth f. myth
- (30) Gusto- A noise, B panic. C; fancy, D gloom. E distacte

ANSWERS

B work A tiny (2)A distribute (12)E stick D sober 11 exultation (13)E rare. B debase (14)D · covetous. C.dull (15)shallowness Ε (16)plain (7)E : savage. (17)yield (8) A counterfeit. (18)clumsy (9) B attractive chudish (19)C deprivation (20)sudden

- (21) C unappreciative
 (22) D insignificant
 (23) A ascend,
 (24) E diminutive
 (25) C munificent
 (26) D pleasant
- (27) B proper (28) E decay
- (29) D truth (30) D distaste.

M. Letters

IAS TUPPER SAYS

I have been a regular reader of your magazine Competition Success Review for the past two years and it has been of great help to me in my preparation for the General Studies paper of the Indian Civil Services



Exam. with its comprehensive overview of current events.

I wish the subscribers of this magazine the very bost of luck

Lucknow

Apurva Chandra, IAS

PM'S CHINA VISIT

Mr Uday Shankar Srivastav criticises PM's China visit (CSR, February 1989) quoting — "Don't trust one who has deceived you One will deceive you again" In the same issue you have quoted Anon — "The last key in the bunch is often the one to open the lock." Are not those quite opposite to each other in meaning? Moreover, the former one is only an old maxim and, I would like to quote here Lowell — "Not failure, but low aim, is crime"

The PM should not be accused for his China visit I believe that one day China will repent (may God help them) for their crime they have done to mankind. We should not distrust anybody for his past mistakes. At present India is one of the leading countries of the world toiling for global peace. In this case, if we cannot make friendships of our neighbours like China, how can we make the whole world our friend? At this moment China is showing their willingness and we should ut iso the opportunity. We should not boast of our most sophisticated armed forces, but realise that "Atom Bomh" was the cause for tragedy of Japan's Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the same can destroy the whole world in no time

Lastly, let me quote Churchill --- "An optimist sees an opportunity in every

calamity; a pessimist sees a calamity in every opportunity*

Dibrugarh (Assam) Lakhyadhar Sonowal

LET ME ALONE

If I were an "18-year old"
I would have told
My leaders, who are my "Pleaders"
To leave me alone with my "Right"
Of "Freedom" from their Right
For political power and their ivory towor
And let me have some CLEAN fun
Till I am 21!

Let me live a little longer with Shakespeare

And stay with Kalidasa's "Raghuvansha", Oh dearl

Or with Einstein's "Relativity"
If that be permitted in my University!
I have enough politics, right now with my

Oh Leader! Let me alone! Don't you see I am "Busy"?

Ahmedabad

Anamika Mehta

Ms BENAZIR'S RECORDS

Ms Benazir Bhutto brought back democracy to Pakistan after a long spell of military regime and pseudo-democracy She is the youngest Prime Minister of any country in the world She is also the first woman head of government in a Muslim country She missed the hat-trick of rocords just by a year Had she not married a year ago she would have been the first bachelor Prime Minister in the world

Meerut Sumant Kumar Tootiya

TRAGEDY OF PUNJAB

All the police and para military force, new legislation against terrorism and operations — whether Blue, Black or Red — could not solve the Punjab problem innocent people of all religions are being killed every day by the misguided youth. This may encourage any one of our hostile neighbours in a misadventure.

Not the political parties but the people only can bring peace to the Punjab Our first aim should be to make the misguided youth understand the futility of their path. Let us make efforts to bring these youth to the mainstream of nation building and protecting our motherland.

Bhanja Bihar Pran Krishno Panigrahi (Orissa)

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I am a Special Class Railway Apprentice now. Due to my family background and social situation it was a dream for me. This dream has come true, thanks to CSR, which came in my life four years ago.

Though CSR is specially for the Civil Services examination, but it is equally helpful for other competitive examinations Its editorials inspired me to do something in my life, while other multi-dimensional features carried by the CSR every month helped me a lot to achieve my target.

Sewri (Bombay)

Ramkaran Motira Pasi

POLITICS IN SPORTS

The constant decline in the standard of sports in our country is coarsely related to the covetous game of politics and time and again this nexus has proved inimical not only to the country but also to a particular player. The latest player falling victim to it is India's prolific batsman, 'Jimmy' Amarnath, described sometime back by Clive Lloyd as the most efficient and authentic batsman in the world to face the pace bowling His mysterious sacking from the team in the series against New Zealand put a big question mark on the selectors' credibility And this was done so after his breathtaking performance in the Asia Cup which ultimately helped India win the championship in uttor frustration, when he, availing himself of the privilege of freedom of speech, rightly called them bunch of jokers', he was slapped the second time and was fined. What a way to reward the seniormost player of India for his superb performance! The selectors, desperately wanting to show their supremacy, did not even consider him for the 'blood-bath' series against West Indies

Unless this odius nepotism is nipped, the standard of the Indian sports is going to remain in its nadir position in international field.

Gaya

Uday S.S.

BODY LANGUAGE

The new feature on Body Language has opened our eyes to an entirely new world of reading others' thoughts. Before reading this feature I never knew that such a scientific study of the gestures exists Kindly publish more such features.

Dolhi Avadhesh Kumar Sharma

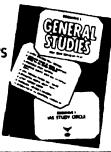
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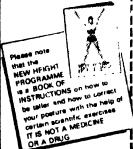
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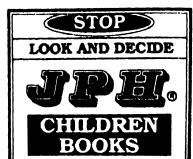
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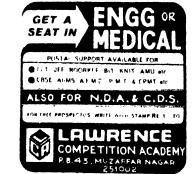
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Persons And Places In News

PERSONS

Javier Perez de Cuellar: The Secretary-General of the United Nations was on a six-day visit to India. He received the 1987 Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding from the President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, at Vigyan Bhavan in Now Delhi on February 27, 1989. The award has been conferred on him in recognition of his outstanding contribution towards global peace and resolution of conflicts worldwide.

Salman Rushdie: The Bombay born author of *The Satanic Verses* was ordered by the Iran's spiritual leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, to be "sentonced to death", as also all others involved in the publication of the controversial book which was said to be against Islam, the Prophet and the *Quran*.

Sridath Ramphal: The Secretary-General of the Commonwealth visited New Delhi and delivered the convocation address at the first convocation of the Indira Gandhi National Open University at Vigyan Bhavan in New Delhi on February 21, 1989. An honorary degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred on him by Dr. C. Ram Reddy, Vice-Chancellor of the University

Ms Gro Harlem Brundtland: The 50-yearold Norwegian Prime Minister is the recipient of the 1988 Indira Gandhi Prize for peace.



disarmament and development. She is the first woman to got the prize instituted in 1986. The earlier awardees were Parliamentarians for Global Action in 1986 and the Soviet President, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, in 1987. The prize carries Rs. 15 lakh.

Bob Hawke: The Australian Prime Minister was on a four-day visit to India from February 9, 1989

S. T. Ramalingam: The Judge of the Madras High Court has been appointed by the Madhya Piadesh Government to head an independent high power agency to go into the affairs of the Churhat Children's Welfare Society, which had floated a

controversial lottery and which led to the ouster of the Chief Minister, Mr Arjun Singh, in January 1989

Navjot Singh Sidhu: The Test cricketor, who is facing charges of culpable homicide, won yet another legal battle on February 24, 1989 when the Punjab and Haryana High Court permitted him to accompany the Indian cricket team for the Caribbean tour But a special leave application was filed in the Supreme Court challenging the verdict of the High Court which was dismissed on March 1 and Sidhu allowed to proceed abroad

Ms Shannon Lucid: The U.S astronaut, who wont aboard the shuttle mission 'Discovery' in June 1985 was in New Delhi in February 1989. She has spent 170 hours in space aboard space shuttle 'Discovery' and is one of the mission specialists who will be responsible for launching 'Galileo' the planetary probe to Jupiter.

Ms Jeanne Calment: Listed in the Guinness Book of Records as the world's oldest woman, she turned 114 on Feb 21, 1989 in the southern French town of Arles

Florence Griffith Joyner: The exceptional woman sprinter from the United States, who won three Olympic gold medals and set two world records last year, has been named winner of the 1989 Jesse Owens International Trophy award on February 22, 1989 The award is presented annually to the athlete who best personifies excellence in athletic performance and promotes sincere cooperation and understanding among people of all nations. Widely known as Flo Jo, she announced on February 26 her retirement from athletics to concentrate on a career in acting and writing.

Col. J. K. Bajaj: The Principal of Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, Uttarkash, became the first Indian and one of only 22 persons in the world to have set foot on the snow-covered bottom of the earth, the South Pole, in January 1989. He was a member of the first International Overland Ski Expedition to the South Pole organised by Mountain Travel, U.S.A., and put together by the International Adventure Network, Canada.

Kenan Evren: The President of Turkey was on a five day State visit to India from Fobruary 22, 1989

Iohammad Hasan Sharq: The Afghan Prime Minister resigned on February 20, 1989 as a special 20-member military council was convened to plan strategy for fighting Muslim rebels trying to topple the Government

Prince Karlm Aga Khan: The Imam of the Shia Imami Ismaili Muslims was on a 13-day visit to India in February 1989. He became the 49th hereditary Imam when he



succeeded his grandfather, Sultan Mohamad Shah Aga Khan, on July 11, 1957 at the age of 20 The Aga Khans claim to be the direct descendants of the Prophet through his cousin and son-in-law, Ali, the first Imam, and his daughter, Fatima. The Ismaili Muslims are spread throughout the world living in 25 countries

Niaz Haider: The noted Urdu poet, film and stage artist died on February 3, 1989 at the age of 69 Besides his poetic compositions, he had authored an Urdu version of Shakuntala and very recently the television serial "Jane Alam" on Wajid Ali Shah, which was filmed by producer, Muzaffar Ali. He took active part in the freedom struggle as well as the anti-Nizam struggle in Hyderabad State.

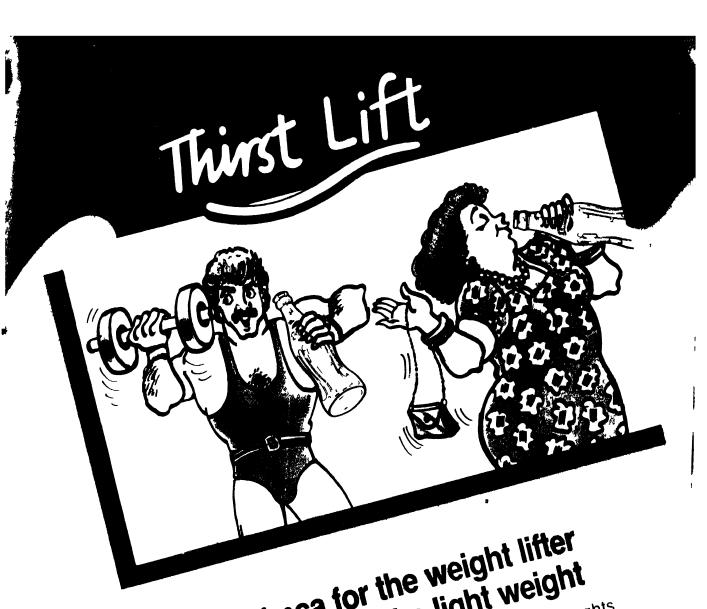
Falyazuddin Dagar : The eminent Hindustani vocalist and one of the tamous Dagar brothers diod in New Delhi on February 7, 1989 at the age of 55 following a hoart attack

PLACES

Taba: Located in Northern Sinai, known as a tourist resort, is to return to Egyptian sovereignty under an agreement signed butwoen Israel and Egypt on February 27 1989 which will end a seven-year border dispute. An international arbitration panel had in September last awarded Egypt sovereignty over Taba. The Taba region was not returned to Egyptian control in 1982 when Israeli forces completed withdrawal from the rest of the Sinai peninsula according to the 1979 Egyptian-(sraeli peace treaty).

Santa Maria: The international airport located in the mid-Atlantic Azores islands, the autonomous region but politically a pare of Portugal, it was in the news when a U S chartered airliner crashed into a mountain here in early February 1989 in which all 144 passengers were feared killed. The Boeing 707 was on route from Bergamo (Italy) to the Dominican Republic when it crashed trying to land for a technical stop-over

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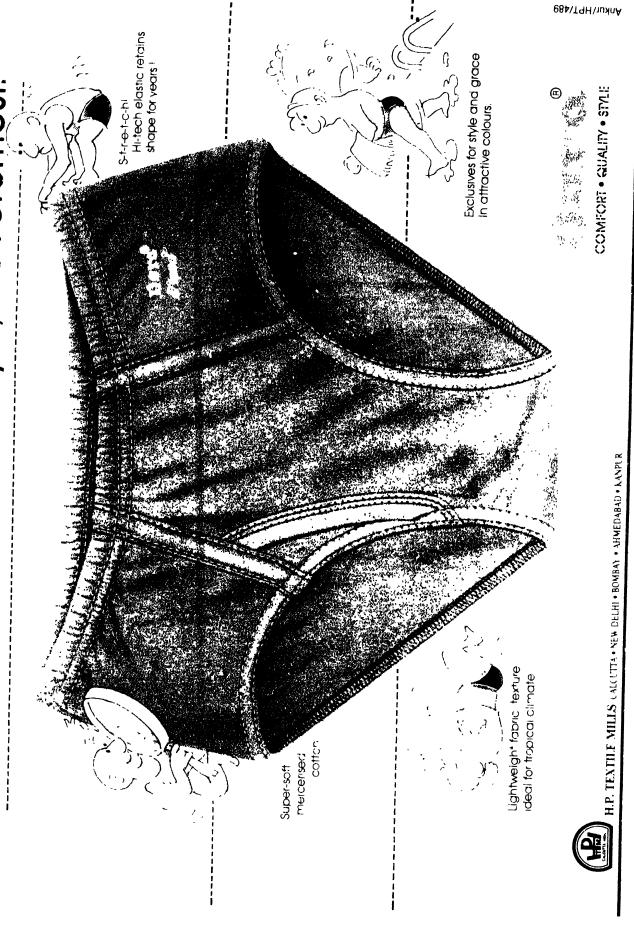


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Dear Friend,

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There is room for only one at the top. The higher the summit, the harder is the climb. You have to display dogged determination and unwavering perseverance to maintain the progress, reach the top and crown yourself with glory and success. The secret of success, the secret of scoring over competition and the secret of reaching the top and staying there lies in the motto of exerting yourself a little more and doing a little better, not only than your competitors but also over what you are paul for. Just enough to get by is not enough to get ahead and win the race. By putting in a little extra effort on your own and unasked, will make others indebted to you, be they individuals or institutions. When you give a little more than what is expected of you and when you give affection, love, help, regard, respect, sympathy and friendship in abundance on your own initiative, you will find others spontaneously helping you and lifting you up to the top.

Opportunities keep knocking on the doors of everyone. The one who is bold, ready and alert seizes them and puts them to best use. Competition is tough. has been tough and will remain so in the future as well. You have to accept this fact and meet the challenge squarely. If you are physically and mentally fit, show grit and prove tough, you will not only survive but overcome all obstacles including competition. It is truly the survival of the fittest, but fitness of the mind is more important than fitness of the body. You will win,

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Mr. Hari Jaisingh

Editor, Indian Express, Bombay



What type of leadership does India need? A brief, instant answer to the question would be A firm, fair, mature, determined, visionary leadership committed to a valuebased democracy and egalitarian development

A leader is not like a consumer product to be produced in a factory on a "made-toorder" basis. He or she is pushed up by people or is thrust upon them by circumstances. or arrives through interaction or combination of various lactors and forces. To an extent ludia is fortunate in having a working democracy which moulds leaders of both desirable and undesirable character

A society gets the leaders it deserves But taking into account over 41 years of India's developing polity, it is generally felt that the country probably deserved a better set of leaders at all levels than those who presided over the political stage or were thrust upon the simple folk of India fact, there has been a marked and steady deterioration in the quality of leadership from the days of Independence For a developing polity this is near disastrous as the entire socio-economic structure has to be radically recast and refashioned rapidly to meet the changing needs and challenges What is at stake is a vision for the future, a need-based programme to fulfil that vision, an infrastructural back-up for an appropriate and a well designed follow-up programme enlisting active public support and participation. For "the vigour and vitality of a democratic polity depends on the extent to which political leadership performs its role".

How have indian politicians fared? Have they performed fairly well or have they betrayed the faith reposed in them by the electorate? These are not just academic questions. They must be answered fairly and objectively

Generally speaking, leaders at the local and State levels often lack a sense of commitment to national goals and objectives. Instead of working for the welfare of the public they work for themselves

This may be true for a limited period and for limited purposes. But we cannot ignore the fact that the weaknesses of the national leaders contribute to the rise of regional leaders. Over a period of time the Congress and its leaders have lost the confidence of the people. It is no longer a grassroots party deriving its strength from the village lovel worker .. The faceless high command is increasingly tampering with the due

This article has been excerpted from the book "India Between Dream and Reality" published by Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd. Mr. Hari Jaisingh has had a distinguished journalistic career spread over a span of twentyfive years working in senior capacities with the Ananda Bazar Patrika Group, the Tribune, The National Herald and The Indian Express.

Mr. Hari Jaisingh has studied the developments in India from as many angles as possible. He has peeped into the past, studied the current trends and discussed some basic expectations of the people from the system. The author makes an honest attempt to identify problem areas. analyse them objectively and throw up options by way of solutions, wherever available.

process of selection of leaders at the State levels, basing its judgement on its real or imaginary calculations. Take the case of A.R. Antulay in Maharashtra. He was foisted on the Congress(I) Maharashtra legislative party by Indira Gandhi who wanted to break the Maratha hold on the State's power structure Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and practically every other Indian State have suffered because of the whims and fancies of those labelled as the "high command". This tendency became more pronounced during the Indira Gandhi regime. Rajiv Gandhi too is following in his mother's footsteps in foisting and removing Chief Ministers, thereby aggravating social ills of indiscipline, groupism, inefficiency and political corruption

In a sense the rise of regionalism is an offshoot of wrong policies and postures pursued by Congress leaders in the States For example, the shabby treatment meted out to T. Anjiah by Rajiv Gundhi during his Hyderabad trip eventually heiped N.T. Rama. Rao and his Telugu Desam Party to exploit the ruffled Andhra feelings in his favour. It is sad but true that Central leaders have exhibited both arroganice and ignorance in dealing with State leaders. This has lod to ascendance of those local and regional leaders who whip up anti-Centre feelings whenever it is politically convenient to them. This human factor is most neglected in the working of the federal system

It is, however, wrong to dismiss regional

leaders as totally parochial and antinational. They have actually filled in the vacuum created by the Congress failure to respond positively to local and regional needs N.T. Rama Rao, Telugu Desam Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, is nationalist to the care, though he plays upon the sentiments of Andhra people to keep the Congress under check. Over a period of time his ambition too has soared It has acquired national wings, and he often sees himself as the national alternative. Such tendencies need not be frowned upon. A two way process in the making of leadership has to be welcomed. The best persons from the grassroots and States must come up to the national scene. This will not only bridge the existing leadership gaps but also help neutralise the negative facets of regionalism. Take the success of AASU loaders in Assam. They triumphed in the wake of the failure of national loaders to appreciate the genuine feelings of the Assamese on the unchecked influx from Bangladosh And it would be wrong to accuse AASU leaders of being antinational. All that they are doing is to protect and promote Assamese interests which suffered because wrong policies were pursued before

Jyoti Basu's success in West Bongal, however, falls in a different category. He is probably the tallest of all opposition leaders today A Marxist bhadralok, he has made a success of his regime in Calcutta. And it will not be right to accuse Jyoti Basu of ignoring national interests, though his national perspective might differ from that of the Congress(I), and understandably so in the tederal framework, non-Congress State leaders, too, apparently find their own national levels, and quite successfully at that. The existing tendency to accube them. of being anti-national, whenever it is politically convenient to the Central leaders, is not only unfair but also goes against the overall national sensitivity. The lederal interests have suffered in Jummu and Kashmir because of the follies of Delhi leaders. Take the case of Dr. Faroog. Abdullah I found him quite pleasant, and he is by and large willing to work within the overall national framework. But whenever the Congress Party plays its game of musical chairs, it makes its party interests syrronymous with those of the nation. This is how and where troubles start which in turn put the federal system under considerable strain.

quality of leadership Independence was first rate. Leadership at all levels was tuned to the needs of the people and it derived strength from them. During the froedom struggle, leaders were well educated enlightened and sensitive. They were men of principles and ideals, and yet deeply rooted in the soil. The range of leaders testify to this. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Bal. Gangadhar. Tilak, Motilal Nehru, Mahatma Candhi, Subhas Chandra Boso, Acharya J.B. Kripalani, Jawaharlal Nohru, Vallabhbhai Patol and a host of other eminent persons were popular and attuned to the needs of the people. So was Sarvodaya leader Jayagrakash Narayan.

Mahatma Gandhi was a man of firm convictions and firmer commitments. His perception was clear, and the means he adopted to achieve national goals were honest and straightforward. It is on record that he never allowed any of his soris to take advantage of his position. His commitment to democratic norms and fair play was illustrated by the fact that he selected "another man's son as his political heir".

According to one school of Indian historiography, represented in the writings of Guentez Lewy, Gandhiji's almost meteoric rise to national leadership in the post-World War I period was due mainly to his "chansmatic authority" Lewy asserts that the Calcutta session of the Congress in September 1920 marked "a decisive ovent in India's history", and that Gandhi's triumph stemmed from his mass popularity Lewy attributed Gandhiji's mass popularity to the practice of traditional Hindu virtues, such as renunciation, fasting, penance, celibacy and simplicity in speech, food and dress, all of which led the Indian masses to hail him as "a man of God" and as "a prophet endowed with spiritual powers"

Gandhiji drew his strength from the people. What brought him closer to the masses was his simplicity, honesty of purpose and directness of his message. He practised what he preached. He abhorred double standards, the barie of most of the leaders who ruled during the post Nehru period.

Gandhiji communicated directly and effectively with the people in a language understood by them. His prayer mentings were a superb exercise in arousing the masses. In fact he combined in himself the triple role of a saint, a social reformer and a politician - a friend, guide and philosopher who was transparently selfloss and clean. It was not necessary to agree with him, but since his message was simple and clearcut, it moved the people instantly.

In the Indian setting only two sets of persons generally make an impact either selfless saints, sages, fakirs, reformers, scholars, or glittering rajas, maharajas, princes and princesses, or wealthy persons with a touch of class. Others fall in the "also; ran" category

Jawaharlal Nehru had an aristocratic bearing He was an idealist, a sensitive

leader of the masses. His sophistication was harmoniously blended with popular hopes and aspirations. He epitomised in himself India's hope for tomorrow. He was a democrat and a liberal and the people loved and adored him, despite all his faults and limitations He did sell "dreams" and "illusions" but he was not dishonest, because he passionately believed that his "droams" could be roalised and that his illusions could turn into reality. He did not exploit people's goodwill as an instrument of politics. He told them what he lelt, what his beliefs were. He shared with them his own joys and agonies. No wonder, he and his charisma became a legend in his own lifetime Subsequently the Nehru-Gandhi family took advantage of his mass popularity Indeed, voting in the first two general elections was

an act of homage to Gandhi, to Nehru, and to the host of freedom lighters who had led the country to national independence. They had fulfilled the promise of freedom and they could be looked upon also to fulfil the promise of prosperity and plenty. The image of the leader continued to be predominantly that of the self-sacrificing patriot, who was a cut above the common man

This image of the "self-sacrificing patriots" had undergone a change by the time of the third and fourth elections. A crisis of leadership gripped the polity, the crisis with wider dimensions that the oft-repeated questions like "After Nehru, Who?" or "After Indira, What?" or "After Rajiv, the Deluge". These questions are embedied in the mental psyche of the people, who linked the destiny of India with that of the Nehru family, not excluding those who pooh poohed the idea of a dynastic rule or did not relich it.

For a short while, Lal Bahadur Shastri provided the answer to the anxious query, whether India could be ruled without the charismatic presence of the Nehru-Gandhi dynasty. So did the Janata leaders like Morari Desai and Charan Singh, though again for short periods of time.

However, it was actually the miserable failure of the Janata experiment which once again turned the popular focus back to the Nehru Gandhi family Indira Gandhi was returned to power with a thumping majority in 1980. Thus, like the Kennedys in America, the Nehru-Gandhi family has dominated the Indian national scene for the past 41 years, barring two brief spells when Lal Bahadur Shastri showed his mottlo in the 1965 Indo-Pakistan war and Morarji Desai a d Charan Singh who were at the helm of affairs during the three year Janata-Lok Dal rule in 1977-80.

The domination of the Nehru-Gandhi family leaders in India has had its own fallout. Leyalty before ment guided Mrs Gandhi. There was a mushroom growth of leaders at different levels, who got themselves established by swearing loyalty to Indira Gandhi. This vitiated the political

atmosphere and gave rise to second or third rate leaders apart from driving out those who were really competent and honest. The rise of Bansi Lals and Bhajan Lals in Haryana in the seventies and the eighties is an example Perhaps the Indian setting is ideal for personalised rule because of tradition, combined with centuries of emperorship, kingship, feudalism, etc....

Mrs Indira Gandhi was dignified. She carried herself well. After the Congress split in 1969 she exhibited firmness, courage and capacity to take calculated risks. She often acted like a lioness, who expected everyone to hold her in awe. Her opponents feared her as she played one against another, in the process she gathered her own set of favourites around her.... For her the party was just a convenient tool for personal aggrandisement. A personality cult was born The then Congress President Devkant Barooah, publicly acknowledged this new political reality with his now famous pastiche "Indira is India" Simultaneously, the country witnessed a formalisation of the culture of sycophancy.

Mrs Gandhi liked people who were loyal to her But beyond a certain point, she did not trust them That's why the composition of her "kitchen cabinet" kept changing. So did her favourites. In retrospect, it is clear that Mrs Gandhi seemed to suffer from a sense of insecurity. Her behavioural pattern before and during the Emergency was an unmistakable pointer to this weaknoss in her character. Moreover, this sense of insecurity only helped to build up a climate of distrust. It indirectly created a distance between her party men and herself, and allowed dubious characters to flourish around her.

A country of India's size requires constant monitoring of ground realities and cannot be guided or governed with the help of convenient advisers. Mrs. Gandhi's tragedy was that she made tall promises without caring for follow up action.

Whatever zeal Mrs. Gandhi exhibited in the first phase of her rule was found lacking on her return to power in 1980. She then seemed to have lost even the will to govern She allowed things to drift. This eroded the people's faith in the efficacy of the administration. Her facade of revolutionary world-view veiled a bewildering series of parochial pulls and counter-pulls. And 'India's search for a new identity was distracted and disturbed by the inner contradictions in the leadership" It,was now obvious that many among those who occupied positions of power at different levels were all too ready to pay lip service to the ideals preached by the country's two towering leaders, Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharial Nehru

True, the old idealistic fervour could not have lasted indefinitely. But the extent to which myopic strategies were pursued made a mockery of all idealism. Here the name of the game was sheer opportunism.

(Continued on page 14)

IAS Toppers Talk To You: Mr. SANJAY GUPTA

Do Your Best And Persevere

In this exclusive series of interviews with IAS Toppers we have published interviews with and articles by Mr. Prashant who topped the list of successful candidates, Miss Renu Bhagat, the Topper among women, Mr. Rajan Shukla, who stood second in the overall merit list, Mr. Narendra Kumar, Topper among SC/ST candidates, and Mr. Pradipta Kumar Mohapatra, who stood third in the overall merit list. This month we publish an exclusive interview with Mr. Sanjay Gupta.

Q. What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination?

A. I attribute my success foremost to my parents' blessings and encouragement, hard work, self-confidence, firm determination and perseverance

Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career?

A. Civil Services provide an opportunity to work at the grass-root level in the developmental activities of the country. It provides a diversity of job, challenge and involves a person at the planning as well as at the execution level.

Q. How your parents/family contributed to your success?

A. My family had a major role to play in my success. My personality, so to say, was nurtured and developed in the warm atmosphere at home. My father's firm belief in my ability and my mother's undaunted faith in God went a long way towards my success.

Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other service/career would you have gone in/opted for?

A. This was my first attempt and had I not been selected I would have taken this examination again. However, I would have been surprised if I had not succeeded because I rated my performance as fairly good.

Q. How do you visualise your success?

A. I visualise my success as a result of hard work, self-confidence and determination which has provided me with an opportunity to serve the country and fellow citizens

Q. When did you begin your preparations seriously for this examination?

A. As I had taken this examination just after the completion of my graduation, I had very less time for preparation. For the Prelims I studied for three weeks and started my preparation for the Mains just after the Prelims.



Sanjay Gupta

Q. What were your optionals at the Civil Services Examination?

A. For the Preliminary examination I had Civil Engineering For the Main examination, I took up Civil Engineering and Sociology.

Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects?

A. I had done my graduation in Civil Engineering from LLT, Delhi with excellent marks. Sociology was a new subject for me having been a Science graduato. But I found Sociology, a subject, that arouses the reader's interest and does not allow boredom or disinterest to set in

Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers?

A. General English and Hindi require no preparation. For my General Studies I read newspapers. I also read magazines like Yojana, Mainstream, Competition Success Review, etc.

Competition Success Review has been extremely useful because it gives all the information on current national and international events in an organised, properly analysed, lucid and concise manner.

- Sanjay Gupta

Q. Which magazines and books have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?

A. I have been reading the Times of India and Economic Times regularly Besides, Competition Success Review, India Today, Yojana and Mainstream have been very useful in updating my knowledge on current events.

Q. Which books did you study for your other papers?

A. Besides class 12th NCERT books, I

found *India 1986* and books by D.D. Basu, Dutt and Sundaram very helpful for the General Studies

For Indian Sociology I concentrated on books by Yogendra Singh, Mandelbaum, M N Srinivas and Kuppuswamy For General Sociology, I read Raymond Aron for thinkers, Ogburn & Nimkoff and Haralambos

Q. How did you prepare for your interview?

A. I got one month for the preparation of my interview. I brushed, I tried to analyse the kind of questions that I could expect based on my bio-data, my background, my hobbies, my engineering background braindrain, etc. Thereafter, I tried to brush up my knowledge on the questions that could be expected as well as on the current topics of the day. For the latter I read newspaper every day.

Q. How did Competition Success Review help you in your preparation for the interview?

A. I have been reading the Competition Success Review Especially before my interview, I found this magazine very useful in providing me precise and to the point information regarding Current Affairs—both national and international

Q. What is your opinion about Competition Success Review?

A. Competition Success Review covers various topics relating to General Studies and Current Events in a very concise and balanced manner

Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation between a selective intensive study and wide extensive study?

A. I don't think that they are mutually exclusive in the beginning one should go in for wide extensive study followed by selective intensive study when the examination is approaching

Q is this pattern of the examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any other improvement?

A. Yes The pattern of the examination is appropriate and very fair. It not only takes into account the knowledge of the candidate regarding his own subjects, but also his general awareness, his ability to analyse and reason and his personality as well.

Q. Do you think that the lowering of the age limit from 28 to 26 years from 1986 Examination onwards, will affect brilliant and highly educated youth of India?

A No

Q. With the decrease in age limit, do you feel that there should be no restriction on

(Continued on page 16)

(Continued from page 12)

When Rajiv came to power, he aroused new expectations. He represented the post-Independence generation that could not boast of past "sacrifices" for freedom. A pilot, he promised professionalism in running the affairs of the nation. But oither the all embracing culture of sycophancy or lack of socurity prompted him to rely on his Doon. School classmates. His experiment was subsequently to prove costly. Owing to sheer immaturity and lack of vision and perspective, Rajiv soon became a prisoner of his own making.

At one stage he promised a freshness of approach and drive. He sold dreams of taking the country to the 21st century. But soon these droams turned into nightmares as charges of corruption and inefficiency began to be brought against him and his friends.

Rajiv is no doubt sincere and charming But mere sincerity and a charming personality do not constitute good leadership A good leadership demands a total identification with the ethos, hopes and aspirations of the man in the street. It also demands high standards of public conduct. A leader is expected not only to be clean but has to be seen to be clean. But the Bofors and other defence and commercial transactions have cast their shadow on Rajiv. His style of functioning and extravagance too have come under increasing public criticism. He is increasingly becoming detached from the masses.

As late as in September 1988, opinions are divided as to whether VP Singh is a Prime Minister's material, though he seems to have enlarged his mass base. A large section of the people has begun to see him as an alternative to the Rajiv regime because of his rare qualities of proven honesty, his sincerity, his transparent simplicity and modesty VP Singh has yot to take in his sweep the objectives, ideological commitments, and overall national goals that are a precondition to the handling of a big and complex job such as the management of India. He is yet to evolve that national canvas. There are several blank areas on the canvas and the former Finance and Defence Minister gives the impression of groping in the dark

Be that as it may, V.P. Singh and other dissident leaders have succeeded in infusing a new life into the national polity. Right now, amidst opposition disunity and changing alignments everything is in a state of flux. Ramakrishna Hegde has been always considered a potential national alternative. Take the case of Mahendra Singh Tikait. He suddenly emerged as the new Jat leader of farmers in U.P. This hookah-smoking. Jat is seen to be the inheritor of Chaudhary Charan. Singh's legacy and his admirers call him Mahatma, a prefix that seems to have caught on.

The message is the audience in the Indian political theatre wants new faces to

My Personality Test

Mr. Sanjay Gupta, IAS

I had done reasonably well in the written examinations and was expecting the call for my Personality Test. I got one month for the preparation of my interview and that was enough for me

I scheduled my preparation in a selective manner I reviewed what I had filled in my application form and formulated the questions I could expect to be asked based on my bio data. I analysed that I could be asked questions on the following subjects.

(a) My academic background, (b) My hobbies, (c) My home-state, (d) Why I prefer IAS to Engineering, (e) Braindrain from IIT's, (f) Questions on Science and Technology

I read the newspaper thoroughly and made cuttings of useful and relevant editorials so as to re-read them. I had been reading India Today, Yojana and Mainstream regularly.

My interview was scheduled for May 2 in the morning. Since the day was warm I wore a grey trousers, white shirt and a tie. I reached the Reception office well within time. There were five candidates in my group. We were all from different backgrounds and had informal talk and waited for our respective calls.

As I entered the interview room, I was not at all nervous. I greeted the five members of the interview board warmly. The chairman looked up from my bio-data and commented upon my exceptional academic rocord.

The chairman asked me about the functions of the Customs and Excise Departments and the respective revenues that they generate

He also asked about my involvement in the National Service Scheme. I told him that I was mainly involved in the blood donation activities. He then enquired about the vanous blood groups.

The second member said that the role of District Administration are law and administration and developmental works. He asked me how are these two compatible and should those functions by vested in

one person I told him that these are not mutually exclusive and for developmental activities to take place, law and administration is required and vice versa

The third member asked me questions on Sociology. He asked me about the term homo-hierarchius. I told him that I had not come across that term. He told me that this term was coined by Louis Dumont for the caste, system in India because caste system is hierarchical.

He then asked me about the mobility in the caste system and asked me to explain "Brahminisation" and "Kshatriyaisation" and asked me to give an example of each

He asked me to explain that despite being a traditional, caste-ridden society, how have we been able to industrialise ourselves to an increasing extent

The next member asked me about the tunctions of UGC and the New Education Policy. He also asked me about the illeffects of Green Revolution and I told him that it has led to increasing concentration of wealth in few hands.

He also asked me that whether environmental degradation was due to developmental activities only I told him it has been because of the development as well as underdevelopment in our country. It has been because of the "Need and the Greed" of society.

The last question was asked by a lady member and was the most ticklish. She said that suppose you are in the Foreign Service and there people would say that you are coming from a country which is traditional, caste ridden, then you will have to justify this system on two points.

- (i) that the caste system is breaking,
- (ii) that there are some good features in the caste system

We had a discussion on this question for about five minutes

The interview lasted for about 30 minutes and I came back with the feeling that I had done reasonably well

meet new demands and new expectations Rajiv once filled the bill. He got himself exposed much sooner than expected. He is down, but not out. He may yet recover if he learns from his mistakes and takes correctives. People want him to act and fulfill his promise of giving them a government that actually works faster, not for his premoters, sponsors and hangers-on, but for the man in the street. They demand better implementation of the programmes for tackling the basic problems of poverty and development, rearranging priorities and avoiding wasteful expenses. It is more than a matter of vision. ... Rajiv began as an

honourable, good man. He is now trying to make hiniself a "good politician". In the absence of good advisers he is messing up things. Let him be a good man, not throw away the advantages in his desire to become a crafty politician. The million dollar question now uppermost in everyone's mind is. Will there be a new-look Rajiv, this time as Mr. Action since his image as Mr. Clean has got badly soiled? A potentially versatile leader should be able to remould himself if the situation so demands. He should be sure of himself and should know what his plus and minus points are. But this requires proper feedback.

India's Freedom Movement

Mr. K. K. Bhardwai

The Ghadarites

The Ghadarites played an important role in the national struggle for freedom. They placed before them the ideal of complete independence from the inception of their struggle and were thus forerunners of the Purna Swaraj (complete independence) resolution of the Indian National Congress passed at its Lahore session on December 31, 1929 They derived their inspiration from the national revolutionary intellectuals abroad, the most prominent among whom was Lala Hardayal He gave up his government scholarship for study at Oxford and devoted himself completely to the cause of national freedom. He went to America at the invitation of Indian revolutionaries and set up at San Francisco the Hindi Association of the Pacific Coast along with other comrades like Bhai Paramanand, Sohan Singh Bhakna and Harnam Singh 'Tundilat', probably in April or May 1913

The primary objective of the Association was to overthrow the British ray in India and establish a national republic based on freedom and equality. This could be achieved only through an armed national revolt on the pattern of 1857. Every member of the Association was bound both by his honour and duty to fight against slavery prevalent anywhere in the world The Association established its headquarters at 436 Hill Street, San Francisco and named it as Yugantar Ashram after the renowned revolutionary journal of Calcutta For circulation of its ideology and programme, it docided to bring out a weekly journal captioned Ghadar in three languages --Urdu, Gurmukhi and Marathi. The name of the weekly journal also put its imprint on the Association which came to be known as the **Ghadar Party**

The first issue of the weekly journal Ghadar saw the light of the day on November 1, 1913 It boldly stated, "Today there begins in foreign lands What is our against the British raj name? Mutiny What is our work? Mutiny Where will mutiny break out? In India The time will soon come when rifles and blood will take the place of pens and ink " It clearly indicated the lines of propaganda to be made by the journal Every issue also contained some regular features like Angrezi raj ka kaccha chitha (an open account of misdeeds of the British rule) and Ankron ki gawahi (evidence of statistics) and patriotic poems. The feature Angrezi rai ha kaccha chitha highlighted fourteen points, important among whom were : the Britishers take away fifty crores of rupees every year to England the alien government spends two crores of rupees on health care but twenty-nine crores on the army, the English residents in India are never punished by the authorities for murdering men and dishonouring women, efforts are made to foment discord between Hindus and Muslims; aggressions are committed by the imperialists by sacrificing the lives of Indian soldiers and the money of the Indian masses. The patriotic poems always exhorted the young men to shed their sluggishness and serve their country with utmost devotion of both mind and body

The Ghadar became very popular among the Indians living abroad It had its special appeal to the sturdy peasants of Punjab working as unskilled labourers, tarm workes, farmers and contractors on the Pacific Coast of North America They worked hard from dawn to dusk and were able to earn enough by virtue of higher minimum wages in America with reference to their living standards but were not respected by the white people. They were called 'coolies' or 'dirty people', ridiculed and bullied everywhere they went. To this mental torture of theirs, the Ghadar provided an answer

Cruel English nation is very abnoxious They have looted and eaten up Hindustan. **Brothers**

The dogs of the Firangees oat to their fill And human beings of India die of starvation

Hardayal, the architect of the Ghadarite philosophy and editor of the journal, was an eloquent speaker. He inspired his followers with his sincerity and straightforward approach to the problems. For him, the British rule had ruined India and was responsible for the misery and degradation of people. The rate sustained itself on administrative highhandedness, without trial, repression of freedom and press consorship It was, therefore, wrong to call it the British empire which, in fact, was the British Vampire. It was unfortunate that Hardayal could not stay in America for long and had to shift his scene of activity to Geneva where he edited a paper called the Bande Mataram. His successor, Ram Chander gave a new name to the journal Hindustan Ghadar but ably carned forward the work of Hardayal. It carried the following advertisement in its issue dated August 11, 1914:

Wanted Fearless, courageous

soldiers for spreading Mutiny in India

Death

Salary Reward Martyrdom and Freedom

Place The Field of India The message was manifest-go to India, sacrifice your life for the country and become a martyr

The outbreak of war between England and Germany on August 4, 1914 brought to the Ghadarites and other revolutionaries abroad their long-cherished opportunity for action. Rich patriotic Indians abroad like Shyamii Krishna Varma at London and Sardar Singh Rana at Paris had always been able to attract revolutionanes like Vinavak Damodar Savarkar, Hardayal and Madan Lal Dhingra around them They gave them shelter and financial assistance to carry on their work Shyamji founded the Indian Home Rule Society at London in February 1905 He also started a paper called the Indian Sociologist It stressed the absolute freedom from British control as the political goal of India. His associate, Madam Bhikaji Rustam K R. Cama, "The Mother of the Indian Revolution", along with Sardar Singh Rana attended the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart in August 1907 and made a fiery speech there exposing the disastrous results of the British rule in India At its conclusion, she unfolded the national flag of India-a tricolour flag in green, yellow and red

In Germany, the revolutionaries became extremely active during the war. The German Union of Friendly India came into being with the active support of the German Government on September 3, 1914, ie, within a month after the start of hostilities This was later rechristened as the Indian Independence Committee to be exclusively manned by the Indians. The main function of Committee was to help the revolutionaries both in India and abroad. They could be of advantage to the Gormans in two ways, one, to create anti-British feelings in the minds of Indian soldiers fighting on the western front and, second, in compelling the British authorities to divert their troops from the front to suppress the activities of the revolutionaries at home There was no dearth of funds or arms for the use of the revolutionaries. Not surprising very ambitious plans were contemplated. Three ships full of arms and ammunitions would be despatched to India They would also carry soldiers to start the hostilities. When the Germans would attack

through Burma and Afghanistan, there would also be revolutionary outbursts in Bengal and Punjab Unfortunately, none of these grand plans materialised

The Indian Independence Committee of Berlin also made contacts through Chandra Kanta Chakraborty with Ghadarites in America to send men and arms to India In this venture, Ram Chander was able to send more than three thousand Indians for revolutionary work through Shanghai but his efforts to despatch arms and ammunition proved abortive Both Chakraborty and Ram Chander were later arrested along with their other supporters in March-April 1917 and convicted. On the last day of trial, Ram Singh, a co-accused, shot Ram Chander dead

The Indian Independence Committee of Berlin also made some attempts to create disaffection among the Indians in various Far Eastern countries like Indo-China, Siam, Burma, Japan and Manila through revolutionaries like Abdul Hafiz, Barkatulla, Heramba Gupta and Bhagwan Singh but without any substantial result. In pursuance of these attempts, Raja Mahendra Pratap visited Germany along with Hardayal and met Kaiser. The latter accorded him a royal reception. He also met the German Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg and was assured of the German help in the fight of Indians for their independence Raja Mahendra Pratap was later able to establish rapport with the Afghan government with the help of Germans and set up a provisional government of India at Kabul in December 1915. He himself became the President of the new government with Barkatullah as Prime Minister and Obeidullah as the Home Minister His government made efforts to incite the King of Nepal and the Czar of Russia as well as the native princes to turn against Great Britain but without success. He had, therefore, to go back to Berlin

Before we discuss the plans of the Ghadarites for an open rebellion and their execution, it is necessary to montion the incident of Kama Gata Maru. It was a Japanese ship chartered by Baba Gurdit Singh in March 1914 to carry intending immigrants to Canada When it reached its destination, the passengers were not allowed to land for what they called 'Mounting Oriental Invasion' They remained in the ship for about two months under utmost hardship during which the Ghadarites raised the funds and moved the Supreme Court for enforcing their right to land. The court refused to intervene with the decision of Immigration Department. The ship had, therefore, to return back. The authorities did not allow it to land en route at Hong Kong and Singapore where some passengers had their kith and kin. The First World War had already started before the ship could reach Calcutta. The Government now looked towards these passengers as revolutionaries therefore, decided that all of them should leave for Amritsar by special train immediately on their landing This caused a clash between the passengers and authorities as a result of which 18 passengers were killed, twenty-nine slipped away and about 200 arrested

The activities of the Ghadar Party and the Indian Independence Committee at Berlin were cheering up revolutionaries at home especially in Bengal and Punjab. The news that their comrades along with foreign arms were coming to help them in starting a final crusade against the British raj filled their minds with new hopes and aspirations Elaborate arrangements were made for safe landing and storage of arms at Balasore on the Orissa coast and Raimangal in the Sundarbans under the stewardship of Jatin and Jadugopal Mukherii Mukherii. Unfortunately, these plans leaked out to the police A fierce encounter took place near Buribalam The revolutionaries displayed an exemplary valour Jatin died of the wounds he received during the fight. The foreign arms also did not reach their destination at Ramangal through the Maverick.

Before the Ghadarite leaders sailed for San Francisco on August 29, 1914 by 's s Korea', the government got an advance information about their plans. It armed itself with the Ingress into India Ordinance of 1914. It kept strict watch on their arrival in India and their subsequent activities. This could not deter the Ghadaritos. They openly preached to the people at public fairs to riso against the British. In fact, plans were made twice in November 1914 first to attack military depots at Lahore and Ferozepore and later declare an open rebellion throughout the country but without success.

Hopes, however, brightened with the arrival of Rash Behari Bose from Bengal on the scene in January 1915. Not a day was to be lost now Immediate contacts were, therefore, established with the soldiers at various cantonments throughout northern India. A large number of them were ready to join their brethren once the first shot of rebellion was fired. The date of destiny was fixed It was to be February 21, 1915 All hopes were contered on the 23rd Cavalry at Lahore which was to get the honour of hoisting the flag of independence. This was expected to be followed by other regiments The information was believed to be communicated to the authorities by Kirpal Singh who was a police informer and had intruded into the decision making body of Ghadarites 4 1 On suspicion, the leadership advanced the day of destiny by three days to February 18, 1915. Again, the treachery of Kirpal Singh helped the government and proved disastrous to the Ghadarites. The police immediately raided their hidings and made a large number of arrests. Hash Behari Bose escaped and reached Japan In three trials, generally known as Lahore conspiracy cases, 42 Ghadarites were sentenced to death, 114 transported for life and 93 sentenced to long terms of imprisonment The rebellious regiments were disbanded. Ring leaders were executed

The Indian soldiers stationed abroad in a way showed groater courage and valour than what happened at home. The 5th Light Infantry at Singapore staged a revolt against the Britishers on February 15, 1915 under the leadership of Jamadar Chisti Khan and Subedar Dundey Khan under the inspiration of the Ghadarites. For three days, they had their own and were crushed only after a fierce resistance Soldiers had killed eight British officers against which the bosses took the lives of 38 by executing them in public, in addition to those killed during the encounters

The Ghadarites and other revolutionaries abroad were great patriots. The Ghadar Party had its supporters all over the world—Canada, Japan, South Africa, Mexico, Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Hong Kong and Shanghai. They daringly attempted to unatch the independence of their country on the pattern catch the time by forelock. No tears need be shed why and how they failed. Hats off to them that they embarked upon this adventure with courage.

(Continued from page 13)

the number of attempts?

A. I think three attempts are more than enough for an aspirant to prove his worth.

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of

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GAMAS



INDIA

Thakkar Commission report

The Thakkar Commission report, which was laid on the table of the Lok Sabha by the Union Home Minister, Mr. Buta Singh, on March 27, 1989, has indicted the late Mrs. Indira Gandhi's security officials and suspected her special aide, Mr R. K. Dhawan's "complicity and involvement" in the conspiracy to assassinate hor. The report has also said that there were "significant indictors warranting the inference that the involvement of a foreign agency cannot be ruled out."

The report has clearly stated that Mr. Dhawan had played a role in "facilitating the crime committed by Beant Singh and Satwant Singh " The possibility of someone else being involved along with Mr. Dhawan could not be ruled out. But the matter can be pursued only in the light of investigations with a focus on Mr Dhawan. However, the memorandum of action taken by the Government on the report tabled in the Lok Sabha by the Home Minister stated that the complicity of Mr. Dhawan was thoroughly investigated by the Special Investigation Team (SIT). It had stated that Mr. Dhawan had "no hand in the conspiracy" to assassinate the then Prime Minister.

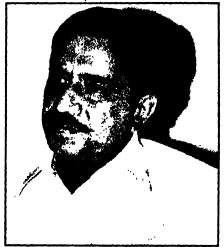
Although the commission came across no material to come to a firm conclusion regarding the involvement of a foreign agency, it did not rule out the involvement of such an agency which might have used assassins as "unwitting instruments".

The commission felt that Mrs Gandhi's assassination could have been averted if officials concerned with her security had done their job properly. Top officials, the commission pointed out, appeared to have taken things for granted. It regretted that at the ministerial level no meeting pertaining to security appeared to have been called specially to consider the threat to Mrs Gandhi's life which loomed large in the wake of "Operation Bluestar".

The report has identified serious shortcomings in the security system to protect the Prime Minister in 1984 and lack of coordination between Delhi police and the Intelligence Bureau and even within the security set-up. It has suggested the total revamping of the security set-up in the Prime Minister's house.

The report has also recorded failures in the provision of medical aid in the Prime Minister's house and the delay in summoning consultants at the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences following the assassination.

Set up on November 20, 1984, with five specific terms of reference, the commission consisting of Mr Justice M. P. Thakkar, then a Supreme Court judge, gave an interim report a year later, and the final report on February 27, 1986. The reports of inquiry panels set up under the Commissions of Inquiry Act are required to be submitted to Parliament within six months but to hold back the reports of the Thakkar



R.K. Dhawan

commission—a course recommended by the commission itself—an ordinance was promulgated on May 14, 1986, which was later replaced by an amendment of the Act.

The leakage of a part of the Thakkar commission's report in the press in early March, however, triggered a storm in Parliament, which culminated in the unprecedented suspension of 63 Opposition members of the Lok Sabha before the House adjourned for the Holi recess. Eventually on March 17, minutes before the House was adjourned, the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, announced that the Government would table the Thakkar reports after the recess to nail the speculation and fabrication

Mr Gandhi explained that certain formalities needed to be carried out before the report was placed on the table of Parliament. The resolution exempting tabling of the Thakkar commission report would have to be rescinded, he added Publication of the commission's report was withheld following the request of Mr. Justice Thakkar that it should not be made public, the Prime Minister said.

On the basis of follow up steps on the

reports given by the Thakkar commission, a Special Investigation Team (SIT) headed by Mr. S. Ananda Ram, an officer of the rank of Director-General of Police, concluded that Mr Dhawan "had no hand in the conspiracy for the assassination of the then Prime Minister and that there is nothing to indicate that Mr. Dhawan was in any way involved in the crime or the conspiracy."

The SIT also found no corroboration of the BBC report that intelligence agencies had warned the late Indira Gandhi that extremists had been contacted by one of her assailants. It, therefore, took the view that no further action on this aspect of the commission's findings was necessary. It did not find any link between the discovéry of blank "Republic of Khalistan" letter-heads and the assassins of Indira Gandhi.

The Thakkar commission report is undoubtedly of national concern and Parliament is trying its best to arrive at the truth. But a number of State legislatures also decided to play the role of Parliament when they wanted discussion of the report in the legislatures. The keenness of the non-Congress (I) members to know the truth is understandable but once they are told that the subject does not fall in their purviow, they should refrain from insisting on their demand. The presiding officers of certain State Assemblies have rightly discouraged some members' attempts to discuss the report.

Free-for-all in TN Assembly

Yet another chapter was added to the country's legislative history when the Tamil Nadu Assembly saw display of vandalism on March 25, 1989 which left the Chief Minister, Mr. M. Karunanidhi, his Cabinet colleague, Mr. Veerapandi. Arumugam. and the Opposition leader, Ms. Jayalalitha injured The incident has undoubtedly besmirched the name of the State once again.

The Jayalalitha "resignation episode" rocked the Assembly with a free-for-all. Twenty-eight AIADMK legislators were later suspended for six days for "obstructing the proceedings of the House and lowering its decorum and dignity". The suspension of the legislators was, however, revoked but Ms Jayalalitha declared that she would boycott the State Assembly till she was assured that there would be "protection for her dignity and modesty". Alleging that her modesty had been outraged by DMK mombers, including the Chief Minister, in the

Assembly, she said she could not expect protection as long as the DMK was in power in the State.

Ms Jayalalitha's allegation is that Mr Karunanidhi's cabinet colleague, Mr Durai Mirrugan, pulled at hei sari. The Cnief Minister maintains that no such thing happened and the AIADMK levelled baseless charges to evoke public sympathy in favour of Ms Jayalalitha. Mr Karunanidhi



Jayalalitha

viewed it as part of a conspiracy by the AlADMK and the Congress to topple the DMK ministry by creating disorder in the Assembly and disturbances elsewhere in the State

In the scenes of violence reminiscent of the bodiam in the Assembly session on January 28 last year which led to the dismissal of the Janaki Ramachandran Government, chappals, wrenched microphones and bundles of paper were used as missiles as ruling DMK and opposition AIADMK members clashed in the well of the House. For the first time in the House's history, the presentation of the State's budget was obstructed as irate AIADMK members snatched the budget papers from the Chief Minister and manhandled him

What had incensed Ms Jayalalitha and AIADMK partymen was a raid on the house of her family friend and close aide, Mr. M. Natarajan, followed by his arrest and the seizure of several documents and, most important. Ms Jayalairtha's statement to the press on her quitting politics and another lotter to the Speaker of the State Assembly submitting her resignation from the House. Influenced by a few redundant politicians who would have nowhere to go if she closed shop. Ms Javalalitha decided on March 16 not to proceed with her resignation from the Assembly and giving up politics. On March 19 the AIADMK Deputy General Secretary, Mr S D Somasundaram contacted the newspapers and tried to deny the resignation story, but it was too late to stop the news, which spread like wildfire and shocked the AIADMK cadres. She led a procession on March 24 in protest against what she called harassment by the DMK Government.

The violence in the Assembly that preceded the dismissal of the Janaki Ramachandran Government, which shocked the country, has been followed by this latest instance of legislative indecorum that is unprecedented in some of its more disgusting details. It is a serious symptom of the embittered political atmosphere in the State following the clumsy police action against Ms Jayalalıtha and her aides and the delivery of her resignation letter to the Speaker The AIADMK members sought to draw as much political mileage out of the incident as possible seemed bent upon preventing presentation of the budget and provoking confrontation It is however, deplorable that the DMK members, including Ministers, should have made Ms Jayalalitha a special target of attack and physically assaulted her even as it is condemnable that the Chief Minister was physically charged by the AIADMK members. But the AIADMK leader's demand that the DMK Government should be dismissed and the Tamil Nadu Assembly dissolved is undemocratic and frivolous and there should be no question of the Centre entertaining any such notion

A welcome step is the rescinding of the suspension of AIADMK legislators for which Mr. Karunanidhi deserves congratulations Ms. Jayalalitha's announcement of a personal boycott of the Assembly is illadvised and must be reconsidered. She has hinted at electoral understanding with the Congress (I) and despite his coyness, Mr. G. K. Moopanar seems more than willing.

Bihar dissidents win

The Bihar dissidents won a resounding victory when their demand for the removal of the Chief Minister, Mr Bhagwat Jha Azad, was met by the Central leadership of the Congress (I). Two months ago, the Congress (I) dissidents had made it clear that they wanted no more of Mr Azad as Chief Minister On March 12, 1989, Mr Satyendra Narain Sinha, MP, and a prominent Rajput leader, was sworn in as Chief Minister by the Governor, Mr Jagannath Pahadia

Earlier, the decks had been cleared for a complete change in the Congress (I) leadership in Bihar, when Mr. Azad, outgoing PCC(I) Chief, Mr. Tariq Anwar, all the seven Jinisters from the State in the Union Government, the AICC(I) Treasurer, Mr. Sita Ram Kesari---all from Bihar—and two other party functionaries were asked to resign en masse.

For Dr Jagannath Mishra, a long stretch in the political wildomess ended. He has succeeded in his principal aim of getting Mr. Azad ousted and has himself become the State party chief in place of Mr Tariq

Anwar. It was in 1983 that Mr. Rajiv Gandhi as Congress General Secretary had dislodged Dr. Mishra from the Chief Minister's chair. Six years later as party chief, Mr. Gandhi has been compelled to acknowledge that the Congress in the Sate cannot be run without Dr Mishra's active cooperation.

During the month of March 1989, Bihar has had a new Governor, a new Pradesh Congress (I) President and a new Chief Minister. The Congress (I) High Command, with three stones, has seemingly killed not less than three birds. Mr. Pahadia will no longer be an irritant in Rajasthan politics. Dr. Mishra re-enters the establishment, though not the office he would have liked. Finally, the Centre has for once chosen for the Chief Ministerial slot a person who is a political veteran in his own right with a clean image.

The entreaties of the Congress (I) High Command to wait for some more time before a change in the leadership could be effected was curtly rejected and the Central leadership had finally to concede the demand of the dissidents, the attempt made to ensure that Mr Azad was not immediately disturbed having been quite feeble. The dissidents numbered at least 130 out of a total strength of 190, and if they had been unanimous about a successor to Mr. Azad their candidate would have had a much easier passage.



S. N. Sinha

The Central emissaries, Mr M L Fotedar and Mr Buta Singh, who had come to hold talks with them to defuse the situation, drew a blank which itself was indicative of the position of strength from which they were voicing their domand. There was indeed a virtual revolt in the Bihar Congress (I)

The inordinate delay in sorting out the leadership issue, at one stage, also gave an impression to Azad supporters that the Central leadership was giving him a reprieve so that he could mend fences with and win over the dissidents. In fact, suggestions emanated from the High Command that the prorogued legislature could be summoned to adopt the vote-on-account before March

31, the end of the financial year, and the leadership issue be taken up for consideration in April. But these suggestions were rejected outright by the dissident leaders who stood firm on their demand for Mr. Azad's ouster So the High Command in a dramatic move asked Mr. Azad and all the seven Union Ministers from the State to resign on March 5 and their resignations were announced the same day in New Delhi along with those of Mr. Kesari, Mr. Tariq Anwar and two AICC Joint Secretaries from Bihar.

Though the convulsions in the Bihar Congress (I) seem to have ended, both Mr. Sinha and Dr. Mishra should ensure that the party regains the ground it has lost in recent years partly owing to the mistakes of the Central leadership and partly owing to the squabbles among the State leaders Bihar, which is second only to Uttar Pradesh in the number of seats it has in the Lok Sabha, is politically important in the election year Whereas Mr. Sinha should concentrate on administration, Dr. Mishra is expected to restore unity in the party as well as strengthen it.

Dissidence in Rajasthan

After Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, the Raiasthan Chief Minister now seems to be in danger of becoming the next victim of domino theory set in motion by the Congress (I) defeat in Tamil Nadu Fifty-five out of 81 Rajasthan Congress MLAs interviewed by a Central team demanded removal of both the Chief Minister, Mr. Shiv Charan Mathur, and the PCC(I) chief, Mr. Ashok Gehlot. They had told the AICC(I) coordination committee that if they are not removed forthwith, they will not attend the Vidhan Sabha. But they were persuaded to end their boycott of the Assembly and with this the immediate threat to Mr. Mathur's Government was averted.

The dissident activities, in fact, took a dramatic turn on March 17, with all Ministers submitting their resignations to the Chief Minister. Thus, the Bihar story was rupeated in Rajasthan, with the Ministers and MLAs reiterating their faith in the leadership of Mr Rajiv Gandhi

The dissidents arrayed again t Mr Mathur have been running a sustained high-pitched campaign for the last three months. Their complaint is that Mr Mathur is not only unacceptable to the party, his stock is low among the people also. It is clear that the unstated fear haunting the dissidents is that the electoral hurdle may be difficult to clear with Mr. Mathur and Mr. Gehlot at the helm.

There is nothing new about the crisis in Rajasthan which in fact had been brewing since Mr. Mathur was appointed to the post, though New Delhi knew that he had to quit the office in 1985 after the Bharatpur prince, Raja Man Singh's murder during electioneering. Mr. Mathur was imposed on the Congress Party, despite

the established majority support in it for Mr. Hiralal Deopura. His Government, in effect, became a Government of a single Congress faction as hardly any effort was made to accommodate the dissident leaders in the Cabinet.

Narora atomic unit

The Rs. 532-crore Narora Atomic Power Plant attained criticality on March 12, 1989, adding one more feather in the cap of Indian nuclear scientists. The Union Minister of State for Science and Technology, Mr. K. R. Narayanan, who announced this amidst cheers in the Lok Sabha on March 13, 1989, hailed the event as another milestone in plans to harness nuclear energy for economic development and the welfare of the people. "This achievement is yet another demonstration of the country's self-reliant capability in harnessing nuclear energy for peaceful purposes," he added

The plant is located on the banks of the Ganga, downstream of Narora Barrage in Uttar Pradesh, near Bulandshahr. It consists of two pressurised heavy water reactors of 235 MW capacity each using natural uranium fuel and heavy water as moderator and coolant.

Once the plant starts giving power to consumer, the entire northern belt of the country will be benefited. Fully commissioned plant's both units will provide 50 MW to Delhi, 30 MW to Haryana, 15 MW to Himachal Pradesh, 35 MW to Jammu and Kashmir, 55 MW to Punjab, 45 MW to Rajasthan, 165 MW to Uttar Pradesh and 5 MW to Chandigarh. The distribution of the remaining power will depend on the consumers' demands.

Although the Unit-I went critical on March 12, the actual commercial generation of electricity would begin after three months of trials and tests. The 235 MW unit would be fourth in India to generate power for poaceful purpose. The other Unit-II, according to the Deptt of Atomic Energy officials, would go on steam in 1990. This is the fourth nuclear power installation in the country India aims to achieve 10,000 MW generation capacity by the turn of the century.

Compared to the previous designs of Rajasthan and Madras stations, this plant's design incorporates several improvements. This is said to be a major effort towards evolving a standardised design for 235 MW reactors and a stepping stone towards the design of 500 MW reactors of the same capacity.

The design and construction of the station follow internationally applicable codes, standards and practices. The moderate seismicity of the site has been taken into account in evolving the design. The safety systems will be fully functional to enable safe shut down of the reactor in the event of an earthquake.

There is no danger of pollution of the Ganga water due to the operation of the reactors, it is claimed A survey laboratory

is operational at the site "to detect the smallest increase in radioactivity in the environment." An exclusion zone of 1.6 km radius around the plant has been provided where no public habitation is permitted. Engineered safety features are built into the station so that during normal operation as well as during a severe design basis accident, the "radiation dose" at the exclusion zone boundary will be "within permissible limits as per internationally accepted values." However, as a matter of caution an emergency plan has also been prepared for an accident beyond the design basis.

TN package for most backward

The Tamil Nadu Government on March 13, 1989 announced a 20 per cent reservation for the most backward classes in government jobs and education, rejecting the demand by caste organisations for proportional reservation. The Chief Minister, Mr. Karunanidhi, announced the decision after a cabinet meeting. This was the first time that the most backward communities were being given separate reservation within the 50 per cent reservation for backward communities, he said.

The Vanniyar Sangham, the militant organisation of the Vanniyar community, rejected the announcement as "treacherous and an insult to the Vanniyar community." The Sangham President, Mr S. Ramdoss, said that Mr Karunanidhi's announcement amounted to a punishment to the Vanniyar community for boycotting the January 21 elections to the State Assembly

Mr. Karunanidhi said the community formed nearly 50 per cent (65.05 lakh) of the 1.2 crore most backward classes and denotified communities. As their population was in large numbers they would stand to benefit to the maximum extent possible by this arrangement, he said

The Chief Minister, however, said it would not be possible for the government to go in for "compartmental reservation" for the Vanniyar community as it would create unnecessary complications. He expressed the hope that the Vanniyars would wolcome the new measure. Mr Karunanidhi said the list of 'most backward classes' included 39 communities of whom the Vanniyar community accounted for a major proportion Sixty-eight categories foll in the denotified group

The Chief Minister said a separate department headed by him for promoting the educational and economic advancement of 'most backward classes' and denotified communities would be established. The government would review the various suggestions that had been made in this regard and would extend and enlarge various facilities and programmes which could help the most backward classes and denotified communities to avail themselves of the educational and

employment opportunities. The government would launch a special drive to improve the literary and educational facilities to those people, he said

Aler a none-too-successful poll boycott, the Sangham is again on a path of confrontation with the Tamil Nadu Government But the protest would appear to lack the ring of conviction. Soparate reservation for any one, or every, community is impracticable. The problem has been the monopolisation of the reserved quota of 50 per cent by the least backward among the backward classes. The present solution will protect the most backward classes from competition from backward classes. As Karunanidhi has pointed out, the Vanniyars, as the largest and perhaps the least backward among the most backward classes, might expect to got the lion's share

Since similar unreasonable domands for the extension of the privileges that reservation confors on communities irrespective of their economic conditions have been cropping up in other States too, it is high time the whole question was examined afresh. Originally meant as a timebound concession to put socially disadvantaged sections on their feet, the idea of protective discrimination has assumed a self perpetuating character that puts a premium on backwardness. The result is that while the communities, which have gained immensely from reservation, have been resisting the idea of their denotification, many socially advanced groups are compelled to fight their case for the backward label to get their share of the reservation quota

Revised code for ministers

Central and State Ministers will soon have a revised and enlarged code of conduct. A draft of the revised code is understood to have been discussed by the Union Cabinet in March 1989

Under the revised code, no Minister should personally or through a member of his family accept contribution for any purpose, political, charitable or otherwise

A minister should not permit his wife and dependents to accept employment under a foreign government in India or abroad or in a foreign organisation without prior approval of the Prime Minister or Chiof Minister

As for the gifts received abroad, whose value exceeds Rs 3,000, the Ministers will have to deposit them in the toshakhana. If they want to retain them they can do so by paying the value of the items.

After assuming office and during tenure as a Minister, the person will be required to furnish annually by March 31 to the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister a declaration regarding his assets and liabilities.

He should refrain from buying from or selling to the government immovable

property, except where such property is compulsorily acquired by the government in usual course.

A minister should refrain from starting or joining any business and also ensure that the members of his family do not start or participate in business concerns engaged in supplying goods to government or dependent primarily for licences, permits and quotas from the government.

A minister should report the matter to the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister if any member of his family sets up or joins in the conduct and management of any other business

The draft code proposes that a minister should not be on the editorial board of newspapers and periodicals and should dissociate himself in every way from newspapers and periodicals. He may contribute to newspapers articles explaining the policies of the government or articles of literary, artistic and scientific character.

A minister should not accept valuable gifts except from close relatives and he or she or members of his or her family should not accept any gifts at all from any person with whom he may have official dealing

He should not permit a member of his family to contract debts of a nature likley to embarrass or influence him in the discharge of his official duties

A minister can accept an award only from an organisation, whose credentials are unimpeachable. The award may be accepted but the cash part if any should not be accepted.

If the awards relate to the work done by the minister prior to his appointment as a minister, specific approval of the Prime Minister or Chief Minister may be obtained

Prior approval of the Ministry of External Affairs will be necessary for a minister to participate in any function arranged by foreign missions in India. The Foreign Ministry should also be consulted before a minister agrees to receive heads of foreign missions

Ministers should also refrain from entering into direct correspondence with foreign diplomats either in India or while on tour abroad

Political package for Punjab

self-inflicted Recovering from the disaster in which he landed himself by his uncalled for attack on the Opposition in Parliament as being abetters of terrorism in Punjab-jor which he had to apologise more than once in course of three days-the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Garidhi could overcome the setback by announcing a package of measures for Punjab on March 3 With the belated release of Jodhpur detenus, and the withdrawal of several draconian laws, a step in the right direction appears to have been taken in Punjab

Amidst the thumping of desks by

members from both sides, Mr. Gandhi announced in the Lok Sabha a package of measures, including the release of the Jodhpur detainees against whom there were no cases, removal of the restrictions on the visit of foreigners to the State and withdrawal of special powers under the National Security Act to normalise the political process in strife-torn Punjab. Mr. Gandhi announced the much-delayed package to solve the Punjab problem while replying to the debate on the motion of thanks to the President for his Address.

Mr. Gandhi said those Jodhpur detainees who were arrested following Operation Bluestar in the Golden Temple in 1984 and against whom there were specific charges would be prosecuted under the law by the Punjab Government. He also announced that the Punjab Government would start withdrawing cases against those charged with objectionable speeches and writings, implying thereby certain Akalı leaders, including a former Chief Minister, Mr. Prakash Singh Badal, and Mr. G. S. Tohra, would also be released

The Prime Minister said the Disturbed Areas Act and the Special Armed Forces Act would be limited to "seriously disturbed areas". Special application of the National Security Act to Punjab would also be withdrawn and the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act would be limited.

Police functioning would be brought to normal and monitoring machine set up to check excesses, he announced District committees would be set up for this purpose Sub-divisional committees would also be set up to look into the development process, chaired by District Magistrates and non-officials with certain powers Thic would be done to associate non-officials in the administration of the districts and sub-divisions. A village defence machinery comprising ex-servicemen, policemen and local residents would be set up to assist the local people.

Another significant announcement which Mr Gandhi made was that the process of panchayat elections in the State would begin in May and be completed by the middle of Scotember. He said the Government would begin consultations with the Opposition parties on solving the Punjab problem. The Cabinet Committee on the issue had already submitted its draft.

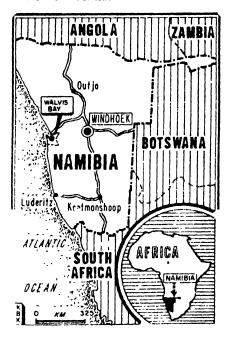
The release of the Sikh detainees from the Jodhpur prison, the withdrawal of special powers undor the National Security Act and the lifting of the ban on foreigners visiting Punjab together with some other important announcements have all been spontaneously welcomed by practically the entire Opposition. There is, however, no gainsaying the fact that these measures were long overdue and neither the Primo Minister in Parliament nor any spokesman of the Government either at New Delhi or Chandigarh has given any explanation why these measures could not have been taken earlier.

The World

Freedom dawns on Namibia

The United Nations peace-keeping force swung into operation on April 1, 1989 in the arid mineral-rich country signalling the start of the implementation of UN Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia and end of South African rule. It is the largest peace-keeping operation in the history of the United Nations.

The day, devoid of any formal ceremonies but with joyous scenes witnessed in streets and suburbs, was marked by an unscheduled visit by the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, who arrived at the end of her fournation African safari to meet members of the British contingent serving with UNTAG, as the peace-keeping force is known, in northern Grootfontein



Before emplaning for Grootfontein, she told pressmen what the UN Transition Assistance Group was doing would help decide the future of Southern Africa. "They are standing at the gateway to peace," she said.

Goneral Prem Chand of India said that UNTAG had moved into its places with confidence to ensure a peaceful transition to independence of South-West Africa. He said he got the support and cooperation from all sides and Namibians "have received

us with warmth."

General Prem Chand anticipated no major problem as his force will be 4,150-strong setting about its day-to-day work in monitoring peace process that will include general elections in November. UNTAG will also see that Pretoria sticks to its pledge of dismantling the colonial rule and replacing it with a new constitution drawn up by a sovereign Namibian Assembly.

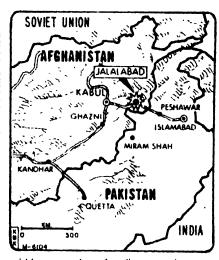
As UNTAG forces under the military command of General Prem Chand began fanning out to 50 centres, SWAPO-favoured to win the November elections—held a rally in suburban Katutura to mark the beginning of Namibian independence.

Under a United States brokered peace agreement last December, South Africa agreed to give Namibia its independence in return for the removal of 50,000 Cuban troops from Angola over a period of 27 months beginning April 1 South Africa, Cuba and Angola have also pledged to respect a ceasefire in the guerilla war between South Africa and SWAPO. As a goodwill gesture the three signatories of the New York agreement exchanged prisoners on March 31 at the remote northern Namibian town of Ruacana.

Jalalabad battle

At least 28 persons of Indian origin were killed as Afghan robels intensified their attack on Jalalabad raising the death toll of Indians to 88 so far, it was announced on April 1, 1989. In the offensive carried out during the past 28 hours, the Pakistani Army backed robels showered the eastern town with more than 16,000 rockets killing over 80 persons and injuring 115, the sources said. An official announcement said an estimated 14,000 rebels, including 3,500 Pakistani militiamen and military advisors, had attacked the city in three pincers from Dasht i-Gasjari and Sheigi towards the Khyber Pass frontier and from Chaparhar in the south.

On March 23, 1989 Afghan Mujahideon had shot down a combat helicopter and forced an Afghan armoured convoy trying to reinforce beleagured Government troops in Jalalabad city to retreat Heavy civilian casualties were reported as Afghan rebels subjected more towns in contral and northern Afghanistan to rocket attacks and artillery shelling. A Government spokesman said on March 22 that rebels had fired a large number of rockets into provincial capitals of Ghazni, Kandhar, Urzugun, Herat, Saraphol, Logar Paktia and Kabul He



said large number of civilians mostly women and children had been killed in these attacks, which had hit residential areas Rebels had also blown up a bridge on the Kabul Jalalabad highway

About 2,000 Afghan rebels have been killed and an equal number wounded by Government troops in fierce fighting for the control of Jalalabad city, Radio Moscow reported on March 11. The rebol pressure on Jalalabad which is close to the Pakistan border has not relented in spite of the "heavy losses", the radio said The Government troops also suffered casualties, the radio said Quoting sources in Kabul, the radio said the Pakistani armed forces had increased their support to rebels in the vicinity of Jalalabad. Their helicopters were continuing the supply of arms and ammunition to them, it said. The radio made a special mention of the involvement of Pakistani commanders and advisers in the fighting in Jalalabad.

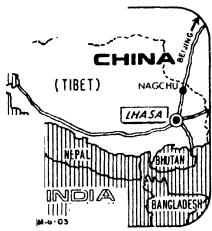
For the first time since the withdrawal of the Soviet troops, the Afghan authorities had on March 19 produced drainatic proof of Pakistan's direct involvement in the current hostilities Two Pakistani intelligence agents, captured in Kandhar, were produced in Kabul at a press conference before the world media. The presentation of these officials is the first step in establishing Pakistan's open violation of the Geneva agreement by sonding its soldiers in Afghanistan. The Afghans have been asking the United Nations observer group to send a team to Jalalabad to investigate Pakistani violations of Geneva agreement but they have refused to do so on the plea that security environment did not permit them to send observers to Jalalabad

last year's Afghan Paradoxically, accords, which provided a big stimulus to tho global peace process, leading to progress towards settlement in half a dozen traditional areas of conflict, seem to stall a year later that hopeful global trond. The Alghan case clearly demonstrates that signing an accord is one thing and establishment of peace is another. In fact the key infirmity in the Afghan accords remained the fact that these did not provide for the political future of Afghanistan once the Soviets left. The withdrawal in itself does not mean much if it does not bring peace back

Violence in Lhasa

For 30 years, Tibet has been simmering with discontent. Though there have been sporadic eruptions of the impotent rage, Panchen Lama, a religious leader next only to the Dalai Lama, had more or less managed to keep his people under control. But his death in January 1989 has removed the lid and revealed what a head of steam had built up.

Martial law was imposed on Tibet—probably the first time anywhere in China since the infamous Cultural Revolution—in early March 1989. It underscores the seriousness of the situation on the roof of the world. There were



anti-Chinese demonstrations which were the worst among the spate of protests that have rocked Lhasa in recent years. They were obviously timed to coincide with the 30th anniversary of the March 10, 1959 uprising that culminated in the Dalai Lama's flight to India. In the three days of riots, 12 persons were killed and more than 100 injured in Lhasa prior to the imposition of martial law.

The three-day bloody confrontation between the people, a sizeable number of them being saffron-robed monks and nuns, and the security forces that rocked Lhasa on the 30th anniversary of the Tibotans' uprising to break the shackles of bondage, is a stern reminder that China's "autonomous region of Tibet" has not seen the last of its woes. It also reminds the world that China's writ still does not run unchalleriged in the frozen heights of the

Himalayas, that the Tibetans are in no mood as yet to accept the regime that derives its sanction not from their freely expressed verdict but from the armed might of China.

The Indian Government has expressed concern over the developments in Tibet with which India has a common border and close religious and cultural ties. An official said that the spokesman Indian been following the Government had developments in the Tibet Autonomous Region (TAR) of China "very closely" The region shared a common border with India. "It is inevitable that concern should be expressed since we have close cultural and roligious ties with Tibet," the spokesman said.

He emphasised that the Dalai Lama was a respected religious and spiritual leader who was held in high esteem by the people of India India always maintained that the TAR was an autonomous region of China "We are committed to improve our relations with China for which a major beginning was made by the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's visit to Beijing in December last."

A Chinese spokesman charged what it called the 'Dalai clique' with "resorting to foreign forces" in an attempt to sever Tibet from China. A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Beijing said on March 9, 1989-two days after martial law was imposed on Tibet -that the "Dalai clique will never succeed in its attompt to split China and disrupt national unity by resorting to foreign forces. He stated that "Tibet Autonomous Region is an inalienable part of China and that the rights, interests and religion of the Tibetans were protected by China's Constitution. The affairs of Tibet are China's internal affairs in which no foreign Government, organisation or individual has a right to interfere," he

The Chinese leadership has offered to hold talks on the future of Tibet with the Dalai Lama, the exiled Tibetan religious but has roiterated independence for the troubled region was not a topic for discussion. "The Central Government is ready to negotiate with the Dalai Lama in person either in Beijing, Hong Kong or a Chinese diplomatic compound in any place in the world," the official Beijing Review magazine said, "If Dalai Lama still feels uneasy in any of these places, he is free to chose another location as long as no foreigners are present, the state-run weekly said

Dalai Lama has proposed talks with the Chinese Government in Geneva on a "democratic self-Government" in Tibet with China in charge of Dofence, Foreign Alfairs and Transportation. Affirming that he was not demanding independence for Tibet, the Dalai Lama said, "I have a few more things in mind that I would disclose at the time of talks. But for the moment the situation must cool down." The spiritual leader said that he would not participate in the future democratic self-Government in Tibet. "I just want to be an ordinary citizen. That will be

my biggest reward because that will mean more freedom," he added.

On his part, Dalai Lama continues to show robust scepticism of the Chinese intentions and thinks that in about a decade the Communist country will so refashion its internal policies that a peaceful transfer of limited power to the Tibetans will come on the agenda.

Botha to be replaced

The unanimous decision of South Africa's ruling National Party's parliamentary caucus, declaring that Mr. F. W. De Klerk should become the country's next President, has dealt a serious blow to the President, Mr Pieter W Botha's standing in the party. At an emergency meeting in Cape Town on March 13, 1989, the 133 members of the National Party authorised Mr. De Klerk to discuss the terms for a hand-over of power from a reluctant Mr Botha This follows nearly six weeks of pressure on Mr Botha to relinquish his post to Mr De Klerk, 52, who took over as NP leader on February 2 soon after the 73 year-old President suffered stroke.

The vote came in reaction to Mr Botha's defiant stand in a nationally televised interview on March 14 in which he declared his intention to resume his duties as President and stay in office until next year despite growing pressure from within his own party for him to retire and make way for Mr. De Klerk Earlier, the National Party's Federal Council, a powerful advisory body that has not been overruled in the 40 years the party has been in power, recommended that Mr. Botha step aside for Mi. De Klerk

Mr Do Klerk, with whom Mr. Botha has had an uneasy relationship, was elected party leader despite Mr Botha's support for another nominee, the Finance Ministor, Mr Barend Du Plessis. The result has been an awkward division of power and a rally of party support behind Mr. De Klerk.

For Mr. Botha, who has made the National Party his life's work since he joined it as a 20-year-old political organiser in Cape Province 53 years ago, the present resolution was a bitter defeat. The moves to force him to resign have been reminiscent of his own role in the party before the resignation of the then Prime Minister, Mr. B. J. Vorster, in 1978 following a scandal in the Government's information department.

For Mr Botha, who had a life-long association with the National Party, it is a major setback that may, however, not amount to a bitter defeat. Mr. Botha is a shrewd politician and has, throughout his decade-long rule, worked closely with the so-called "securocrats" drawn from the military, the police and the National Intelligence Service to the virtual exclusion of the parliamentary caucus.

The party caucus decision did not address publicly the question of how Mr. De Klerk would ascend to the presidency if Mr

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Botha continues to refuse to retire, as he indicated earlier he would do when he ruled out the possibility of an election for a new parliament before early next year.

Under South Africa's constitution, a President may be removed from office on the grounds of incapacity to perform his duties if at least half the members of the White, Indian and mixed race "coloured" chambers of Parliament sign a petition requesting the appointment of a committee of inquiry. If the committee upholds the allegation, an electoral college decides by a simple majority, without debate, whether or not to remove the President If removal is college. voted, the same composition would be largely decided by the National Party caucus, elects a new President The caucus, however, clearly hoped to avoid such a leadership crisis by appealing to Mr. Botha once more to make way for Mr. De Klork before next year.

According to one report, Mr. Botha is all set to contest the forthcoming Presidential elections scheduled later this year. Even supposing that Mr. De Klerk manages to outmanoeuvre Mr Botha, there will be no change in the racist Pretoria's policy of apartheid Mr De Klerk is a hardliner, given his Afrikaner background, and hence he is unlikely to make any departure from Mr. Botha's policy of letting loose a reign of terror against Black resistance groups through the use of draconian emergency laws

Arafat's peace initiatives

India has said the unique opportunity created by the initiatives of Mr Yasser Arafat, President of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), for settlement of the Palestinian issue, must be grasped.

Speaking at a banquot hosted in New Delhi on March 9, 1989 in honour of the PLO President on his first state visit to India since the historic proclamation of the independent state of Palestine, the President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, said Mr. Arafat's recent bold and courageous initiatives had entirely transformed the West Asian equation and f.i.d "most deservedly won universal acclaim".

"You have with masterly statesmanship stretched out your hand. It must be grasped if this unique opportunity you have created for a settlement of the Palestinian problem is not to be lost." He expressed the hope that the PLOUS dialogue will impart further momentum to this process and Israel would see the need to fall with the reasoned demands of the international community, adding "it cannot interminably resist the tide of events."

The President said India was convinced that the most appropriate forum for durable peace in the Middle East was a UN-sponsored International peace conference with full and equal participation of all concerned states, including Palestine and



Mr. Yasser Arafat with the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and the President Mr. H. Venkataraman

the permanent members of the Security Council. This proposel had wide acceptance, he said, adding that the Soviet Union's recent comprehensive plan for peace talks on this basis deserved "due and urgent consideration"

Traditional warmth mingled with protocol honours for a visiting hoad of State in the welcome extended to Mr. Arafat on his arrival. The 21-gun salute, stay at the Rashtrapati Bhavan and call on Mr Arafat by the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, fell in line with the toast "to the State of Palestine", raisod by the President.

Mr Arafat said that Israel was repeatedly launching military operations against the Palestinian refugee camps and bombing Lebanon "It is Israel which has to call off operations against us," he said Asked to comment on the Israeli Prime Ministor, Mr. Yitzak Shamir's rejection of direct talks with PLO because it was a "terrorist"

organisation, Mr. Arafat countered. "I think you better refer to old British documents to see who is a terrorist. He (Mr. Shamir) is still wanted by interpol."

During Mr. Arafat's two-day visit to India, an embassy of Palestine in New Delhi was opened, which underlines India's widespread support for the Palestinian cause. As many as 107 countries have recognised the Palestinian State since Mr. Arafat proclaimed it on November 15.

This is a measure of the esteem in which the world holds this indefatigable warrior, who surprised everybody on December 24 with the historic statement that he recognises Israel's right to exist, that he shuns terrorism and that he accepts the UN peace resolution on West Asia. The dramatic move finally persuaded the United States to stop treating the PLO as a pariah and to engage in a "constructive dialogue" with it.

Competition Opportunities

Junior Hindi Translators' Examination, 1989 (April 23, 1989)

JEE for Hotel Management Diploma Course (April 30, 1989)

National Defence Academy and Naval Academy Examination, May 1989 (April 30, 1989)

LIC (Southern Zone) Apprentice Development
Officers' Examination

(April 1989)

IIT Joint Entrance Examination

(May 8 and 9, 1989)

All India Entrance Examination for MBBS/BDS
Course: 1989

(May 14, 1989)
Combined Defence Services Exam , May 1989

(May 21 & 22, 1989)
District Savings Officers Examination, 1989

(May 28, 1989) 1 S. 'Rajendra', Bombay & DMET, Calcutta Exam.

(June 3 & 4, 1989)
State Bank of India Probationary Officers Exam

State Bank of India Probationary Officers Exam (June 4, 1989)

Civil Servicos (Preliminary) Examination, 1989 (June 11, 1989) Sub-Inspectors of Police (Delhi Police, Central Bureau of Investigation and Central Police Organisation) Examination, 1989 (Jure 18, 1989)

Clerical Cadre Examination by BSRB, Jaipur (June 25, 1989)

Clerical Cadre Examination by BSRB, Delhi (June 25 and July 2,1989)

LIC Assistant Administrative Officers (Class I)

Examination

(July 2, 1989)

Clerical Cadre Examination by BSRB, Lucknow (July 9, 1989)

Assistant Teachers (Nursery, Drawing and Painting, Music), Physical Education Teachers Examination for the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (July 9, 1989)

Last date: April 24, 1989

Special Class Railway Apprentices' Exa.n., 1989 (July 9, 1989)

Indian Forest Service Examination, 1989 (July 30, 1989)

Engineering Services Examination, 1989 (August 27, 1989) Last date: April 24, 1989

* How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests?

Mr. Madan Lal

Formerly Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India

Indian History — Ancient, Medieval and Modern Periods

For this issue, I have prepared a test battery of 100 questions on Indian History, covering all the three periods — ancient, medieval and modern. The questions usually asked in competitive examinations relate to salient features of our country's history in the different periods of its evolution. They cover important landmarks in the spheres of administration, social, cultural, religious, political and economic conditions at different times, evolution of different styles of art and architecture and so on.

As an aid for proper and systematic preparation, the readers are advised to answer the paper in one hour and then do self-assessment of their performance with reference to the answers printed at the end of the paper.

- 1. India had commercial relations with the countries of the West from time immemoral When did her sea-borne trade pass into the hands of the Arabs for the first time?
- (a) 6th century A.D. (b) 7th century A.D. (c) 8th century A.D. (d) 9th century A.D.
- 2. Who, amongst the following, were the strongest naval power in India with domination over the West Coast during most part of the sixteenth century A D ?
- (a) The Dutch (b) The English (c) The French (d) The Portuguese
- 3. Who laid the real toundation of Portuguese power in Iridia in the sixteenth century A D ?
- (a) Alfonso de Albuquerque (b) Pedro Alvarez Cabral (c) Vasco da Gama (d) None of the above
- 4. The Portuguese hold over their possessions in India ended finally in
 - (a) 1947 (b) 1950 (c) 1961 (d) 1962
- 5. The Portuguese lost their influence in the sphere of Indian trade by the eighteenth century. The chief cause of their decline was
- (a) That their religious intolerance provoked the hostility of the Indian powers (b) Their clandestine practices in trade (c) Their failure to compete successfully with the other European companies (d) None of the above
- 6. In which of the following battles are the main opponents not correctly stated?
- (a) First Battle of Panipat Babur and Ibrahim Lodhi (b) Second Battle of Panipat Akbar and Sher Shah (c) Third Battle of



Panipat — Ahmed Shah Abdali and Marathas (d) Battle of Plassey — Sirajudaullah and Clive

- 7. The first European sailor to land on the western coast of India belonged to
- (a) England (b) France (c) Portugal (d) Spain
- 8. Which of the following enactments of British Parliament allowed Indian magistrates to try the cases of British nationals as well in India?
- (a) Bill of Rights (b) Ilbort Bill (c) Pitt's India Act (d) Rowlatt Act
- 9. Mahatma Gandhi called off the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1922 because
- (a) The British Government conceded his demands (b) Public response was inadequate (c) Mob violence broke out at Chauri Chaura (d) Of the Jalianwala Bagh massacre
- Gandhara art is the combination of the Indian style with that of
- (a) Greek style (b) Kushan style (c) Persian style (d) Roman style
- 11. Fahien, the Chinese traveller, visited India during the Gupta period primarily to
- (a) Establish trade relations (b) See the beautiful country (c) Study the teachings of Gautam Buddha (d) Write a book on the life of the people of India
- 12. The Chaitya Cave at which of the following places is regarded as the finest specimen of sculptures?
 - (a) Bhaja (b) Bedsa (c) Karle (d) Nasik

- 13. The administration in the reign of which of the following Mughal rulers was run by his Queen?
- (a) Akbar (b) Jehangir (c) Humayun (d) Shahjehan
- 14. The principal objective of Mohammadbin-Tughlak in shifting his capital to Daulatabad was to
- (a) Expand his empire to the whole of South India (b) Find a better strategic location for the capital of his empire (c) Move away from the centre of Rajput resistance to his rule (d) Inflict sufferings on the residents of Delhi whom he regarded as unworthy of benevolence
- 15. The Nizamshahi kingdom of Ahmednagar was annexed to the Mughal empire during the reign of
- (a) Akbar (b) Jehangir (c) Shahjehan (d) Aurangzeb
- 16. The annexation of the Nizamshahi kingdom of Ahmednagar by Mughals was
- (a) The result of betrayal of the Sultan by Malik Ambar (b) The result of betrayal of the Sultan by his minister Fateh Khan (c) Because of the superior strength of the Mughal army (d) None of the above
- 17. Which of the following statements is not correct?
- (a) The kingdom of Ahmednagar was annexed to the Mughal empire in 1633 (b) The Sultan of Golkunda acknowledged the suzerainty of Shahjehan in 1636 (c) Adil Shah of Bijapur never accepted the suzerainty of Shahjehan during his life time (d) Aurangzeb was made Viceray of Shahjehan's Deccar acquisitions
- 18. The famous European traveller Bernier was, by profession, a
- (a) Morchant (b) Missionary (c) Physician (d) Sailor
 - 19. The Mauryan empire was founded by
- (a) Ajatashatru (b) Bimbisara (c) Bindusara (d) Chandragupta
- 20. The Great Pyramid, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, is in
 - (a) Egypt (b) Greeco (c) Iraq (d) Italy
- 21. The Great Pyramid, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, is believed to have been built about
- (a) 2000 years ago (b) 3600 years ago (c) 4000 years ago (d) 5000 years ago
 - 22. The height of the Great Pyramid is
- (a) 100 metres (b) Over 100 motres, but less than 140 metres (c) Over 145 metres,

but less than 155 metres (d) Over 160 metres

- 23. Given below are the main consequences of some of the invasions on India Which one is not correct?
- (a) Hun invasion led to the decline of the Gupta empire (b) Invasion of Timur swept away the authority of the Tughlags (c) Invasion of Ahmad Shah Abdali led to the fall of Maratha power in the north (d) Invasion of Nadii Shah drove out Humayun and facilitated the victory of Sher Shah
- 24. Who amongst the following was impeached in England for acts committed as Governor General of India
- (a) Cornwallis (b) Cavendish Bentinck (c) Warren Hastings (d) Wellesley
- 25. Which of the following statements is not correct?
- (a) The first partition of Bongal was made when Lord Curzon was Governor-General of India (b) The Revolt of 1857 started from Meerut (c) The 'Quit India' movement started in August 1942 (d) The control of the Indian Government was assumed by the British Crown in 1858
- 26. Which of the following factors contributed most to the rise and spread of Jainism and Buddhism in India
- (a) Over-emphasis on the sacrifice of animals (b) Over emphasis on the rituals by the priests (c) The personal popularity of Gautama Buddha and Mahavira (d) The revolt of Kshatriyas against the domination of Brahmanas
- 27. The root cause for all sufferings of mankind according to the preachings of Buddha is
 - (a) Anger (b) Desire (c) Pride (d) Lust
- 28. The relics of Indus Valley civilisation indicate that the main occupation of the people was
- (a) Agriculture (b) Cattle rearing (c) Commerce (d) Hunting
- 29. During the early Vedic period, the society was divided on the basis of
- (a) Birth (b) Occupation (c) Religion (d) Wealth
- 36. The antiquity of civilisation in India can be carned back nearly to the same period which witnessed the growth of ancient civilisation in
- (a) Babylonia only (b) Babylonia and Egypt (c) Egypt and Assyria (d) Assyria, Babylonia and Egypt
- 31. For which of the following ancient civilisation do we not have any written records?
- (a) Valley of the Indus (b) Valley of the Euphrates (c) Valley of the Nile (d) Valley of the Tigris
 - 32. Sher Shah Suri is best known
- (a) For the organisation of the system of civil administration (b) As an outstanding army general (c) For his quality of tolerance of all religions (d) For introducing the system of irrigation by canals
- 33. The Mansabdan system was introduced by
- (a) Sher Shah Suri (b) Humayun (c) Akbar (d) Jehangir

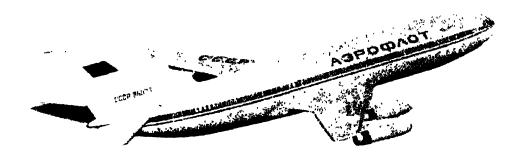
Expected Questions

- 34. Who, amongst the following, is most famous for the establishment of an elaborate system of municipal administration
- (a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Chandragupta Vikramaditya (c) Harshavardhana (d) Kanishka
- 35. The earliest traces of human civilisation in India have been found in the
- (a) Nilgiri Hills (b) Puga Valley (c) Indus Valley (d) Siwalik Hills
- **36.** Which of the following is the correct descending order of the Mughal rulers?
- (a) Humayun, Johangir, Akbar, Shahjehan (b) Humayun, Akbar, Jehangir, Shahjehan (c) Akbar, Jehangir, Humayun, Shahjehan (d) Akbar, Humayun, Jehangir, Shahjehan
- 37. Prophet Mohammad founded the Islam religion in the
- (a) Fifth century A.D. (b) Sixth century A.D. (c) Seventh century A.D. (d) Fighth century A.D.
- 38. Ibn Batuta, the famous Arab scholar, visited India during the reign of
- (a) Akbar (b) Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq (c) Qutbuddin Aibak (d) Alauddin Khilji
- 39. The Troaty of Seringapatam was between Tipu Sultan and
- (a) Clive (b) Cornwallis (c) Dalhousie (d) Warren Hastings
 - 40. Who founded the Brahmo Samaj?
- (a) Debendra Nath Tagore (b) Keshab Chandra Sen (c) Ram Mohan Roy (d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
 - 41. The Pallavas had their capital at
 - (a) Kashı (b) Kanchı (c) Ranchı (d) Sanchı
 - 42. 'Sepoy Mutiny' of 1857 started from
- (a) Agra (b) Gwalior (c) Jhansi (d) Meerut
- 43. The first telegraph line between Calcutta and Agra was opened in
 - (a) 1852 (b) 1853 (c) 1854 (d) 1855
- 44. When did Shivaji assume the title of Chhatrapati?
 - (a) 1665 (b) 1668 (c) 1670 (d) 1672
 - 45. The capital of Harshavardhana was at
- (a) Kanauj (b) Pataliputra (c Purushapura (d) Varanasi
- 46. Who among the following was the eldest son of Shahjohan?
- (a) Aurangzeb (b) Dara Shikon (c) Murad Baksh (d) Shuja
 - 47. Aurangzeb put to death his brother(s)
- (a) Dara Shikoh only (b) Shuja only (c) Shuja and Murad Baksh (d) Dara Shikoh and Murad Paksh
- 48. Chengiz Khan, who invaded India in the 13th century, belonged to
 - (a) Arabia (b) China (c) Mongolia (d) Tibet
- 49. The Gupta empire declined in the fifth century A.D. as a consequence of
- (a) Chalukya raids (b) Greek invasion (c) Hun invasion (d) Pallava raids
- 50. Historians believe that the people among whom the indus Valley civilisation

• grew were

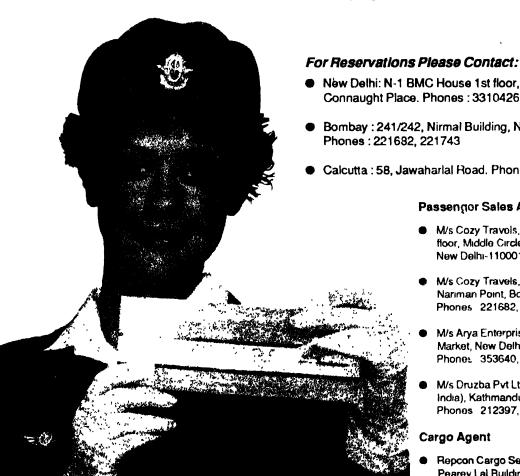
- (a) Aryans (b) Dravidians (c) Huns (d) Mongolians
- 51. Which of the following statements about the religious faiths and beliefs of the people, who inhabited the Indus Valley about four to five thousand years ago, is not true?
- (a) The cult of Divine Mother (i.e. female energy as the source of all creation) seems to have been widely prevalent (b) There was also a male God who has been identified as the prototype of the God Siva (c) There is an organic relationship between the ancient culture of the Indus Valley and the Hinduism of today (d) Of their terrestrial deities, the chief were Agni, Soma and Saraswati
- 52. The Fourth Buddhist Council was held during the reign of
- (a) Ashoka (b) Chandragupta (c) Kanishka (d) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
- 53. Who amongst the following Hindu kings is known as the Napoleon of India?
- (a) Ashoka (b) Harshavardhana (c) Samudra Gupta (d) Chandragupta Vikramaditya
- 54. Both Vardhamana Mahavira and Gautama Buddha preached their doctrines during the reign of
- (a) Ajatashatru (b) Bimbisara (c) Nandivardhana (d) Udayi
- 55. The famous Hazara Temple is said to be one of the most perfect specimens of Hindu temple architecture in existence It was built during the reign of
- (a) Bukka I (b) Deva Raya II (c) Krishnadeva Raya (d) Achyuta Raya
- 56. The Jizya was originally a sort of tax levied on the non-Muslims during the Sultanate period in return for which they received
- (a) Protection of life and property (b) Exemption from military service (c) Neither of the above (d) Both (a) and (h) above
- 57. The Muslim State in India during the Sultanate period was
- (a) By and large democratic in character (b) Essentially military in character (c) A theocratic State, the Sultans owing complete allegiance to the Khalifas of Baghdad and Egypt (d) None of the above
- 58. "One of the chief figures in classical Sanskrit literature. No facts are known about his life or death, but certain evidence places him in the 5th century A.D. Seven of his works survive till today...." This description can be most aptly applied to
- (a) Bhavabhooti (b) Banabhatt (c) Kalidasa (d) Ved Vyas
- 59. The Mughal prince who translated some Sanskrit literature into Persian was
- (a) Dara Shikoh (b) Khusro (c) Murad Baksh (d) Salim
- 60. Who is believed to have completed the construction of 'Qutab Minar' near Mehrauli?
- (a) Alauddin Khilji (b) Iltutmish (c) Raziya Begum (d) Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq
- 61. The first Governor-General and Viceroy of India was
 - (a) Lord Canning (b) Lord Chelmsford

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- (c) Lord Hardinge (J) Lord Reading
 - 62. Amoghavarsha was a tamous
- (a) Chalukyan king (b) Pallava king (c) Rashtrukuta king (d) Satavahana king
- 63. The Rashtrakutas were groat builders Who amongst the kings of this dynasty built the famous Kailasa Temple at Ellora?
- (a) Amoghavarsha (b) Krishna I (c) Dhruva (d) Govinda III
- 64. What symbol from the Maurya dynasty relics has been adopted by the Republic of India?
- (a) Swastika (b) Charlot Wheel (c) Four lions standing back to back (d) Lotus flower
- 65. Which king's court was adorned by the celebrated Kalidasa?
- (a) Ashoka (b) Chandragupta II Vikramaditya (c) Harshavardhana (d) Kanishka I
- 66. Who was the author of the Bhagvat Gita?
- (a) Lord Krishna (b) Valmiki (c) Kalidasa (d) Ved Vyasa
- 67. Who was the Afghan ruler of India whose administrative system was emulated by the British?
- (a) Mohammad Shah (b) Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq (c) Sher Shah (d) Ahmad Shah Abdali
- 68. Who amongst the following ascended the throne of Delhuin 1236 A D ?
- (a) Chand Bibi (b) Sultana Begum (c) Raziya (d) Nui Mahal
- 69. Railways, electric telegraph and uniform postage were introduced in India during the period of Governor-Generalship of
- (a) Marquess of Wellesley (b) Marquess of Dalhousie (c) Lord Macaulay (d) Lord Duffenn
- **70.** Who was responsible for the introduction of English as the official language in India?
- (a) Sir Charles Wood (b) Allan Octavian Hume (c) Lord William Bentinck (d) Marquess of Dalhousie
- 71. What important event in the educational field took place in 1857?
- (a) Introduction of engineering education (b) Introduction of medical education (c) Introduction of a uniform school system (d) Founding of the universities of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay
- 72. Who founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal in Calcutta in 1784 for development of education?
- (a) Jonathan Duncan (b) William Jones (c) Warren Hastings (d) Charles Grant
- 73. At about the close of the eighteenth century, a number of horrid customs prevailed in the country. Which of the following was outlawed or abolished first of all?
- (a) Infanticide (both male and female and particularly female) (b) Sati (burning of wives with the dead bodies of their husbands) (c) Slavery (there were many millions of slaves) (d) State lotteries in the Presidency towns
 - 74. The powers of supreme control over

Expected Questions

the governance of India were vested with the Socretary of State for India in

- (a) 1857 (b) 1858 (c) 1859 (d) 1860
- 75. The cultural renaissance which marked the advent of a new age in India was in full vigour in the
- (a) Second half of 18th century (b) First half of 19th century (c) Second half of 19th century (d) First half of 20th century
- 76. The 'Servants of India Society' was founded in 1905 by
- (a) Gopal Krıshna Gokhale (b) Srınivasa Sastri (c) Narayan Malhar Joshi (d) Hriday Nath Kunzru
- 77. The number of wives of which of the following Mughal rulers "fell short even of the Qui anic allowance of four"?
- (a) Akbar (b) Aurangzeb (c) Jehangir (d) Humayun
- 78. Shankaracharya the great Hindu philusopher and teacher of the eighth century A D , advocated
- (a) Atheism (b) Monoism (c) Theism (d) None of the above
- 79. The invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni and Muhammad Ghori
- (a) Laid the foundations of Muslim rule in India (b) Resulted in the plundering of wealth of India (c) Produced lasting cultural effect (d) Revealed the military weakness of the Indian kings
- **80.** The famous colossal Jaina image of Gomateshwara was built at Sravana Belagola by the
- (a) Gangas (b) Hoysalas (c) Palas (d) Senas
- 81. The famous colossal Jaina image of Gomata at Sravana Belagola was built in the
- (a) First half of ninth century (b) Socond half of ninth century (c) First half of 10th century (d) Second half of 10th century
- 82. The height of the tonth century statue placed on the top of a hillock at Sravana Belagola is about
 - (a) 40 ft (b) 45 ft (c) 56 ft (d) 65 ft
 - 83. The capital of the Chalukyas was at
- (a) Badamı (b) Halebid (c) Madura (d) Srırangam
- 84. The characteristic Pallava or Dravidian type of Shikhara is mot with in the temples of
- (a) Cambodia only (b) Java and Vietnam (c) Vietnam and Cambodia (d) Cambodia, Java and Vietnam
- **85.** Some of the rock cut temples, known as the sev in Pagedas were built by the
- (a) Cholas (b) Chalukyas (c) Pallavas (d) Rashtrakutas
- **86.** The rock-cut temples, known as the seven Pagodas, are at
- (a) Kanchi (b) Mahabalipuram (c) Tanjore (d) Travancore
- 87. The originators of the Dravidian style of architecture and sculpture in the South Indian Peninsula were the

- (a) Cholas (b) Hoysalas (c) Pallavas (d) Pandvas
- 88. The Dravidian style of architecture and sculpture was further developed and almost perfected by the
- (a) Cholas (b) Hoysalas (c) Pallavas (d) Pandyas
- 89. The Iron Pillar of Delhi, near the Qutab Minar, is a marvellous work belonging to the
- (a) Early Gupta period (b) Maurya period (c) Kushan period (d) Pratihara period
- 90. The Chaitya Cave at Karle is regarded as the finest specimen of architecture and sculpture on account of the
- (a) Beauty of the sculptures on the front wall (b) Remarkable rows of pillars inside the hall (c) Fine proportion of the different parts (d) All of the above
- 91. The structures at Khajuraho represent a magnificent example of
- (a) Massive rock-cut temples (b) Lavishly decorated structural temples (c) Intricate cave temples (d) 10th century Buddhist rnonastenes
- **92.** Lingaraja Temple built during the medieval period is at
- (a) Bhubaneshwar (b) Chhattarpur (c) Khajuraho (d) Mount Abu
- 93. Who built the famous Dilwara temple at Mount Abu during the thirteenth century?
- (a) Mahendrapala (b) Mahipala (c) Rajyapala (d) Tejapala
- 94. Chola paintings of the eleventh century A.D have been discovered in the famous Saiva temple at
 - (a) Ellora (b) Halebid (c) Tanjore (d) Nasik
- 95. On the death of Jehangir in 1627, Shahjehan's most formidable rival to the throne was his
- (a) Nephew Dawar Baksh (b) Brother Khusrau (c) Brother Parwez (d) Brother Shahryar
- 96. Who built the famous Buddhist Stupa at Sanchi?
- (a) The Guptas (b) The Kushanas (c) The Mauryas (d) The Pratiharas
- 97. "When I first saw them I found it difficult to believe that they were prehistoric; they seemed so completely to upset all established ideas about early art." This was an observation of Sir John Marshall on objects found at
- (a) Harappa (b) Mohenjo Daro (c) Lothal (d) Ropar
- 98. The Pillar, which is regarded as the best of the series of Pillars built by Ashoka, and has elicited praise from all the critics of the world, is at
- (a) Bodh Gaya (b) Nandangarh (c) Sanchi (d) Sarnath
- 99. The number of centuries that intervened between the fall of the Mauryas and the riso of Gupta empire is about
 - (a) Five (b) Four (c) Three (d) Two
- 100. The representation of Buddha as a human figure appeared for the first time in the sculptures found at
- (a) Bodh Gaya (b) Bharhut (c) Mathura (d) Sanchi

(For Answers see page 36)

Body Language

How To Read Others' Thoughts By Their Gestures And Succeed
Mr. Allan Pease











Mr. Allan Pease is the Managing Director of a management consultancy company based in Sydney (Australia) and has produced books, films and cassettes that are used by numerous organisations around the world to train personnel in communications. In this series of articles he tells us how you can correctly interpret other people's thoughts by their gestures. These articles will

quickly teach you how to tell if someone is lying; how to make yourself more likeable; how to get cooperation from other people; how to successfully conduct interviews and business negotiations; how to pick a suitable partner, etc.

The acquisition of knowledge and skills in non-verbal communication serves to make every encounter with another person an exciting experience.

Hand And Arm Gestures

Gripping Hands, Arms and Wrists

Several prominent male members of the British Royal Family are noted for their habit of walking with their head up, chin out and one palm gripping the other hand behind the back. Not only does British Royalty use this gesture, it is common among Royalty of many countries. On the local scene, the gesture is used by the policeman patrolling his beat, the headmaster of the local school when he is walking through the school yard, senior military personnel and others in a position of authority.



Figure A Ready for action

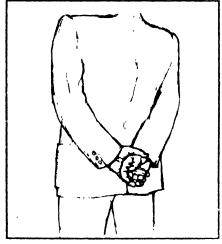


Figure B The superiority confidence gesture

This is, therefore, a superiority/confidence gesture position. It also allows the person to expose his vulnerable stomach, heart and throat regions to others in an unconscious act of fearlessness. Our own experience shows that, if you take this position when you are in a high stress situation, such as being interviewed by newspaper reporters or simply waiting outside a dentist's surgery, you will feel quite relaxed, confident and even authoritative.

Our observation of Australian police officers has shown that the officers who do not wear firearms use this gesture frequently and often rock back and forth on the balls of the feet. However, the police

officers who do wear firearms seldom display this gesture, using the hands on-hips aggressive gesture instead (Figure A). It seems that the firearm itself has sufficient authority for its wearer so that the palm-in-palm gesture becomes unnecessary as a display of authority

The palm-in-palm gesture should not be confused with the hand gripping-wrist gesture (Figure C) which is a signal of trustration and an attempt to self control. In this case one hand grips the other wrist or arm very tightly as if it is an attempt by one arm to prevent the other from striking out.

Interestingly, the further the hand is moved up the back, the more angry the person has become The man in Figure D.

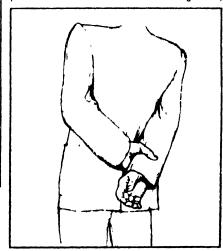


Figure C The hand gripping-winst gesture

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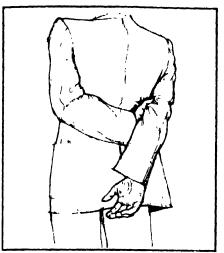


Figure D The upper arm grip

for example, is showing a greater attempt at self-control than the man in Figure C because the hand in Figure D is gripping the upper arm, not just the wrist. It is this type of gesture that has given rise to such expressions as, 'Get a good grip on yourself'. This gesture is often used by sales people who have called on a potential buyer and have been asked to wait in the buyer's reception area. It is a poor attempt by the salesman to disguise his nervousness and an astute buyer is likely to sense this. If a self-control gesture is changed to the palm in-palm position, a calming and confident feeling results.

Thumb Displays

In palmistry, the thumbs denote strength of character and eyo and the non-verbal use of thumbs agrees with this. They are used to display dominance, superiority or even aggression, thumb gestures are secondary gestures, a supportive part of a gesture cluster. Thumb displays are positive signals, often used in the typical pose of the 'cool' managor who uses them in the presence of subordinates. A courting man uses them in the presence of a potential female partner and they are



Figure E The cardigan or waistcoat thruster COMPETITION SUCCESS REVIEW, MAY 1989

common among people who wear highstatus or prestige clothing. People wearing new, attractive clothing use thumb displays more frequently than those who wear older, outdated clothing.

The thumbs, which display superiority, become most obvious when a person gives a contradictory verbal message. Take, for example, the lawyer who turns to the jury and in a soft, low voice says, 'In my humble opinion, ladles and gentlemen of the jury.'



Figure F 'In my humble opinion ... while displaying dominant thumb gestures and tilting back his head to 'look down his nose' (Figure F). This has the effect of making the jury feel that the lawyer is insincere, even pompous if the lawyer wished to appear humble, he should have approached the jury with one foot toward thom, his coat open and open palm display and stooping forward a little to show humility, or even subordination to the jury

Thumbs most often protrude from people's pockets, sometimes from the back pockets (Figure G) in a secretive manner to try to hido the person's dominant attitude Dominant or aggressive women also use this gesture; the women's movement has

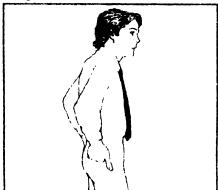


Figure G Thumbs protruding from back pockets

allowed them to adopt many male gestures and positions (Figure H). In addition to all this, thumb thrusters will often rock on the balls of their feet to give the impression of extra height.

Arms folded with thumbs pointing upwards is another popular thumb gesture position. This is a double signal, being that of a defensive or negative attitude, (folded arms) plus a superior attitude (displayed by the thumbs). The person using this double



Figure H The dominant female gesture usually gesticulates with his or her thumbs, and rocking on the balls of the feet when standing is common

The thumb can also be used as a signal of ridicule or disrespect when it is used to point at another person. For example, the

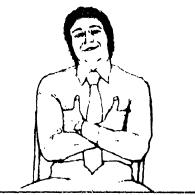


Figure I Thumbs up position

husband who leans across to his friend, points towards his wife with a closed fist thumb gesture and says, 'Women are all the same, you know', is inviting an argument with his wife. In this case the shaking thumb is used as a pointer to indicule the unfortunate woman. Consequently, thumb pointing is irritating to most women, particularly when a man does it. The shaking thumb is less common among



Figure J 'Women they' e all the same!' women, although they sometimes uso the gesture at their husbands or at people they do not like

Play Down The 'I'

A leader is a manager and he has to get things done and accomplish the chosen goals through other people Although people differ from one another physically, mentally and psychologically, they are all governed by certain basic needs. The most important need that is present in all individuals, that persists ever and that is unsatiable, is the need to feel important, to gain recognition and to earn appreciation. A leader who can satisfy this need will have no difficulty in influencing people, winning friends and getting the jobs done While attempting to satisfy this great urge, the leader has to follow certain DOs and DON'Ts He should scrupulously avoid criticising people since no one likes to be criticised, least of all in public and in the presence of others. On the positive side, he has to give hearty and generous appreciation The praise, tribute appreciation should be sincere and heart felt. If one takes the trouble, one can always discover something or the other in any individual, over whom such sincere and real appreciation could be expressed

Next, the leader in order to get willing cooperation, has to look at things from the other person's point of view. He has to beat the hook to suit the fish. He has to see what the other person wants than what he himself is interested in. These factors we have been considering in full detail in our previous articles. As the next step we may have certain factors which help us to motivate others, and influence their attitudes and shape their behaviour.

The first and basic requirement is that the leader should develop a genuine, keen and sincare interest towards other individuals You take a liking to your pet animal, a dog, a horse or a bird, because it reveals a spontaneous affection towards you You realise that this creature is interested in you truly and sincerely. What is more you know for certain that there are no ulterior motives Your dog literally jumps out of its skin in sheer joy at your very sight or on hearing your voice or oven smelling your scent. You can hear its happy banks and then see it running towards you with its wrigging fail You just cannot miss its sincerity, enthusiasm, keenness and spontaneity

People, as a rule and by nature, are interested in themselves. This is an offshoot of the self-preserving instinct of the human race. Unconsciously, you first think about yourself before you think of others in a group, you search and look for your own self-first. The word most used during any conversation is the single lettered word. When you open a magazine to which you have contributed, you first start reading your own article, although you

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

might already be knowing every word of it by heart. This self-interest has contributed to the great urge and unsatiable need for appreciation, recognition and feeling of importance

A leader must, therefore, assiduously cultivate the habit of playing down the 'I' and playing up the 'YOU' Prove to the others that you have a real interest in them You don't have to spend money, much time or effort for this. You can do it with your smile, with your words, manners, attention, enthusiasm, keenness and your warm, firm, friendly hand clasp Be considerate, courceous and helpful to others. Be sympathetic and treat others as you would like to be treated by them By conscious deliberate efforts learn to play down the 'I' and play up the 'YOU'. Concentrate on what you can do for others and you will find this approach is working wonders. People will vie with each other to do things for you, without your ever asking for it.

Talk about others and especially their good points. Concentrate about the person. to whom you are talking. If you keep talking about yourself you will soon tire others and soon they will avoid you as a bore. If you speak well of yourself, others will think you are boasting, and if you speak ill of yourself they will believe it, so first don't talk about yourself instead try talking about the other individual and his interests. Encourage him to tell about himself, "Appreciation makes people feel more important than anything else you can give thom " When you decide to appreciate, you will at once start focussing attention on the 'YOU' instead of on the 'I' You have to search and see what is there in him It will compel you to recognise his importance. We don't have to wait till someone does something big for us to display our appreciation. We can begin it at any time and place. All we have to do is to start looking for things to appreciate in people

You want that people should admire you, pay attention, show appreciation to your benevolent or courageous act and recognise your merits. Often you are keen to have your way. If you pause and reflect, you will find that the other individual also has identical wants and aspirations. Therefore, if you are selfish and try to project only your own requirements, you will soon find others avoiding you. They would be reluctant to listen to you or meet your requirements. You must, therefore, go all the full way and meet their requirements.

Even going half-way out is not sufficient. Take the initiative and go full length. Very soon you will notice the other individuals paying attention to your needs and doing things automatically the way you would like them to be done

If you want to lead and influence others. you have to put yourself out to do things for them. You have to spend time, energy and effort to satisfy the needs of others. For instance, you have to remember faces and names. As someone has aptly put it, the sweetest and most musical sound in any language is one's own name. The aspiring leader has, therefore, to make it a point to remember names and faces. While addressing letters you must spell the name and initials correctly and include the full decorations. If an individual has earned a doctorate or a professonal chair, make it a point to address that person as Doctor so and so and Professor so and so instead of plain Mr. or Mrs or Miss People also appreciate if you remember their birthdays, wedding anniveraries, etc. The efforts you make to remember such seemingly trivial points and act on them will yield great dividends

As a rule an individual enjoys talking himself. his childhood, accomplishments, likes and dislikes. In fact, many are simply dying for some appreciative and genuinely interested audience Therefore, encourage people to talk about themselves. Be an enthusiastic. encouraging listener and pay rapt attention Ask them for more details in areas where they display great interest. Question them about the reasons for their success, for their mastery, for their special skills and for their prosperity. Learn about their hobbies, preferences, likes and dislikes. The more you know about the individual, the easier it will be for you to satisfy his requirements and motivate him in the direction in which you want him to go

Next to taking interest in the other person's activities and looking at things from his angle, motivation can be brought about by your first impression. In creating this first favourable impression, nothing proves so effective as a friendly, pleasant, warm and cheerful smile According to Charles Schwab, the reason for his phenomenal success and tremendous popularity is his charming smile. He once mentioned that his smile had been worth a million dollars. His captivating smile was his particular ability which made people to open their hearts to him. A warm smile states to a stranger that you like him, you are glad to see him and that you would welcome his company. You would have noticed among

(Continued on page 36)

Constitution Of India

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The Federal System

Scheme of Division of Powers

While dealing with the basic principles of the Constitution we had occasion to briefly discuss the federal principles embodied in Constitution The outstanding characteristic of modern federalism is that it helps to preserve unity while allowing diversity, oneness while providing for division Part XI of the Constitution deals with the division of powers and the consequent relations between the Union and the States in a detailed manner Chapter 1 of Part XI embodies the Legislative Relations, Chapter 2 the Administrative Relations and Chapter 3 the Financial Relations

Legislative Relations between the Union and the States

A common feature of many federal constitutions, which follow the American federal model, is to enumerate a list of legislative powers and assign them to the Union and leave the residue to the States The Canadian Constitution, on the other hand, follows a different system. According to this, there are two lists of legislative powers, one for the Centre and the other for the provinces and the residue is vested in the Centre. The Constitution of India follows a system similar to the Canadian but with more elaborate lists which include an additional one called the Concurrent List. In drawing up an elaborate Concurrent List, the framers of our Constitution followed the Australian pattern of federal division of powers. The scheme is almost the same as in the Government of India Act of 1935. Tho three lists are embodied in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution

The Union List, which is the first of the three lists, consists of rinety seven items and is the longest of the three lit includes items such as defence, armed forces, arms and ammunition, atomic energy, foreign affairs, diplomatic representation, United Nations, treaties, war and peace, citizenship, extradition, railways, shipping and navigation, airways, posts and telegraphs, telephones, wireless and broadcasting, currency, coinage and legal

tender, foreign loans, the Reserve Bank of India, foreign trade, inter-State trade and commerce and its regulation, banking, bills of exchange, insurance, stock exchange, patents, establishment of standards in weights and measures, control of industries, regulation and development of mines, minerals and oil resources, maintenance of national museums, libraries and such other institutions, historical monuments, the Survey of India, census, public services. elections parliamentary privileges, audit government accounts, constitution and organisation of the Supreme Court and the Union Public Service Commission, incometax, customs duties and export duties, duties of excise, corporation tax, taxos on capital value of assets, estate duty, terminal taxes and taxes on the sale or purchase of newspapers, etc., which are of common interest to the nation and with respect to which uniformity of legislation throughout the Union is essential. As such, Parliament has exclusive powers of legislation with regard to the items mentioned in this list

The State List (the second list) consists of sixty-six items. The selection of these items is made on the basis of local interest and it envisages the possibility of diversity of treatment with respect to different items in the different States of the Union. The scope of the application of the federal principle in India is to be determined by the scope of State logislation arising out of items included in this list.

Some of the more important of these items are as follows public order, police, administration of justice, prisons and reformatories, local government, public health and sanitation, intoxicating liquors, burials and burial grounds, libraries and museums controlled by the State, intra-State communications, agriculture, animal husbandry, water supplies and irrigation, land rights, fisheries, trade and commerce within the State gas and gas works, inarkets and fairs, inoney lending, theatres, betting and gambling, local elections, priviloges, legislative salaries allowances of all State officers, State public services and the State Public Service Commission, treasure trove, land revenue, taxes on agricultural income, taxes on lands and buildings, estate duty and succession duty on agricultural land, duties of excise on alcoholic liquors, opium, etc., produced within the State, taxes on the entry of goods into a local area, taxes on electricity (its sale and consumption), taxes on the sale and purchase of goods other than newspapers, taxes on goods and passengors carried by roads or inland waterways, taxes on vehicles, taxes on animals and boats, tolls, taxes on professions, trades and callings, capitation taxes, taxes on luxuries, etc. The State legislature has the exclusive power of legislation with rogard to every one of the items included in the State List.

The Concurrent List (the third list) consists of forty seven items. These are items with respect to which uniformity of legislation throughout the country is desirable but not essential. As such, they are placed under the jurisdiction of both the Union and the States.

The list includes items such as detention for reasons connected with the security of the State marriage and divorce, transfer of property other than agricultural land, contracts, bankruptcy and insolvency, trust and trustees, civil contempt of court, vagrancy, lunacy and mental deficiency, adulteration fondstuffs, drugs and poisons, economic and social planning, commercial and industrial monopolies, trade unions, social security, labour welfare, education, forests, legal, medical and other professions, vital statistics, trade and commerce in a number of items, pince control, factories, electricity, newspapers, books and printing presses, stamp duties, etc. The Parliament of India and the State legislatures have concurrent power of legislation over the items included in this list. So long as Parliament does not pass a law on any of these items, the States may pass any law they like on the same. But once Parliament does enact a law on such items, parliamentary law shall prevail over any State law in this regard There is, however, one exception to this general rule. According to this a later law of the State legislature on any item in the Concurrent List shall prevail over an earlier law of Parliament on the same subject, if the State law was reserved for consideration of the President and received his assent. This is a novel and original feature which enables a State to pass a more advanced piece of legislation than an existing parliamentary law

As in Canada, the residuary powers of legislation are vested in the Union. This

power includes the power of making laws in pooing any taxes not mentioned in the State List or the Concurrent List. Parliament is also empowered to establish additional courts for the better administration of laws made by it on any matter included in the Union. List. Besides, Parliament has the exclusive power of legislation to give effect to any treaty, agreement or convention with any other country or international body.

Although the States have the exclusive power of legislation over every item in the State List, there are two exceptions to this general rule.

(1) Under Article 249 if the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) declares by a resolution supported by two thirds of the members present and voting, that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest that Parliament should make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the State List, then Parliament is competent to make laws on that matter for the whole or any part of India. Such a resolution remains. valid for a year. If, however, the situation under which the resolution was passed continues to exist even at the end of the one-year period, another resolution to the same effect may be passed. In the absence of such a resolution, the parliamentary law passed in this connection will automatically cease to be in force within six months after the end of the year

(2) Under Article 250, Parliament is

empowered to make laws on any itom included in the State List for the whole or any part of India while a proclamation of emergency is in operation. The maximum period for which such a law can be in force is the period for which emergency lasts and six months beyond that period

The entire scheme of the distribution of legislative powers undoubtedly displays a strong tendency towards a high degree of centralisation. This has been praised by some as the product of realism and a genuine understanding of the general tendency towards centralisation in all federations whatever be the nature of the division of power in them as shown by the original, written provisions. At the same time, others have denounced it as deviation. from a strictly federal pattern and an attempt to embody unitarism in a federal form. Here we may recall our earlier discussion on the meaning of federalism and point out that there is no strictly rigid fedoral system set as a pattern for all to copy, nor any sanctity attached to any particular form of tederation Federal government is not always and everywhere good government

The Union Government, by virtue of its position is called upon to coordinate the activities of the various State Governments in the interests of uniformity without which there is the risk of fissiparous tendencies growing unchecked Moreover, the trend

towards centralisation is not peculiar to India War, economic depression, the growth of social services, the mechanical revolution in transport and industry, planning, the receipt by the States of financial assistance from the Union and judicial interpretation, all these have promoted the increase of federal power in the United States, Canada, Australia and Switzerland.

Nevertheless, a careful reading of the sixty-six items over which the States have exclusive jurisdiction along with the power they enjoy in the Concurrent field, should make it clear that the States are not reduced to a position of insignificance in the scheme of division of powers. On the contrary, they have at their disposal substantial powers covering a large area which enable them to function as effective agencies of the sovereign power which they share with the Union Take, for instance, items like public health, agriculture and fisheries which are placed within the jurisdiction of the States Considering the importance of these items from a national point of view, one could even doubt the wisdom of leaving them in the State List Yet, these powers are there with the States making them function as units of a federal system that attempts a balanced division of power in the context of the complex problems of the present day

(Continued from page 34)

your circle of friends that the individual who has a natural smillo on his face is the one who is most sought after. You notice a particular charm in a lady, who has a pleasant, cheerful smillo all the time on her face. Your smile has to be sincere and hoartfelt. If it is artificial, if it is only built up for the occasion, very soon it will tade away from your face. On the other hand, a sincere smile creates a ready trust on the part of the other person. If you do not have a natural smile, you can cultivate one by careful training and also developing the right mental attitudes.

Force yourself to onjoy whatever you are doing. View things optimistically. Whenever your chips are down and things are not going according to the way you have planned, think of some funny incident and say to yourself. The sunshine will come up soon. Also do not reserve your smiles only for strangers. Smile naturally and freely with every individual whom you come across, whether in your home, in the office, in the bus or in the train. Let this part of smiling sincerely become a regular habit with you You will be surprised to see the impact that a warm and genuine smile can create at your home as well as outside People will suddenly sit up and take notice of you. All doors will be open and you will be welcome everywhere. People will go out of the way to seek your company because you are bringing joy to them. On the other hand, a grim face makes you look too senous

People will consider that you are a 'kill-joy' or a 'wet blanket' and try to keep away from you. A smile makes you to appear as a totally different man.

What is more, the smile has a way of influencing your mental attitude. You feel a happier man by wearing a smile on your face. According to a Chinese proverb, a man without a smiling face should not open a shop. In other words, his business or enterprise will be a total failure if he does not know how to keep himself cheerful and friendly. Not only that he should feel friendly and cheerful, but he should readily demonstrate it and show it to others by his disaming, charming and welcome smile Frank livin Fletchor has described the value of a smile at Christmas in the following words.

"It costs nothing, but creates much

It enriches those who receive without impoverishing those who give

It happens in a flash and the memory of it sometimes lasts forever

None are so rich they can get along without it, and none so poor but are richer for its be. elits

It creates happiness in the home, tosters goodwill in a business, and is the countersign of friends

It is rest to the weary, daylight to the discouraged sunshine to the sad and nature's best antidote for trouble

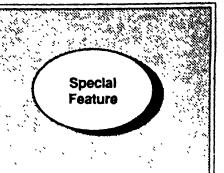
Yet it cannot be bought, begged, borrowed or stolen, for it is something that is no earthly good to anybody till it is given away.

Thus the first step in the technique of motivating others is to begin with yourself taking a keen interest in them and winning their hearts towards you by a genuine and charming smile."

How To Prepare For

Objective Type Tests **ANSWERS** 3 (a) 1. (b) 2 (d) 4 (c) 5 (a) 6 (h) 7 (c) 8 (b) 10. (ե) 9 (c) 11 (c) 12 (:) 13 (b) 14 (b) 15 (c) 16 (b) 17 (c) 18 (c) 19 20 (d) (a) 23 (d) 21 (ರ) 55 (c) 24. (c) 27 (b) 25 (a) 26 (h) 28 (a) 29 (b) 30 (d) 31 (a) 32 (a) 33 34 (a) 35. (c) 35 (c) (b) 37 (c) 38 (b) 39 (b) 40 (c) (d) 43 (b) 41 42 44 (b) (d) 47 48 45 (a) 46 (b) (d) (c) 49 (c) 50 (b) 51 (d) 52 (c) 53 54 55 56 (c) (b) (c) (d) 57 (b) 58 (c) 59 (a) 60 (b) 62 61 (a) (c)63 (b) 64. (c) 65 (b) 66 (d) 67 (c) 68. (c) 69 (b) 70 71 72 (a) (c) (b) 73. (a) 74. (b) 75 (d) 76 (a) 77 (b) 78 79 (d) 80 (c) (a) 83 (a) 81. (d) 82 (c) 84 (d) 85 (c) 86 (b) 87 (c) 88 (a) 89. (a) 90 (d) 91. (b) 92 (a) 95. (d) 93 (d) 94 (c) 96. (c) 98 (d) 97 (b) 99 (a) 100. (c)

Quantitative Aptitude Test



Railway Recruitment Board (Bangalore) Examination, February 1989

- Q. 1. In a group of 500 people, 300 can speak Hindi only and 120 can speak English only. How many can speak both Hindi and English?
 - (1) 20 (2) 60 (3) 80 (4) 100
- Q. 2. Raju is three year younger to Sonu Bunty is two year older than Raju What is Sonu's age in relation to Bunty?
- (1) 4 year younger (2) 1 year younger (3) 4 year older (4) 1 year older
- Q. 3. A train 50 metres long passes a platform 100 metres long in 10 seconds What is the speed of the train in metres/second?
 - (1) 150 (2) 50 (3) 10 (4) 15
- Q. 4. An umbrella marked at Rs 80 is sold for Rs. 68 What is the rate of discount?
 - (1) 15% (2) 12% (3) 17¹¹/₁₇% (4) 20%
- Q. 5. A train 280 metres long is moving at 60 km per hour. The time taken by the train to cross a platform 220 metres long is
- (1) 20 seconds (2) 25 seconds (3) 30 seconds (4) 35 seconds
- Q. 6. 'A' can do a piece of work in 30 days while 'B' can do in 40 days. In how many days can 'A' and 'B' working together do it?
 - (1) 70 days (2) $42\frac{3}{4}$ days (3) $27\frac{1}{7}$ days
- (4) $17\frac{1}{7}$ days
- Q. 7. A sum of money at simple interest amounts to Rs 2800 in 2 years and to Rs 3250 in 5 years at the rate of
 - (1) 5% (?) 6% (3) 7% (4) 8%
- Q. 8. A retailer buys a radio for Rs 215 His overhead expenses are Rs 25 If he sells the radio for Rs 300, his profit percentage will be
 - (1) 20% (2) 25% (3) 39 5% (4) 43 6%
- Q. 9. Two numbers are such that the ratio between them is 3.5 but if each is increased by 10, the ratio between them becomes 5.7 The numbers are
 - (1) 3, 5 (2) 7, 9 (3) 13, 22 (4) 15, 25

Q. 10.
$$\frac{49 \times \frac{10}{7}}{8 \times \frac{10}{16}} = ?$$

- (1) 18 (2) 19 (3) 14 (4) 12
- Q. 11. A reduction of 20% in the price of mangoes enable a person to purchase 12 more for Rs. 15. What was the price of 16 mangoes before reduction?
 - (1) Rs 6 (2) Rs. 5 (3) Rs 7 (4) Rs 9
 - Q. 12. Two years ago the average age of

- a family of 8 members was 18 years. After the addition of a baby, the average age of the family remains same today. What is the age of the baby?
- (1) 1 year (2) 2 years (3) 4 years (4) 3 5 years
- Q. 13. Divide 510 between A, B and C so that A gets $\frac{2}{3}$ of what B gets and B gets $\frac{1}{4}$ of what C gets. Find the share of each.
- (1) 60,90,360 (2) 50,70,390 (3) 55,65,390 (4) 80,100,330
- Q. 14. In a mixture of 35 litres the ratio of the milk and water is 4 · 1 If 7 litres of water is added to the mixture, then the ratio of milk and water in the resulting mixture will become
 - (1) 1 2 (2) 2:1 (3) 2.3 (4) 3 2
- Q. 15. A train 270 metres long is moving at a speed of 25 km per hour. It will cross a man coming from the opposite direction at a speed of 2 km per hour in
- (1) 36 seconds (2) 32 seconds (3) 28 seconds (4) 24 seconds
- Q. 16. The cost of paving a rectangular countyard 40 metres by 25 metres at Rs 50 per 100 sq metres is
- (1) Rs. 65 (2) Rs 130 (3) Rs 500 (4) Rs. 600
- Q. 17. Two trains start at the same time from Aligarh and Delhi and proceed towards each other at the rate of 16 km and 21 km per hour respectively. When they meet, it is found that one train has travelled 60 km more than the other. Find the distance between the two stations.
- (1) 445 km (2) 444 km (3) 440 km (4) 450 km
- Q. 18. A man sold his watch at a loss of 5% Had he sold it for Rs 56 25 more he would have gained 10%. The cost price of the watch is
- (1) Rs. 415 (2) Rs. 295 (3) Rs. 375 (4) Rs. 355
- Q. 19. Calculate in how many years a sum will be thrice of it, at the rate of 10% per annum
- (1) 30 years (2) 20 years (3) 40 years (4) 15 years
- Q. 20. Interest on a certain sum of money for $2\frac{1}{3}$ years at $3\frac{3}{4}$ % per annum is Rs 210. The sum is
- (1) Rs 2802 (2) Rs. 2400 (3) Rs 1580 (4) None of these
- Q. 21. A sum of money doubles itself in 8 years at simple interest. What is the rate of interest?

- (1) $12\frac{2}{3}$ % (2) 12% (3) $12\frac{1}{2}$ % (4) $8\frac{2}{3}$ %
- Q. 22. 16 men can reap a field in 30 days. In how many days will 20 men reap the field?
- (1) 25 days (2) 24 days (3) 30 days (4) None of these
- Q. 23. One tap can fill a cistern in 2 hours and another tap can empty the cistern in 3 hours. How long will they take to fill the cistern if both the taps are opened?
- (1) 5 hours (2) 6 hours (3) 8 hours (4) 7 hours
- Q. 24. Two stations A and B are 110 kms apart on a straight line. One train starts from 'A' at 7 AM and travels towards 'B' at 20 km per hour speed. Another train starts from 'B' at 8 AM and travels towards 'A' at 25 km per hour speed. At what time will they meet?
- (1) 9 AM (2) 10 AM (3) 11 AM (4) None of
- Q. 25. A pencil costs 5 paise each. They are sold at 20% profit. Find out the selling price of one dozen pencils.
- (1) 6 paise (2) Re. 1 00 (3) 60 paise (4) 72 paise
- Q. 26. If I purchased 11 books for Rs 10 and sold all the books at the rate of 10 books for Rs 11, the profit per cent is
 - (1) 21 (2) 100 (3) 11 (4) 10
- Q. 27. Ratio of Ashok's age to Pradeop's ago is equal to 4 3 Ashok will be 26 years old after 6 years How old is Pradeop now?
 - (1) $19\frac{1}{2}$ years (2) 21 years (3) 12 years
- (4) 15 years

 Q. 28. Which one of the following numbers
- u. 28. Which one of the following numbers so not a perfect square?
 (1) 0 16 (2) 1 6 (3) 16 (4) 1600
- Q. 29. A man spent exactly one ruped in the purchase of 3 paise stamps and 5 paise stamps. The number of 5 paise stamp which he could not have purchased is
 - (1) 5 (2) 8 (3) 9 (4) 11
- Q. 30. The sum of the ages of a son and father is 56 years. After four years, the age of father will be three times that of the son. Their ages respectively are
- (1) 12 years and 44 years (2) 16 years and 48 years (3) 16 years and 42 years (4) 18 years and 36 years
- Q. 31. $\frac{4}{5}$ of a number exceeds its $\frac{2}{3}$ by 8, the number is
 - (1) 30 (2) 60 (3) 90 (4) None of those
 - Q. 32. Complete the series
 - 2, 5, 9, 19, 37, ...
 - (1) 76 (2) 74 (3) 75 (4) None of these

Q. 33. Simplify $\frac{0.001344}{0.3 \times 0.7} = ?$ (1) 0.0064 (2) 0.064 (3) 0.64 (4) None of these

- Q. 34. Anup is running at the speed of 5 metres per second. He is rurining at the rate of
- (1) 12 km/hour (2) 17 km/hour (3) 18 km/hour (4) None of these
- Q. 35. Find the missing number in the following table

18 23 20

(1) 18 (2) 26 (3) 22 (4) None of these

Q. 36. $\frac{1}{6}$ th of an audience consisted of men and 1/3 rd consisted of women The remaining were children. What percentage of the audience consisted of children?

- (1) 40% (2) 90% (3) 50% (4) 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ %
- Q. 37. Convert 20 mm into metre (1) 0 02 (2) 0 002 (3) 0 005 (4) 0 2

Q. 38. $3\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{5} = ?$

(1) √75 (2) 5 √3 (3) 15 √5 (4) √135

- Q. 39. A wire, bent in the form of a square. enclosed an area of 121 sq cms. If the same wire is bent so as to form a circle, then the area enclosed will be
- (1) 154 sq cms (2) 121 sq cms (3) 161 sq cms (4) 134 4/7 sq cms
- Q. 40. The total amount with A and C is Rs 98 while with B and C is Rs 90 If the total amount with A, B and C is Rs 168, then what is the amount with C
- (1) Rs 48 (2) Rs 154 (3) Rs 122 (4) Rs. 20
- Q. 41. How many numbers are divisible by 7 between 1 and 100
 - (1) 9 (2) 11 (3) 17 (4) 14
 - $\mathbf{Q.42.693 + 11 \times 7} = ?$
 - (1) 9 (2) 63 (3) 441 (4) 462

Q. 43.
$$5\frac{1}{3} + 6\frac{1}{2} + 2\frac{1}{6} = 2$$

(1)
$$13\frac{5}{6}$$
 (2) $14\frac{1}{2}$ (3) $14\frac{1}{3}$ (4) 14

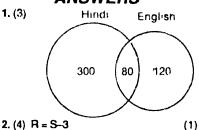
- Q. 44. A train is moving at a speed of 79.8 km/hour What is the distance in metres covered by it in 15 minutes
- (1) 1920 (2) 1970 (3) 19200 (4) None of these
- Q. 45. The average age of 40 boys in a bus is 8 years. When the age of the conductor is included, the average age is increased by one year. What is the age of the conductor?
- (1) 47 years (2) 48 years (3) 50 years (4) 49 years
- Q. 46. The angle between the hands of the clock when the time is 20 minutes past 12 is
 - (1) 90° (2) 110° (3) 160° (4) 180°
- Q. 47. A husband and wife have six married sons and each of them has four children. The total number in the family is
 - (1) 25 (2) 32 (3) 38 (4) 42
- Q. 48. Which of the following numbers belongs to the senes 4, 11, 18 25, 32,
 - (1) 2099 (2) 2096 (3) 2098 (4) 2097
- Q. 49. There are numbers between 100 to 400 which are divisible by 11

- (1) 36 (2) 33 (3) 26 (4) 27
- Q. 50. In 24 minutes, the hour hand of a clock moves through an angle of
- (1) 60° (2) 24° (3) 12° (4) 5°

Directions: in each of the questions 51-55 there is a series with one number missing. Find out this number.

Q. 51. 0, (?), 8, 27, 64, 125 (1) 4 (2) 1 (3) 2 (4) 3 Q. 52. 1, 5, 11, 19, 29, (?), 55 (1) 45 (2) 39 (3) 41 (4) 47 Q. 53. 2. 8, 5, 11, 8, (?), 11 (1) 9 (2) 14 (3) 11 (4) 16 475 Q. 54. 323 642 274 (1) 591 (2) 368 (3) 184 (4) 194 (93)Q. 55. 15 14 (?) 12 18 (120)(1) 75 (2) 76 (3) 78 (4) 79

ANSWERS



2. (4) R = S-3 B = R + 210. R = B-2

- \therefore from (1), we have B-2 = S-3 I.O. S = B + 1
- ... Sonu is one year older to Bunty
- 3. (4). Train covers a distance of 150 metres in 10 seconds i e 15 metres per second
 - 4. (1) Discount on Rs 80 = Rs. 12
- .. discount on Rs 100 = Rs. $\frac{12}{80}$ x 100 = 15%
- 5. (3) In crossing the platform 220 metres long, 280 metres long train will have to covor a distance of (280 + 220 =) 500 metres @ 60 km per hour

Thus 60000 metres are covered in 60 minutes

- 500 metres are covered in 60 x 500 minutes i.e $\frac{1}{2}$ minute = 30 60000
 - 6. (4) A's one day's work = $\frac{1}{30}$

B's one day's work = $\frac{1}{40}$

. (A and B)'s one day's work $=\frac{1}{30}$ +

 $\frac{1}{40} = \frac{7}{120}$

- re A and B together can finish the whole work in $\frac{1}{7}$ days ie 17 $\frac{1}{7}$ days
 - 7. (2) S1 in 3 years = Rs. 450
 - S I in one year = Rs 150
 - S 1 in 2 years = Rs 300
 - .. Principal = Rs 2800 300 = Rs. 2500
 - :. Rate % = $\frac{150 \times 100}{2500 \times 1} = 6$
- 8. (2) Total cost of radio = Rs 215 + 25 = Rs 240
 - S P = Rs 300

- .. Profit % = $\frac{60}{240}$ x 100 = 25
- 9. (4) Let the two numbers be x and y

$$x + 10: y + 10 = 5$$
 7

$$e. \ \frac{x}{y} = \frac{3}{5} \tag{1}$$

and
$$\frac{x+10}{y+10} = \frac{5}{7}$$
 (2)

 \therefore (2) gives 7x + 70 = 5y + 50

i.e.
$$7x - 5y = -20$$
 .(3)
Solving (1) and (3), we get $x = 15$ and $y = 25$

- 10. (3): Given expression = $\frac{70}{5}$ = 14
- 11. (2): Suppose price of a mango
- .: In Rs. 15 / e. 1500 paise, 1500 mangoes can be purchased

After reduction in price by 20%, cost of one mango = (x - 20% cf x) paise = $\frac{4}{5}$ x

∴ in Rs 15 / e 1500 paise, 7500 mangoes can be purchased.

Hence
$$\frac{7500}{4x} = \frac{1500}{x} + 12$$

i.e. cost of a mango before reduction = 31 25 paise

- i.e. cost of 16 mangoes before reduction = 500 paise = Rs 5
- 12. (2) Today the average age of a family of 8 members = 20 years
- .: Total age of 8 members today = 160

After adding a boy, the average age of 9 members = 18 years

.. Total age of 9 members today = 162 vears

.. age of the boy = 162 - 160 = 2 years

13. (1) A =
$$\frac{2}{3}$$
 B, B = $\frac{1}{4}$ C

1.8
$$\frac{A}{2} = \frac{B}{3}$$
, $B = \frac{C}{4}$

$$1.\theta \ \frac{A}{2} = \frac{B}{3}, \qquad B = \frac{C}{4}$$

$$1.\theta \ \frac{A}{2} = \frac{B}{3}, \qquad \frac{B}{3} = \frac{C}{12}$$

Thus A's share =
$$\frac{2}{17}$$
 x 570 = As 60

B's share =
$$\frac{3}{17} \times 510 = Rs = 90$$

C's share =
$$\frac{12}{17} \times 510 = \text{Rs } 360$$

14. (2) Quantity of milk in the mixture $=\frac{4}{5} \times 35 = 28$ litres

Quantity of water in the mixture - 35 - 28 = 7 litres

After adding 7 litres of water in the mixture, the mixture of 42 litres contains 28 litres of milk and 14 litres of water

i.e the ratio of milk and water in the resulting mixture = 28 14 = 2.1

15. (1). In one second, the train covers a distance of $\frac{125}{18}$ m and the man covers

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In one second, the train passes a man by $\frac{125}{18}$ m + $\frac{10}{18}$ m = $\frac{135}{18}$ $\frac{1}{18}$

Hence 270 metres are covered in $\frac{18}{135}$ x

270 = 36 seconds 16. (3) $\frac{40 \times 25}{100} \times 50 = \text{Rs.} 500$

17. (2) Suppose the train starting from Aligarh runs at the speed of 16 km per hour and cover a distance of x km. This train moets another train after time $\frac{60x}{16}$

Therefore the train starting from Delhi runs at the speed of 21 km per hour and cover a distance of (x + 60) km. This train meets the first train after time $\frac{60}{21}$ (x + 60).

$$\frac{60x}{16} = \frac{60}{21} (x + 60)$$
 i.e. $x = 192$

Thus distance between two stations $= x + (x + 60) = 2x + 60 = 2 \times 192 + 60$ = 444 km

18. (3) Suppose the CP of the watch = Rs K Loss = 5%

$$SP = K - 5\% \text{ of } K = Rs = \frac{19K}{20}$$

New S P =
$$Rs$$
 $\left(\frac{19K}{20} + 56.25\right)$

= Rs
$$\left(\frac{19K}{20}, \frac{225}{4}\right)$$
 Profit = 10%
Thorefore C P is given by
K + 10% of K = $\frac{19K}{20} + \frac{225}{4}$ i.e K = 375

K + 10% of K =
$$\frac{19K}{20}$$
 + $\frac{225}{4}$ i.e K = 375

Amount = Rs 3K

.. Time =
$$\frac{2K \times 100}{K \times 10}$$
 = 20 years

20. (2) The required sum =
$$\frac{S \mid x \mid 100}{Time \mid x \mid rate}$$

 $\frac{210 \times 100}{\frac{7}{3} \times \frac{15}{4}}$ = $\frac{210 \times 100 \times 12}{105}$

21. (3) Suppose sum = Rs K Amount = Rs 2K

. SI » Rs K. Time » 8 years

Ra.e % =
$$\frac{100 \text{ x K}}{\text{h. x 8}} = 12\frac{1}{2}$$

22. (2) $\frac{16 \text{ x.}}{30} = 24 \text{ days}$

22. (2)
$$\frac{16 \times 30}{30}$$
 - 24 days

23. (2) In one hour, one tap can fill $\frac{1}{2}$ of

the distern and another tap can empty $\frac{1}{2}$ of the cistern.

Thus it will take 6 hours to fill the astern. 24. (2): The train 'A' will cover a distance of 60 km in 3 hours i.e. upto 10 AM. The train 'B' will cover a distance of 50 km in 2 hours i.e upto 10 AM.

25. (4): C.P. of one Pencil = 5 paise Profit = 20% of 5 paise = 1 paisa

.. S. P. of one pencil = 6 paise

i.e. SP of 12 pencils = 72 paise

26. (1): C.P. of 11 books = Rs. 10 S.P. of 10 books = Rs. 11

S P of 11 books = Rs. $\frac{11}{10}$ x 11

.. Profit % = $\frac{12 \cdot 10 - 10}{10} \times 100$

= 2 10 x 10 = 21

27. (4) If Pradeep's age is 3x years, Ashok's age = 4x years

At present, Ashok is 20 years old

 $\therefore 4x = 20$ i.e. x = 5

Hence Pradeep is 15 years old riow.

28. (2) 16

29. (3) 9

30. (1). Suppose father's age = x years

.. Son's age = 56 - x years

x + 4 = 3(56 - x + 4) 10. x = 44

Hence age of the father is 44 years and that of the son is 12 years

31. (2) Let K be the required number

$$\therefore \frac{4}{5} K = \frac{2}{3} K + 8 i \theta. K = 60$$

32. (3) Second number in the series is 1 more than twice the first, fourth number is 1 more than twice the third and so on. Hence next number in the series must be 75

33. (1) Given expression =
$$\frac{001344}{210000}$$

$$=\frac{1344}{210000}=.0064$$

34. (3), 5 metres per second = 300 metres

= 18000 metres per hour = 18 km per hour 35. (2) 26(18+3=21+3=24,20+3=23 + 3 = 26, 19 + 3 = 22 + 3 = 25

36. (3) 1/2 of the audience consisted of men and women and the remaining half consists of children

37. (1) 20 mm =
$$\frac{20}{10}$$
 = 2 cm = $\frac{2}{100}$ metres

38. (4) $3\sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{9} \times \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{5} = \sqrt{135}$

39. (1) Area of a square = 121 sq cm. Side of the square = 11 cm. Perimeter of the square = 44 cm. Penmeter of the circle = 44 cm.

∴2πr=44 r=7

:. Area of the circle =
$$\pi r^2 = \frac{22}{7} \times 7 \times 7$$

Adding (1) & (2), we get A+B+C+C = 188 using (3), we get C = 188 - 168 = 20

41. (4). 14; all multiples of 7 such as

43. (4) Given expression =
$$\frac{16}{3} + \frac{13}{2}$$

$$+\frac{13}{6} = \frac{32 + 39 + 13}{6} = \frac{81}{6} = 14$$

metres/hour

. in 15 minutes, the train moves

= 19950 metres

45. (4) Total age of 40 boys = 40 x 8 = 320 yrs

Total age of 40 boys and the conductor

= 41 x 9 = 369 yrs

.. Age of the conductor = 369 - 320 = 49 yrs

46. (2) 110°

47. (3) 2+6+6+24 = 38

48. (4). The number, which on dividing by 7 leaves the remainder 4, belongs to the series. Hence the number 2097 belongs to the given series

49. (4) 110, 121, . . , 396

Total such numbers are 27

50. (3) In 60 minutes, the hour hand of a clock moves through 30°

In 24 minutes, the same will inove through

51, (2) The series contains 0³, 1³, 2³, 3³,

52. (3) Adding 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 in the terms of the series respectively so as to obtain the next term. Hence the number 41 replaces the question mark

53. (2) The terms at even places in the given series are in A.P. 8, 1 i 14,

54. (5) The second term in each row is obtained by dividing the difference of the first and third terms by 2. Hence the number 184 replaces the question mark.

55. (3) The number 78 replaces the question mark

Bank Probationary Officers' Examination, November 1988 Conducted by Banking Service Recruitment Board (Western Group), Baroda

Directions: Study the following table and answer questions 1-5: Per Capita Income of Five States (in Rs.) from 1977 to 1982

	•		4	,		_
State	, Year → 1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
A	3,000	2,880	2,970	3,220	3,050	3,110
В	1,050	1,345	1,330	1,360	1,450	1,590
C	1,980	2,095	2,190	2,260	2,240	2,390
D	580	645	630	750	820	890
E	1 020	1,110	1,250	1,360	1,255	1,340
Average of 5 States	1,526	1,615	1,674	1,790	1,763	1,864
All India Average	1,190	1,390	1,550	1,720	1,690	1,750

Q. 1. The average per capital income of five States together in 1979 was what per cent of the average All India per capita income in that year?

(1) 104 (2) 108 (3) 116 (4) 92 (5) None of these

Q. 2. In which year did the por capita income in the case of State C show highest increase over its preceding year?

(1) 1982 (2) 1981 (3) 1980 (4) 1979 (5) 1978

Q. 3. In 1979 the per capita income of State E is approximately what per cent of

the per capita income of State D?

(1) 50 (2) 100 (3) 150 (4) 200 (5) 250

Q. 4. In which State did the per capita income show highest increase in 1981 over the per capita income in 1978?

(1) A (2) B (3) C (4) D (5) E

Q. 5. In which year did the per capita income of the five States together register the highest percentage of All-India per capita income?

(1) 1978 (2) 1979 (3) 1981 (4) 1982 (5) None of these

Q. 6. A drawing measuring 16 cm by 12 cm is to be reduced so that the length will be 11 cm. How many cm will the reduced broadth be?

(1) $8\frac{1}{4}$ (2) 7 (3) $8\frac{3}{4}$ (4) 9 (5) None of these

Q. 7. C's age is twice the average age of A, B and C A's age is one-half the average age of A, B and C If B is 5 years old what is the average age of A, B and C?

(1) 5 years (2) 10 years (3) 15 years (4) 20 years (5) None of these

Q. 8. One-third of the girls and one seventh of the boys in a school participated in the annual sports. What fractional part of the total students population of the school participated in the annual sports?

participated in the annual sports?

(1) $\frac{10}{21}$ (2) $\frac{2}{21}$ (3) $\frac{10}{42}$ (4) Data inade quate (5) None of these

Q. 9. If $\sqrt{24}$ is approximately 4.9, which of the following is the best approximation of

$$\sqrt{\frac{8}{3}}$$
?

(1) 1.9 (2) 0.16 (3) 0.19 (4) 1.6 (5) None of these

Q. 10. How much time it will take for an amount of Rs. 450 to yield Rs. 81 as interest at 4.5% per annum of simple interest?

(1) 4 years (2) 4 5 years (3) 5 years (4) 8 years (5) None of those

Q. 11. Moona is thrice as old as Ajay Geeta will be twice as old as Meena 6 years hence. Six years ago Ajay was 5 years old What is Gueta's present ago?

(1) 78 years (2) 28 years (3) 42 years (4) 60 years (5) None of those

Q. 12. The charges of hired car are Rs 3 per km for the first 60 km, Rs 5 per km for the next 60 km and Rs 10 per 5 km for the further journey. If the balance amount, left

over with Atul is $\frac{1}{10}$ less than what he paid towards the charges of the hired car for travelling 200 km, how many runges did he

towards the charges of the hired car for travelling 200 km, how many rupnes did he have initially with him?

(1) 931 (2) 490 (3) 441 (4) 1216 (5) None of these

Q. 13. A man spends 20 per cent of his income on house rent, one fourth of the remaining on milk and milk products, and the rest on food, clothing, conveyance etc. If he pays Rs 60 towards house rent, how much does he spend on milk and milk products?

(1) Rs 15 (2) Rs. 20 (3) Rs 75 (4) Rs 120 (5) None of these

Q. 14. Which number should replace both the question marks in $\frac{?}{32} = \frac{392}{?}$

(1) $\frac{32}{392}$ (2) 16 (3) 112 (4) 196 (5) Nune

of these

Q. 15. Rakesh took Rs 10 from Ravi and returned Rs 6 to him. Now both had equal amount with them. Who had the smaller amount and by how much?

(1) Rakesh, by Rs 8 (2) Ravi, by Rs 8 (3) Rakesh, by Rs 4 (4) Ravi, by Rs 4 (5) None of these

Directions: in each of the following questions a series of numbers is given in which one number is wrong. Find out the wrong number in each case.

Q. 16. 144 132 125 113 105 93 84 72 61 50 39

(1) 93 (2) 84 (3) 61 (4) 50 (5) 39

Q. 17. 1 2 5 10 21 42 85 171 (1) 10 (2) 21 (3) 42 (4) 85 (5) 171

(1) 10 (2) 21 (3) 42 (4) 85 (5) 17 Q. 18. 1 2 6 12 16 32 38 72 76

(1) 38 (2) 32 (3) 16 (4) 12 (5) 6 Q. 19. 3 9 18 54 108 314 648 1944

(1) 9 (2) 18 (3) 54 (4) 108 (5) 314

Q. 20, 1 3 10 29 74 172 382

(1) 382 (2) 172 (3) 74 (4) 29 (5) 10

Q. 21. Atul got twice as many marks in English as in Science. His total marks in English, Science and Maths are 180. If the proportion of his marks in English and Maths is 2.3, what are his marks in Science?

(1) 60 (2) 30 (3) 90 (4) 15 (5) None of these

Q. 22. A man walks for $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours at a speed of 6 km/hour. Then he walks 10 km in $1\frac{2}{3}$ hours. What is his average speed in km/hour for the whole journey?

km/hour for the whole journey? (1) 6 (2) 5 (3) 5 $\frac{17}{35}$ (4) 7 $\frac{1}{12}$ (5) None of those

Q. 23. If the chairs bought at prices Rs 300 to Rs 450 are sold at prices ranging from Rs 400 to Rs 525, what is the maximum possible profit in rupees that might be made in selling 10 chairs?

(1) Rs 2 250 (2) Rs 500 (3) Rs 1,000 (4) Rs 750 (5) None of these

Q. 24. The length of a rectangle is increased by 20% By what per cent would the width has to be decreased to maintain the same area?

(1) $16\frac{2}{3}$ (2) $8\frac{1}{8}$ (3) 20 (4) Data

inadequate (5) None of these

Q. 25. By how much is two-fifth of 34 05

lesser than three fourth of 52?
(1) 25 38 (2) 32 19 (3) 0 62 (4) 6 19
(5) None of these

Q. 26. One man and one woman can do the work in 10 days. Two men can do the work in 8 days. In how many days one woman along can do the work?

vicinary alone can do the work? (1) $26\frac{2}{3}$ (2) 40 (3) $13\frac{1}{3}$ (4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

Q. 27. In a box, there were a dozen cakes of soap in each horizontal and vertical row. If there were 12 such layers in the box, find the total number of soap cakes in the box.

(1) 36 (2) 144 (3) 432 (4) 20,736 (5) None of these

Q. 28. The interest on a certain deposit at 4.5% per annum is Rs. 202.5 in one year. How much will the additional interest in one year be on the same deposit at 5% per annum?

(1) Rs 20 25 (2) Rs 22.5 (3) Rs 225 (4) Rs. 427 5 (5) None of these

C. 29. Total marks secured by A, B and C are 540 A's marks were three times that of B's and B's marks were twice that of C. A's marks are how much more than that of C?

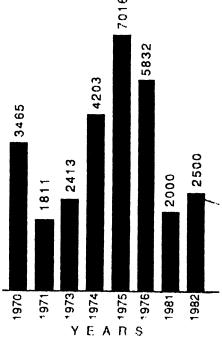
(1) 360 (2) 180 (3) 120 (4) 300 (5) None of these

Q. 30. A train travels 82.6 km per hour. How many motres will it travel in 15 minutes?

(1) 20 65 (2) 206 50 (3) 2065 (4) 20650 (5) None of these

Directions: Study the graph carefully and answer the questions given below it:

WHEAT IMPORTS (in Thousand Tonnes)



Q. 31. In which year did the imports register highest increase over its preceding year?

(1) 1973 (2) 1974 (3) 1975 (4) 1982 (5) None of these

Q. 32. The imports in 1976 was approximately how many times that of the year 1971?

(1) 0 31 (2) 1 68 (3) 2 41 (4) 3 22 (5) None of these

Q. 33. What is the ratio of the years which have above average imports to those which have below average imports?

(1) 5 3 (2) 2 6 (3) 8 3 (4, 3 · 8 (5) None of these

Q 34. The increase in imports in 1982 was what per cent of the imports in 1981?

(1) 25 (2) 5 (3) 125 (4) 80 (5) None of these
Q: 35. The imports in 1974 is

Q. 35. The imports in 1974 is approximately what per cent of the average imports for the given years?

(1) 125 (2) 115 (3) 190 (4) 85 (5) 65

Directions: What should come in place of the question mark (?) in the following questions?

Q. 36.
$$\sqrt{56} + \sqrt{8}\sqrt{64} = 2$$

(1) √128 (2) 64 (3) 8 (4) 16 (5) None of these

Q 37.
$$\frac{140 \cdot 14 \times 0.2}{56 + 81.2} = 7$$

(1) 1 (2) 0 (3) $\frac{25.6}{137.2}$ (4) $\frac{14}{137.2}$ (5) None

of these

Q. 38, 7986 + 33 + 11 = 7

(1) 1 (2) 2 2 (3) 22 (4) 0 22 (5) None of these

Q. 39. 10% of 1000 - 0 1% of 100000 = ? (1) 0 (2) 1 (3) 10 (4) 100 (5) None of

Q. 40, 101 00101 - 10 90911 = ?

(1) 91 09190 (2) 90 09290 (3) 90 19190 (4) 90 09190 (5) None of these

Q. 41. $\frac{357}{17} = \frac{0.01}{21} \times ^{2}$

(1) 100 (2) 23100 (3) 441 (4) 44100 (5) None of these

Q. 42.
$$\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{5}{6} - \frac{1}{6} = ?$$

(1)
$$\frac{19}{30}$$
 (2) - $\frac{1}{10}$ (3) $\frac{17}{25}$ (4) $\frac{107}{150}$

(5) None of these

Q. 43. Which of the following has the fractions in the ascending order?

(1)
$$\frac{7}{11} \cdot \frac{11}{14} \cdot \frac{14}{19}$$
 (2) $\frac{7}{11} \cdot \frac{14}{19}$, $\frac{11}{14}$ (3) $\frac{11}{14} \cdot \frac{14}{19} \cdot \frac{7}{11}$ (4) $\frac{11}{14} \cdot \frac{7}{11} \cdot \frac{14}{19}$ (5) None of these

Q. 44. 225 x 50 +
$$\frac{1}{5}$$
 = ?

(1) 2250 (2) 5625 (3) 56250 (4) 22500 (5) None of these

Q. 45.
$$\frac{120\% \text{ of } 15 \times 3}{3^3 \times 2} = ?$$

(1) $\frac{18}{11}$ (2) 10 (3) $\frac{18}{6}$ (4) 1 (5) None of

Q. 46.
$$2\frac{1}{3} + 3\frac{1}{4} + 7 + 5\frac{2}{5} = 12$$

(1) $\frac{62}{60}$ (2) $\frac{61}{50}$ (3) $\frac{1}{60}$ (4) 1 $\frac{59}{60}$ (5) None of

Q. 47. $(0.05)^2 + (0.5)^2 = ?$

(1) 0 2525 (2) 0 0050 (3) 0 275 (4) 2.5025 (5) None of these

Q. 48. 7% of 80 = 800

(1) 720 (2) 1000 (3) 100 (4) 10 (5) None of those

Q. 49.
$$\frac{\sqrt{28} \times \sqrt{24}}{\sqrt{42} \times \sqrt{8}} = 2$$

(1)
$$\sqrt{2}$$
 (2) $2\sqrt{2}$ (3) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}$ (4) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

(5) None of these

Q.50, 101 x 19 - 19 - ?

(1) 190 (2) 191 (3) 172 71 (4) 1917 1

(5) None of these

ANSWERS

1. (2) Suppose 1674 is K% of 1550

$$1e^{-K} = \frac{1674 \times 100}{1550} = 108$$

2. (1) Per cent increase in per capita income in State C in the year

1978 over 1977
$$= \frac{115}{1980} \times 100 = 5.81$$

1079 over 1978 =
$$\frac{95}{2095}$$
 x 100 = 4.53

1980 over 1979 =
$$\frac{70}{2190}$$
 x 100 = 3.20

1982 over 1981
$$=$$
 $\frac{150}{2240}$ x 100 $=$ 6.70

$$\therefore \frac{K}{100} \times 630 = 1250$$

$$i.e. K = \frac{1250 \times 100}{630} = 198.4 = 200$$

4. (4) Per cent increase in 1981 over 1978 in

State A =
$$\frac{170}{2880}$$
 x 100 = 5 90

State B =
$$\frac{105}{1345}$$
 x 100 = 781

State C =
$$\frac{145}{2095}$$
 x 100 = 6.92

State D =
$$\frac{175}{645}$$
 x 100 = 27.13

State D =
$$\frac{145}{1110}$$
 x 100 = 13 06

5. (1) 1978 · 1615 = K% of 1380

$$Ie \ K = \frac{1615}{1380} \times 100 = 11702$$

$$i.e \ K = \frac{1674}{1550} \times 100 = 108$$

$$1.6 \text{ K} = \frac{1790}{1720} \times 100 = 10406$$

1720
1981 : 1763 = K% of 1690
1.8 K =
$$\frac{1763}{1690}$$
 x 100 = 104.31

$$ie K = \frac{1864}{1750} \times 100 = 10651$$

6. (1) Reduced breadth
$$=\frac{11}{16} \times 12 = 8\frac{1}{4}$$

7. (2)
$$C = 2\left(\frac{A + B + C}{3}\right)$$
 (1)

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{A + B + C}{3} \right)$$
 (2)

$$B = 5$$
 (3)

(1) and (3) give C -- 2A = 10 (4)

$$=\frac{5+5+20}{3}=10$$
 years

8. (5) Out of 3 girls, 1 girl participated in annual sports and out of 7 boys, 1 boy participated $i\theta$ out of 10 students, 2 students participated $i\theta = \frac{2}{10} = \frac{1}{5}$ part of

the students participated in annual sports

$$9.(4) \sqrt{24} = 49$$

$$10 \sqrt{8 \times 3} = 49$$

10
$$\sqrt{8} \times \sqrt{3} = 49$$

$$1e^{\frac{\sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{3}}} \times 3 = 49 \ le^{\frac{\sqrt{8}}{3}} = \frac{49}{3} = 16$$

10. (1)
$$\frac{81 \times 100}{450 \times 45} = \frac{81 \times 1000}{450 \times 45}$$

$$-\frac{81 \times 1000}{450 \times 45} = 4$$

$$G + 6 = 2 (M + 6)$$
 (2)
 $A - 6 = 5$ (3)

$$A-6 = 5$$
 (3)
(1) and (3) give $M = 33$ (4)

(2) and (4) give G = 72 12. (4) For travelling 200 km, Atul paid

$$Rs \left(3 \times 60 + 5 \times 60 + 10 \times \frac{80}{5}\right)$$

i.e. Rs (180 + 300 + 160) i.e. Rs 640 Balance amount left over with Atul = Rs

$$\left(640 - \frac{1}{10} \times 640\right)$$

= Rs (640 - 64) = Rs 576

: initially Atul had Rs (640 + 576)

i.e. Rs. 1216

13. (5) : Rs. 60 = 20% of the total income

$$\therefore \text{ total income} = \text{Rs} \frac{60 \times 100}{20}$$

.. amount spent on milk and milk

products =
$$\frac{1}{4}$$
 (300 – 60)

$$=\frac{1}{4} \times 240 = \text{Rs } 60$$

14. (3)
$$(?)^2 = 32 \times 392$$

= $(2)^5 \times [(2)^3 \times (7)^2] = 2^8 \times 7^2$

.. '?' is replaced by
$$2^4 \times 7 = 112$$

15. (1) Suppose Rakesh had Rs X and Ravi had Rs Y initially

$$\therefore X + 10 - 6 = Y - 10 + 6$$

.. Rakesh had the smaller amount by Rs. 8

16. (3) . 1st term -- 2r d term = 12,

3rd term - 4th term = 12,

5th term -- 6th term = 12 and so on. Hence the number 61 is wrong and must be replaced

17. (5) 2nd term + 1st term = 2.

4th term + 3rd term \approx 2,

6th term + 5th term = 2 and so on

Hence the number 171 is wrong and must be replaced by 170

18. (1) . Same explanation as in Q 17 Hence the number 38 is wrong. In numbers at odd places, the unit digit is 6 and in numbers occupying even places, the unit digit is 2 Hence the number 38 is wrong and must be replaced by 36

19. (5) 2nd term + 1st term = 3, 4th term + 3rd term = 3 and so on. Also 3rd term + 2nd term = 2, 5th term + 4th term = 2 and so on Hence the number 314 is wrong and must be replaced by 324

20. (2) Here the number 172 is wrong and must be replaced by 173

 $1 \times 2 + 1 = 3$

 $3 \times 2 + 4 = 10$

 $10 \times 2 + 9 = 29$

29 x 2 + 16 = 74 $74 \times 2 + 25 = 173$

 $173 \times 2 + 36 = 382$

21. (2) . English = 2 x Science

English + Science + Maths = 180

(1)

(2)

English . Maths = 2 3

Using (1) and (3) in (2), we get E = 60

∴ from (1), S = 30 and from (3) M = 90 22. (1) In $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours, he walks 7.5 km

In 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ hours, he walks 10 km

Therefore, in $\frac{35}{12}$ hours, he walks 17 5 km

i e in 1 hour, he walks 6 km

23. (1) Minimum cost of 10 chairs

= Rs 300 x 10 = Rs 3000

Maximum selling price of 10 chairs

= Rs 525 x 10 = Rs 5250

Hence the maximum possible profit - Rs. 2250

COMPETITION SUCCESS REVIEW, MAY 1989

(Continued on page 51)



Sunday's here. Time for snoozing.
Lounging. Pyjamas. Papers.
And breakfast in bed.
No alarm clocks. No shaving. No nothing.
Just you. And your baby.

THE BOY AND THE NETTLE

A boy playing in the fields got stung by a Nettle. He ran home to his mother, telling her that he had but touched the nasty weed, and it had stung him. "It was your just touching it, my boy," said the mother, "that caused it to sting you; the next time you meddle with a Nettle, grasp it tightly, and it will do you no hurt."

Do boldly what you do at all.



Desmond Haynes

For years under the shadow of his more senior and accomplished partner Gerdan Greenidge, the genial yet business like Desmond Haynes emerged as the top West indian batsman on the long campaign in Australia last year. And to drive home the point and along with that the Indians into total submission, Haynes name out as the outstanding batsman of the one-day series.

Even though Greenidge was in fine fettle nimself, it was Haynes who stole the thunder with two centuries. That fetched him two Man of the Match awards and was crowned the Man of the Series. His figures in the five internationals read. 337 runs at an average of 112.33, easily the best of any player.

In Australia, Haynes had outscored everyone elso in both types of cricket instant as well as conventional. That had brought him the honour of the International Cricketor of the year. This despite the fact that the West Indies and Australia had such other batsmen like Vivian Richards,

COVER STORY

Greeridge, Richie Richardson, Allan Border, Dean Jones, David Boon, Geoff Marsh and others in their ranks

At thirty four, Haynes, often known as the laughing cavalier of the West Indian team, is the youngest of the seasoned trio of West Indian batsmen. Greenidge at thirty-eight is nearing the end of his illustrious career. Richards only a year younger should also be calling quits shortly. That means Hayries would be loft as the serior pro in the team to help and guide the younger generation.

And he would be an example worth following and emulating because apart from being one of the traditional batting greats, Haynes is a thorough team-man in the footsteps of another great Caribbean opening batsman, Conrad Hunte Never ever Haynes has bothered by the extraplare of publicity for either Greenidge of fuchards, but has carried on with his job for his team—making runs.

Over the years, since Haynes came into the team as opening partner for Greenidge, the two have developed into one of the most durable and prolific pair of opening batsmen in the history of the game. They stand very tavourably with the legendary duo of Jack Hobs and Herbert Sutcliffo of England and our own Indian pair of Sunit Gavaskar and Chetan Chauhan.

Batsmen achieve their peaks at varying stages of their careers and Haynes has obviously achieved it now He is presently playing with utmost confidence which



comes for the man in form and he is sighting the ball quicker than the next player. Above all, he was in such sure touch down under and in the one dayers against the hapless Indians that he has more often than not played the ball on the rise and used the pull most profitably

One can be sure that the Indians, especially the bowlers, will not for let Haynes easily because of the murderous assaults he unleashed against them Hopefully the Indian batsmen learnt something from Haynes. The thought of opening batsman did not just hammer away at the bowlers but planned his imnings to a nicety and tailored it to the needs of his from

Baving put his most authoritative and fluent stamp on instant ties, Haynes should be in top form for the Test series. His record in conventional cricket is also as impressive and the Indians had a taste of his individual as well as collective batting prowess with Greenidge when the two put on a record 296 runs for the opening wicket during the 1982-83 series.

It goes without saying that Hayries is a good fielder and, above all, though a mort

fierce competitor for his team and country, Haynes is one of the most popular players with friends and foes alike. He laughs easily and that laughter is infectious. But the moment Haynes takes his goard the laughter ceases and he becomes a most responsible opening batsman whose task is to give his team a sound start.

Of course, Haynes like other chicksters has known failures but he successes have fur exceeded even his own expertations. With Haynes how in a purple but his who knows what more triumples and fortures are in store for him and in store for the already chartened indians. One thing is certain that this batsman with the command of the drive, the pull and the cut has reached a stage of his career when he is possed for even more glonous achievements.

Desmand Haynes has come a long way since he first donned West Indian colours. Though lacking the superior technique of Greenidge and the dazzling strokeplay of Richards, Haynes has made hims if into a most successful run-maker and team man with sheer application, determination, guts and dedication.





Improve Your Appearance By Choosing Proper Fabrics

11.71 114 control of any garment to tail a bleamer, the basic or eserty prof a medium to create any line design. Each included our research, each form to the care clothing of the angle of the preference for a different fail is. It could be the mascelline touch of woollen qualities in classic men's nations or the cuddly softness of hairy, brushed or velvet materials or even modern synthetic fabrics with fancy finishes! Each style may have its own particular preferences.

The selection available to us today is really vast and varied, but we can broadly classify fabrics into two basic categories (i.e., fabrics made by natural fibres and mannade fibres. Cotton, wool, silk, linen and juto are the natural fibres and there is a wide range of man-made fibres like nylon, terene, polyester, tracetate, trice, lycra, dorlon, clastane, and innumerable others.

It is very often in the present times that the natural and man-made fibres are blended together to create fabrics which enhance on the basic properties of the original fibres to create better fabrics. Turene blended with cotton produces terrycot. Then there are combinations of polyester/

cotton, polyester/viscose, elastane/ cutton (the secret of stretch denims) and so on

Fabrics add that vital dimension to the way you dress up it becomes a part of your style and your overall outlook. We must decide what do we desire of our garments and then in accordance we can choose the right tablic. At the other factors remaining constant. (colours, prints, designs and shapes) we can choose the right fabrics by taking in consideration, the following points.

(a) Seasons: Seasons play an important role on the selection of fabrics. Summers nined cool and lighter fabrics that breathe and allow the free circulation of air to keep our body temperature cool. Winters ask for fabrics, which can produce heat by absorbing sunlight and keep the body warm and snug.

(b) Economy Cost of the fabrics is also a



very major factor in the planning of our wardrobe and it becomes more prominent as we normally have to plan our outfits within the limits of our financial resources. We may plan to purchase two formal outlits made in expensive fabrics like silk or alternately within the same budget we may purchase four outfits of cotton or terrycotton and may select one formal silk outfit along with another two, in not very expensive fabrics. The choice is totally ours.

(c) App. rel: Some fabrics are especially meant for a particular kind of apparel like waterproof fabrics for rainwear, or fire retardant garments for the industrial use. Normally a garment has a preference for certain fabrics depending on the weight, texture, fall, grace, appeal and on the result desired. A trouser normally has a preference for a fabric which is heavier, that retain its basic

shape and tall and also withstand the pressures of the leg movements Shirts have preference for softer and lightor materials which being comfortable would also assist in the upper body movements. Quterwear like jackets and coats are made in the heavier fabrics which can preserve their shage and also keep the body insulated to retain the inner heat

(d) Medical Natural fibres are normally more preferable than the man made fibres as these being synthetics may cause allergy and irritation to our body because of their chemical contents whereas natural fibres are sater and they also breathe to keep our body confurtable

(e) Garments When we classify garments into different segments of formal wear-office wear, casual wear. sports wear, dance wear, leisure wear, beach swim wear-they all have preference for different fabrics Similarly we can classify garments as per the time of the day-morning wear, mid-morning wear, afternoon wear. evening wear and wear. Selection of fabrics again is done on their inherent merits, the functional ability and the looks of the fabric Soft fabrics breathe in loose cuts are

normally the best suited for night wear Cottons are advisable for sports wear and afternoon wear as of its absorbent qualities. Similarly silk is suitable for formal occasions and evening party wear as it adds that lustre and richness to your outlook.

(f) Utility By utility we mean the trandling, durability and the functional aspect of the garment and then accordingly we can choose and select the right tabric for it. Denim is a very good example for jeans as it is meant for casual wear with rough functional aspects and requires a minimum of maintenance. Similarly we can have shirts made in wash-n wear fabrics which practically need no ironing A fabric may also be selected only for its feel, softness, ruggedness, lustre, texture, visual effects and such properties

---Ravi Malhotra

Thakkar Report Potentially Explosive

best offort Despite the Government to prevent it, the Thakkar Commission report burst on the political scone of India in March with an effect not experienced in the last 40 years of India's independence. There is no political excitwhich can be compared with the storm raised by partial leak of the report by the Indian Express on March 14 and strengthened by its presentation under pressure of public opinion in Parliament on March 27 It is a development which not only reveals what has been carefully kept guarded and suppressed from the people for more than two years but also possesses the potential of producing far-reaching consequences for the entire country in the years to come

Apart from some sensational disclosures it makes about the brutal and gruesome murder of Mrs. Indira Gandhi on October 21, 1984 by her own security men, the report brings to light how the Government functioned at the time of Operation Bluc Star at the Golden Temple in the first week of June 1984 and in the months that followed There is no reason to disbelieve the facts and pieces of information that piled up before Mr. Justice M. P. Thakkar when he was investigating Mrs. Indira-Gandhi's murder. These don't seem to have been fabricated or cooked up. Relying on them one cannot help conclude that not only before Operation Blue Star but even after it Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Grant Zail Singh had lost trust in each other and had grown suspicious of each other's motives. This is proved by the notings made in his official diary by Mr. R. K. Dhawan, Mrs. Gandhi's special assistant then and examined by the commission Mrs. Gandhi was then certainly working in an atmosphere of distrust and suspicion. and did not rely even on her senior ministers. for inajor decisions.

The report also reveals that there was no the neitenibious between personnel and police officials and none of the senior officers had the courage to meet the Prime Minister straightaway and ask her why they were being asked to do what they thought was not safe for her or in the interest of her security for example, the reposting of some Sikh security men close to her. The reliable and valid information supplied by the Intelligence Bureau (IB) about certain security men was not taken senously by senior officers, the security men were provided with lethal arms though they were not needed while providing cover to the Prime Minister on the premises of her residence, there were certain foreign agents working in close alliance with their Indian links to destabilise the Government and cause widespread riots in India by having the Prime Minister murdered when both Mr. Rajiv Gundhi and President Giani Zill Singh were away from Dolhi - with our intelligence network having no inkling of this conspirary, and even those closest to the Prime Minister worked in a manner which should have uroused suspicions about them even in those not directly connected with her suffety and security. No wonder questions are being asked by people today to know if this a was any Government in

BURNING TOPIC

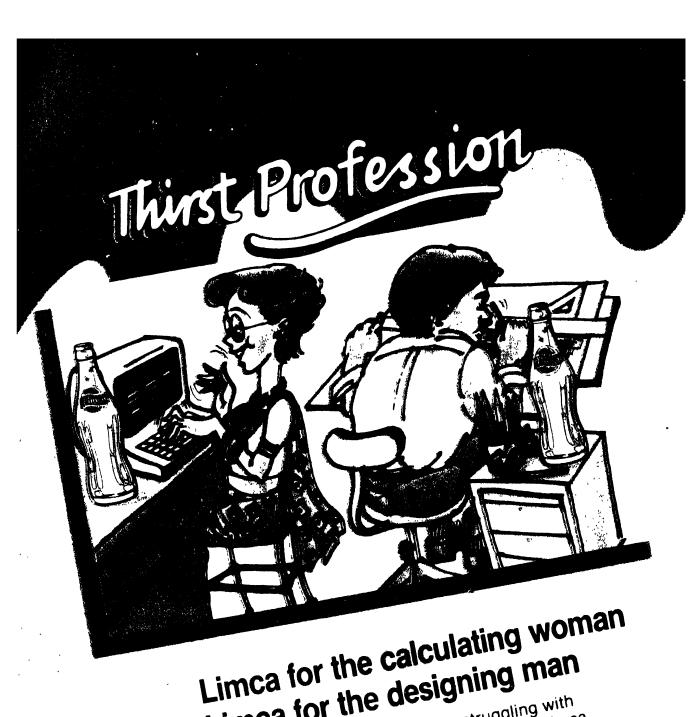
Delhi when the assassins had closed in on Mrs. Gandhi around 9 a m. on October 31, 1984 and felled her with a hail of bullets in a matter of minutes.

The manner in which the Government has acted on the issue after Indian Express published the story on March 14 will also find no parallel in the history of Indian politics. No other country, too, has examples of such a conduct as the present Government has snown in dealing with the storm kicked up by the loak of the Thakker Commission report. Not only the Congress. MPs but also senior ministers like Mr. Buta. Singh and Mr. H. K. L. Bhagat put up a strong resistance to the pressure the Opposition mounted in Parliament for the tabling of the report in the House. They claimed the report was confidential, its disclosure was not in the interest of the country, the domand for its presentation in Parliament was politically motivated and the newspaper story on the report was not based on facts. Both Lok Sabha Speaker. Mr. Balram Jakhar and Rajya Sanha Chairman Mr. Shankar Dayal Sharma expressed helpiessness in directing the Government to produce the report in Parliament, the latter going to the extent of claiming that posterily would judge his considered decision arrived at aborstudying all the relevant facts about the matter and discussing it with the Government, Mr. Sharma even said he was satisfied that the Government's stand on the matter was justified!

But to the surprise of everyone, a day after the ministers' stubborn stand against the disclosure of the report and Mr. Jakhar's and Mr. Snarma's openly supporting this stand, Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi announced in the Lok Sabha on March *7

that the report would be tabled in Parliament on March 27. And he gave the reason for his announcement' investigation into the charges against the persons indicted by the Commission was complete! But was it not known a day before or on the day his ministers fought against the Opposition's demand for the report - a fight during which M: Gandhi was nowhere to be seen in Parliament? It is not known whether Mr. Gandhi has realised that the gain he must have sought to make by humedly submitting to the pressure of public opinion is much less than the loss he, his image, his party and his Government have suffered in terms of credibility. It is also not known whether he has realised the damage he caused to Parliament by asking his ministers to stubbornly refuse till March 16 to accept the demand for the report and to go to the extent of having almost entire Opposition suspended for persisting in this domaind Why should he have allowed this to happen. if he had to bow to public opinion on March 17? It is also not known if he realises that he has subjected Mr. S. D. Sharma and Mr. Balram Jakhar to great humiliation by undergoing a total somersault on the stand he had asked his ministers to take on the Opposition demand. He would have earned the untire nation's gratitude by placing the report in Parliament the day the Indian Express loaked it

The newspaper story is now fully corroborated and the people have come to know much more damaging information about the matter. Why should a covernment try to suppress a report or facts if they do not hurt it? The fact that the Government did try to hide the report from the people from Parliament and from its own senior members like Mr. V. P. Snigh and Mr. A. K. Sen was established when the whole report was not tabled in Parliament on March 27, Coly 657. of the 8000 pages of the four volume is port wore presented with some and and the digitals of how the Special Invitigation Team (SH) came to exonerate Mr. Diawar. were also not tabled. When the Opposition mounted a fresh pressure on the Government for the production of the eating report, its spokesmen like Mr. Buta Singh and Mr. H. K. L. Bhagat once again gave the plea that it was not in public interest to roveal everything about it. They also claimed that there was no precedent for such a presentation, cases to be field against persons indicted would be prejudiced, friendly relations with a country (Pakistan ?) would be affected and the secret activities of RAW and IB in India and (Continued on page 70)



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(Continued from page 42)

24. (1) Let the length and width of a rectangle be X and Y respectively

.. Area = XY square units

Increased length = X + 20 % of $X = \frac{6X}{E}$

Area = XY square units

.. width =
$$\frac{\overrightarrow{XY}}{\cancel{6X}} = \frac{\cancel{5Y}}{\cancel{6}}$$

. Reduction in width =
$$Y - \frac{5Y}{6} = \frac{Y}{6}$$

:. Reduction % in width
$$=\left(\frac{Y}{6} / Y\right) \times 00 = 16 \frac{2}{3}$$

25. (1)
$$\frac{2}{5}$$
 of 34 05 $=$ 13 62

$$\frac{3}{4}$$
 of 52 = 39

26. (1) One man's one day's work = (one man and one woman)'s one day's work 10

.. one woman's one day's work

$$=\frac{1}{10}-\frac{1}{16}=\frac{3}{80}$$

... one woman can finish the whole work in

$$\frac{80}{3}$$
 days *i.e* 26 $\frac{2}{3}$ days

27. (5) 12 x 12 x 12 = 144 x 12 = 1728 28. (2) The S I at 5% per annum will be $\frac{2025}{45} \times 5 = \frac{2025}{45} \times 5 = 225$

. additional interest = 225 - 202 5

Rs. 225

29. (4) A + B + C = 540A = 3B, B = 2C

 \therefore C = 60, B = 120, A = 360

.. A's marks are 300 more than that of C

30. (4): In 60 minutes, the train travels 82 6 km i e 82600 metres

In 15 minutes, the train travels

15 = 20650 metres

31. (3) Increase in imports in

1973 over 1971 = 602

1974 over 1973 = 1790 1975 over 1974 = 2813

1982 over 1981 = 500

32. (4) Suppose 5832 is K times 1811

$$\therefore K = \frac{5832}{1811} = 322$$

33. (5) . Average of imports 3465+1811+2413+4203+7016+5832+2000+2500

= 3655

Years, in which imports are below averago, are 1970, 1971, 1973, 1981 and 1982 Years, in which imports are above average, are 1974, 1975 and 1976

: required ratio = 3 5

34. (1) Per cent increase in imports in

1982 over 1981 =
$$\frac{500}{2000}$$
 x 100 = 25

35. (2) Suppose imports in 1974 = K% of the average imports for the given years

∴ 4203 = K% of 3655 (see answer to

$$18 \text{ K} = \frac{4203}{3655} \times 100 = 115$$

36. (3) Given expression

$$= \sqrt{56 + \sqrt{8 \times 8}} = \sqrt{56 + 8}$$
$$= \sqrt{64} = 8$$

37. (1) Given expression

137 2 38. (2) (7986 + 33) + 11 = 242 + 1122

39. (1) Given expression

- 100 - 100 - 0

40. (4) 90 0919

41. (4) Question mark is replaced by

42. (1) Given expression

$$=\frac{2}{5} + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{6}{5} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{2}{5} + \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{6} = \frac{19}{30}$$

43. (2)
$$\frac{7}{11} = 636$$
, $\frac{11}{14} = 786$, $\frac{14}{19} = 737$

.. the ascending order of fractions is $\frac{7}{11}$ $\frac{14}{19}$ $\frac{11}{14}$

44. (3) Given expression $= 225 \times 50 \times 5$

45. (4) Given expression = $\frac{18 \times 3}{27 \times ?} = 1$

46. (5) Question mark is replaced by
$$12 \quad \frac{27}{5} - \frac{7}{3} - \frac{13}{4} = \frac{61}{60} = 1 \frac{1}{60}$$

47. (1) Given expression = 0025 + 25 = 2525

48. (2) K% of 80 - 800

$$1.0 \text{ K} = \frac{800 \times 100}{80} \times 1000$$

49. (1) Given expression

$$\frac{2\sqrt{7} \times 2\sqrt{6}}{\sqrt{2} \times \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{7} \times 2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\frac{4 \times \sqrt{7} \times \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{2}}{4 \times \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{7}} = \sqrt{2}$$

50. (1) 10 1 x 19 1 9 - 1919 - 19 - 190

New India Assurance Company Limited Examination, September 1988

Directions: In each of the questions I--40 a figure is missing which is shown by (?). If it be one of the three alternatives (1), (2) and (3) then that is your answer. Otherwise the answer is (4).

Q. 1. 35(?)217 - 287438 = 68779 (1) 4 (2) 5 (3) 6

Q. 2.
$$5\frac{1}{3} + 3\frac{1}{5} + 7 = 1$$

(1) 1
$$\frac{2}{3}$$
 (2) 2 $\frac{1}{3}$ (3) 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Q. 3.
$$\frac{4}{5} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{6}{7} \times \frac{2}{8} = \frac{1}{2}$$

(1) 3 (2) 5 (3) 7

Q. 4.
$$1 - \left(\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{1}{2} & - & \left(\frac{1}{3} & - & \frac{1}{4} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{4}} \end{array}$$

$$(1) \frac{1}{12} \quad (2) \frac{7}{12} \quad (3) \quad 1 \quad \frac{1}{12}$$

Q. 5.
$$\frac{3\frac{1}{4} + 7}{1\frac{1}{4} + 2\frac{2}{3}} + \frac{\frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{5}{5} + \frac{1}{4}} = \frac{9}{56}$$

(1)
$$\frac{2}{3}$$
 (2) 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ (3) 2 $\frac{1}{3}$

Q. 6.
$$5\frac{1}{4} \times ? - 3\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{3}{4} = 2\frac{1}{2}$$

(1)
$$\frac{3}{5}$$
 (2) $\frac{4}{7}$ (3) $\frac{6}{7}$

(1) 1 (2) 01 (3) 001

Q. 8. 2473 x 54 (?) 2 = 135J2256 (1) 4 (2) 5 (3) 6

Q. 9.
$$\frac{1.75 + 1.25}{1.75 + 2} + \frac{1.25 - 25}{1.25 + 25} - 9$$

(1) 50 (2) 75 (3) 1 25 Q. 10. 80% of ?% of 720 = 518 40

(1) 60 (2) 70 (3) 80

Q. 11. 2 x 02 x 002 = ?

(1) 000002 (2) 0008 (3) 00008

Q. 12. 25% of 7 = 6 25

(1) 12 5 (2) 25 (3) 50

Q. 13. 5837 + 2(?)34 + 9812 = 18083

(1) 2 (2) 3 (3) 4

Q. 14. 48 + 12 + ? - 32

(1) 1 25 (2) 2 4 (3) 2 5

Q. 15. $(4+6)[(4)^2 (4)(6)+(6)^2] = 2$ (1) 28 (2) 1 0 (3) 2 8

Q. 16.
$$\frac{65^2 - 15^2}{65^2 + 2 \times 65 \times 15 + 15^2} \times$$

$$53\frac{1}{3} = 16\frac{2}{3}\% \text{ of } ?$$

(1)
$$66\frac{2}{3}$$
 (2) 100 (3) 200

Q. 17.
$$\sqrt{3(?)4721} = 561$$

Q. 18.
$$\frac{1}{5}$$
 $\left(1 - \frac{1}{6}\right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{7}\right)$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{8} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -\frac{1}{5} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & +\frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & +\frac{1}{7} \end{pmatrix} = 2$$

(1) 1 (2) $\frac{1}{5}$ (3) 5 Q. 19. 441 + 21 - 2

(1) 2 1 (2) 21 (3) 021

Q 20 (2)841 + 33 = 177 (1) 4 (2) 5 (3) 6

Q. 21, 75% of 324 is the same as (1) 7 5% of 32400 (2) 75% of 3240 (3)

37 5% of 648 Q. 22. The average of 5 numbers is 42 2 and the average of another 4 numbers is 35.5. The average of all the numbers taken

together is (1) 38 85 (2) 39 $\frac{2}{9}$ (3) 40

Q. 23. A plot of land of dimensions 40 m x 35 m is to be paved by bricks of dimensions 20 cm x 5 cm. The minimum number of bricks which can be placed in a row is

(1) 800 (2) 200 (3) 175

Q. 24. The smallest number which when divided by 15, 32 and 48 loaves remaindors of 9, 26 and 42 respectively is

(1) 474 (2) 486 (3) 495

Q. 25 By mixing two varieties of almonds costing Rs 65 and Rs 115 per kg and selling the mixture at the rate of Rs 100 per kg, a dry fruit seller makes a profit of 15% In what ratio, does he mix the two varieties?

(1) 3 4 (2) 3 2 (3) 4 5

Q. 26. A shopkeeper gives a discount of 10% on the marked price of a transistor but in the bargain makes a profit of 10%. If the marked price of the transistor be Rs. 330, the cost orice is

(1) Rs 240 (2) Rs 260 (3) Rs 280

Q. 27. The number which is nearest to 783452 and is also a perfect square is

(1) 781456 (2) 783225 (3) 784996

Q. 28. The difference between the largest and the smallest of the fractions

$$\frac{5}{7} \cdot \frac{11}{15} \cdot \frac{37}{42} \text{ is}$$

$$(1) \frac{1}{7} (2) \frac{1}{6} (3) \frac{1}{5}$$

Q. 29. A. B and C enter into a partnership with investments in the ratio of 5 7 8 If at the end of the year A's share of profit is Rs 42,360, how much is the total profit?

(1) Rs 67,776 (2) Rs 1,21,029 (3) Rs 1,69,440

 $\frac{5 \times 271\ 52 \times 2\ 7152}{32\ 41 \times 3\ 241 \times 3241} \ \text{is the}$ Q. 30. 10 85

(1)
$$\frac{05 \times 2715.2 \times 27.152}{3.241 \times 32.41 \times 3.241}$$

(2)
$$\frac{05 \times 27 \ 152 \times 2715 \ 2}{324 \ 1 \times 32 \ 41 \times 3 \ 241}$$
(3)
$$\frac{5 \times 2715 \ 2 \times 271.52}{5 \times 271.52 \times 271.52}$$

(J)
$$\frac{5 \times 2715 \ 2 \times 271.52}{324 \ 1 \times 32 \ 41 \times 3241}$$

Q. 31 A fruit-seller buys apples at the rate of Rs. 10 per dozen and sells 10 for Rs. 12 What per cent of profit does he make?

(1) 30 (2) 33 (3) 44

Q. 32. When the sum of two numbers is multiplied by 5, the product is divisible by 15. Which one of the following could be the pair of the numbers?

(1) 250,341 (2) 240,335 (3) 245,342

Q. 33. What is the largest number which each time leaves a remainder of 3 when it divides 489,453,507?

(1) 12 (2) 15 (3) 16

Q 34. Rs 8840 is divided between A and B in such a manner that for every Rs. 6 that A gots Bigots Rs 7 Their shares are

(1) Rs. 4180, Rs. 4660 (2) Rs. 4080, Fis. 4760 (3) Rs 4280, Rs 4560

Q 35. If 147 = 2 - 108 b2 9 b is

(1) 6 7 (2) 36 49 (3) 49 36

Q 36. A number is 64 times the square of its received if The number is

(1) 4 (2) 9 (3) 6

Q. 37. he cost of lenging a rectangular hold of dimensions 29 m x 22 m at the cost of Bs. 32 per metre, will be

(1) R + 32 90 (2) Ps 64 80 (3) Rs 36 38

Q. 38. The number, by which 165375 should by multiplied so as to make it perfect

(1) 3 (2) 5 (3) 7

Q. 39. The sum of three consecutive odd number is 429. The numbers are

(1) 135, 139, 141 (2) 137, 139 143 (3) 141, 143, 145

Q 40 When 6 is added to a number and the cum is multiplied by 8, the result is the same as when 26 is multiplied by 10 and 12 is added to the product. The number is

(1) 24 (2) 30 (3) 36

ANSWERS

2. (1):
$$\frac{16}{3} + \frac{16}{5} + K = 1$$
 i.e. $\left(\frac{16}{3} \times \frac{5}{16}\right)$

i.e
$$\frac{5}{3K} = 1$$
 i.e. $K = 1\frac{2}{3}$

4. (2): Given expression = $1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12}\right)$

5. (1) Given expression implies
$$\frac{13}{4} + K + \frac{3}{5} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{9}{56}$$

 $\frac{13}{4} + \frac{8}{3} + \frac{2}{5} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{9}{56}$

i.e.
$$\left(\frac{13 + 4 \text{ K}}{4}\right) \times \frac{12}{47} + \frac{14}{15} \times \frac{20}{3} = \frac{9}{56}$$

i.e. $\frac{3(13 + 4 \text{ K})}{47} \times \frac{9}{56} = \frac{9}{56}$

$$10 13 + 4K = \frac{47}{3} 1e. K = \frac{2}{3}$$

6. (3). Given expression implies
$$\frac{21}{4} \times K - \frac{7}{2} + \frac{7}{4} = \frac{5}{2}$$

10.
$$\frac{21K}{4} - \frac{7}{2} \times \frac{4}{7} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$1e^{\frac{21K}{4}} = \frac{9}{2} 1.6. K = \frac{6}{7}$$

7. (2)
$$\sqrt{625} \times \text{K} = 25$$

10 625 K = 6.25

10 K = 01

8. (4) 13532256 + 2473 = 5472

Hence the number 7 replaces the question mark

9. (3) Given expression implies

$$\frac{3}{1.75 \cdot K} + \frac{1}{1.5} = 9$$

$$1e = \frac{3}{1.75 - K} \times 15 = 9$$

$$10 \frac{3}{1.75 - K} \times 15 = 9$$

10 2 (1 75 - K) = 1 1.0 K = 1 25 10. (4) 80% of (K % of 720) = 518 40

$$i = 60\% \text{ of } \frac{\text{K} \times 720}{100} = 51840$$

$$I = \frac{720 \times 80 \times K}{100 \times 100} + 51840$$

10 K - 90

11.(4) 000008

12 (2) 25

13. (3) 18083 - 5837 - 9812 = 2434

Hence the number 4 replaces the question mark

14. (1) (48+12) K - 32

15. (1) Given expression = $(4)^3 + (6)^3$ 064 + 216 = 280

16. (3) Given expression implies

16. (3) Given expression implies
$$\frac{(65+15)(65-15)}{(65+15)^2} \times \frac{160}{3} = \frac{50}{3} \% \text{ of K}$$

$$1e. \frac{K}{6} = \frac{50 \times 160}{3 \times 80} 1e K = 200$$

17. (1) $(561)^2 = 314721$

Hence the number 1 replaces the question mark.

18. (2). Given expression = $\frac{1}{5} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{6}{7} \times \frac{6}$

$$\frac{7}{8} \times \frac{6}{5} \times \frac{7}{6} \times \frac{8}{7} = \frac{1}{5}$$

20. (2): 177 x 33 = 5841

Hence the number 5 replaces the question mark

21. (3): 37.5% of 648

22. (2): The average of all the nine

$$= \frac{5 \times 42 \ 2 + 4 \times 35.5}{9} = \frac{211 + 142}{9}$$
$$= \frac{353}{9} = 39\frac{2}{9}$$

23. (1).
$$\frac{40 \times 100}{5} = 800$$

25. (4) Suppose x kg of almonds @ Rs 65 per kg and y kg of almonds @ Rs 115 per kg are purchased

 \therefore Total cost = Rs. (65x + 115y)

Profit = 15%

S. P = Rs (100x + 100y)

.. 1.15(65x + 115y) = 100x + 100y

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{129}{101} \times y = 129 \cdot 101$$

26. (4) Marked price = Rs 330

Discount = 10% of Rs 330 / e. Rs 33 ∴ Selling price = Rs (330 - 33) = Rs 297

C P - Rs K : K + 10% of K = 297

i.e
$$\frac{11K}{10}$$
 = 297 ie K = 270

28. (2).
$$\frac{5}{7} = 714$$
, $\frac{11}{15} = .733$, $\frac{37}{42} = 881$

$$\frac{37}{42} - \frac{5}{7} - \frac{1}{6}$$

29. (3) Suppose total profit = Rs K
$$\div \frac{5}{20}$$
 K = 42360 $\cdot e$ K = 169440

31. (3) CP of 12 apples - Rs 10

C P of 10 apples = Rs
$$\frac{10}{12}$$
 x 10 = Rs $\frac{25}{3}$

S.P. of 10 apples -- Rs 12

. Profit - Rs
$$\left(12 - \frac{25}{3}\right)$$
 - Rs $\frac{11}{3}$

profit % = $\frac{11}{3} + \frac{25}{3} \times 100 \pm 44$ 32. (1) 250, 341 5(250 + 341) is divisible

by 15

33. (4) 6

34. (2) A's share = $\frac{6}{13}$ x 8840 = Rs 4080

B's share =
$$\frac{7}{13}$$
 x 8840 = Rs 4760
35. (1) $\frac{a^2}{b^2} = \frac{108}{147} = \frac{36}{49} = \left(\frac{6}{7}\right)^2$

1e. a b = 6 7
36. (2) Let K be the number
.. K = 64 x
$$\frac{1}{K}$$
 ie K = 8

37. (4) Rs 3200 38. (3), 7. 165375 = 3x3x3x5x5x5x7x7 39. (3) Let three consecutive odd numbers be 2n + 1, 2n + 3, 2n + 5.

 \therefore 6n + 9 = 429 *i.e.* n = 70

40. (4). Let x be the number.

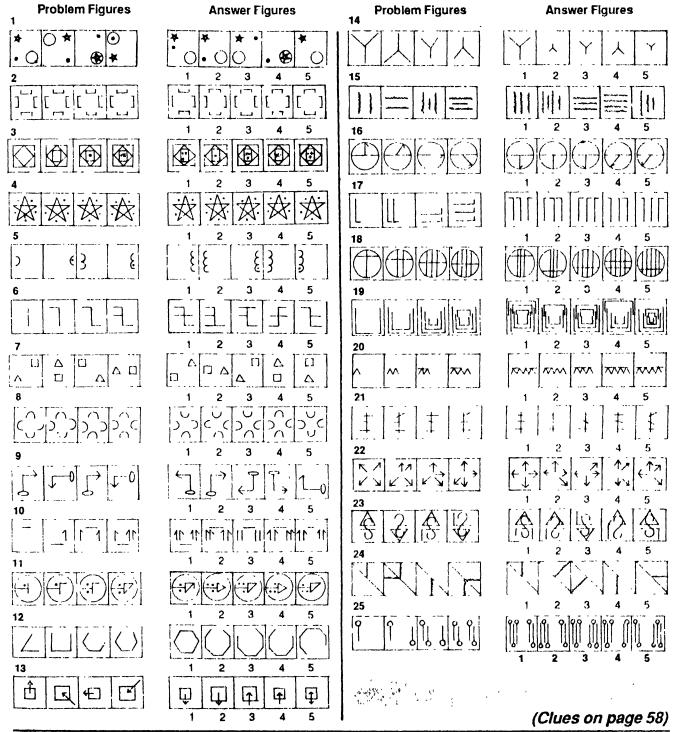
 $\therefore 8(x+6) = 26 \times 10 + 12$ ie. x = 28

COMPETITION SUCCESS REVIEW, MAY 1989

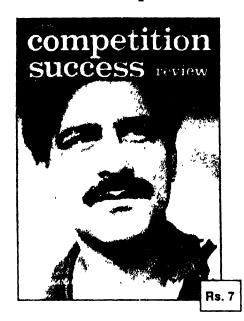
Test Of Reasoning

Data Entry Clerks/Operators Examination, April 1988 conducted by Banking Service Recruitment Board, Delhi

Directions: There are two sots of figures. One set is called Problem Figures. Other set is called Answer Figures. Problem set figures form some kind of series. What you are to do is to select one figure from the answer set figures which will continue the same series as given in the problem set figures.

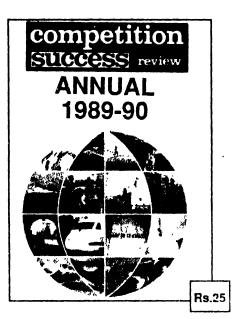


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Objective General Knowledge

National Defence Academy Examination, December 1988

- Q. 1. The acceleration due to gravity (g) will have the highest value
- (a) on the top of Mount Everest (b) on the Poles (c) at the centre of the Earth (d) at the Equator
- Q. 2. A force constant in magnitude as well as direction is acting upon an object Which one of the following statements is true?
- (a) The velocity of the object will be constant (b) The acceleration of the object will be constant (c) The object will move in a circle (d) The object will continue in a state of rest or uniform motion
- Q. 3. A sports car travelling on a straight road has an initial velocity of 3 km per minute. It gains speed steadily and 5 seconds later, its speed is 4 km per minute Its acceleration (in km/s²) is

(a)
$$\frac{1}{5}$$
 (b) $\frac{1}{6}$ (c) $\frac{1}{30}$ (d) $\frac{1}{300}$

- Q. 4. A body of mass 1 kg is lifted from the floor and placed on a table of height 1 m. The potential energy of the body
- (a) increases by 9 8 J (b) decreases by 9 8 J (c) increases by 1 J (d) remains unchanged
- Q. 5. Which of the following situations involves the performance of work against the force of gravity?
- (a) A person is trying to lift a heavy weight (b) A person is standing with a load on his head (c) A person is walking along a level road with a load on his head (d) A mountaineer is climbing a rock with a load on his back.
- Q. 6. The bob of a simple pendulum when executing simple harmonic motion has an acceleration which
- (a) always remains constant (b) always remains constant and is the same as acceleration due to gravity (c) is proportional to the displacement of the bob from its equilibrium position (d) is proportional to the length of the pendulum
- Q. 7. The buoyancy of a body submerged in a liquid will be increased if its volume
- (a) is increased but mass remains unchanged (b) is decreased but mass remains unchanged (c) is decreased but mass is increased (d) remains unchanged but mass is increased
- Q. 8. A ship on passing from a river to a sea
- (a) rises higher (b) sinks lower (c) neither rises nor sinks (d) rises if made of wood and sinks lower if made of steel
- Q. 9. A thermos flask is a double-walled glass bottle with vacuum in between the walls. The reason for having vacuum is to prevent loss of heat by
 - (a) radiation (b) conduction only (c)

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convection only (d) conduction and convection

- Q. 10. Which group of the following conditions will help a wot cloth dry quickly?
- (a) High temperature (b) Strong wind (c) High humidity (d) Dry air

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3 (c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4
- Q. 11. When sound waves travel from one medium to another, the characteristic which remains unchanged is
- (a) frequency (b) speed (c) amplitude (d) wavelength
- Q. 12. The magnifying power of a telescope can be increased by using an
- (a) objective of large aperture (b) objective of large focal length (c) objective of short focal length (d) eyepiece of large focal length
- Q. 13. Size of virtual image framed by a concave mirror is
- (a) same as that of the object (b) larger or smaller than the size of the object depending upon the location of the object (c) smaller than that of the object (d) always bigger than the object
- Q. 14. The minimum height of a plane mirror required to see one's own image from head to foot is
- (a) equal to one's height (b) equal to half of one's height (c) equal to one third of one's height (d) depends on the distance between the person and the mirror
 - Q. 15. Which of the following are correct?
- 1 Soft iron conducts electricity 2 Soft iron is an alloy of iron 3 Soft iron is used for making permanent magnets 4 Soft iron is a magnetic material

Choose the answer from the codes given below

- (a) only 1 and 2 (b) only 1 and 3 (c) only 1 and 4 (d) only 3 and 4
- Q. 16. Two particles having charges q₁ and q₂ and kept at a certain distance exert a force F on each other. If the distance between them is doubled and the charge on each of them is reduced to half, the force between the particles would be
 - (a) 8F (b) 1/8F (c) 1/16F (d) 16F
- Q. 17. Two resistances of 10 ohms each are connected in parallel. The resultant

resistance is

- (a) 5 ohms (b) 10 ohms (c) 20 ohms (d) 100 ohms
- Q. 18. The heat developed in a uniform wire, with a constant potential applied between the ends, is doubled if
- (a) the radius of the wire is doubled (b) the length of the wire is doubled (c) the length and the radius of the wire are doubled (d) the length and radius of the wire are cut to half the original value
- Q. 19. Consider the following The resistance of a motal wire increases with the increase in the
- 1 length of the wire 2 area of crosssection of the wire 3 temperature of the

Which of the above combinations is correct? Choose the answer from the codes given below

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2 (c) 1 and 3 (d) 2 and 3
- Q. 20. A telephone has a transmitter as well as a receiver in this context which of the following are correct?
- (a) The receiver and the transmitter both have all the components in common (b) The receiver and the transmitter have no components in common (c) The receiver and the transmitter have some components in common (d) The receiver has a magnet and the transmitter a microphone
- Q. 21. The temperature of the boiling water in a pressure cooker, while food is being cooked inside it is
- (a) below 90 C (b) below 100 °C but more than 90 °C (c) 100 °C (d) above 100 °C
- Q. 22. Discovery of X rays was made by
 (a) Madamu Curie (b) William Bragg (c)
- Michel Faraday (d) W.K. Roentgon
- Q. 23 Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

Contour materia	
Coll	EMT
a) Lochlanche cell	1.5 volt
b) Daniell cell	1 1 v .lt
c) Dry cell	1.5 vol:
d) Lead accumulator	3.0 volt

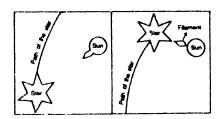
- Q. 24. Which of the following is a physical change?
- (a) Corrosion of metals (b) Souring of milk (c) Magnetising an iron nail (d) Explosion of a cracker
- Q. 25. An element is made up of atoms having same
- (a) atomic mass (b) number of nucleons (c) number of neutrons (d) number of protons
- Q. 25. The overall reaction taking place in a fuel cell used in spacecraft is

2H2+O2-+2H2O

The number of kilograms of O₂ that will be required in the fuel cell for every kg of H₂ is

- (a) 0 5 (b) 1 0 (c) 8 0 (d) 16 0
- Q. 27. If the rate of diffusion of a gas is four times slower than that of hydrogen, the molecular weight of the gas shall be
 - (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 16 (d) 32
- Q. 28. The percentage by weight of oxygon in air is nearly
 - (a) 75 (b) 22 (c) 15 (d) 12
- Q. 29. Which one of the following statements pertaining to heavy hydrogen is wrong?
- (a) Heavy hydrogen is an isotope of hydrogen, known as deuterium (b) The nucleus of a deuterium atom consists of one proton and one neutron (d) Deutenum is a radioactive isotope (d) Water containing deuterium instead of ordinary hydrogen is known as heavy water
- Q. 30. Which one of the following refers to nitrogen fixation?
- (a) Nitrogen cycle in nature (b) Liquifaction of atmospheric nitrogen Separation of atmospheric nitrogen (d) Conversion of atmospheric nitrogen to nitrogen compounds
 - Q. 31. The purest form of carbon is
- (a) Diamond (b) Graphite (c) Coal (d) Sugar charcoal
- Q. 32. A neutral atom has the electronic configuration 1s2 2s2 2p6 3s1 in the ground state. Which of the following statements are correct about it?
- (1) The atomic number of the element is 11 (2) The mass number of the element is 22 (3) It is one of the members of alkali metal (4) It contains seven valency electrons
- Choose the answer from the codes given below
- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1, 2 and 3 (c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1 and 3
- Q. 33. Atomic numbers of some elements are as given below. Which is capable of exhibiting a valency of two?
 - (a) 5 (b) 10 (c) 17 (d) 20
- Q. 34. Which one of the following is a basic oxide?
 - (a) SO₃ (b) CO₂ (c) Na₂O (d) N₂O₅
- Q. 35. Equivalent weight of an element is 12 and its valency is 2. The atomic weight of the cloudont is
 - (a) 6 (b) 12 (c) 24 (d) 48
- Q. 36. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- (a) All living beings need energy for which they need atmospheric oxygen (b) All living beings need energy for which they do not necessarily need atmospheric oxygen (c) Animals need energy for which they need atmospheric oxygen while plants do not need energy because they perform photosynthesis (d) Some living beings need energy while others do not
- Q. 37. During which of the following stages of cell division does paining of homolo jous chromosomes take place?
- (a) Pachytene (b) Zygotone (c) Leptotene (d) Interphase
- Q. 38. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
 - (a) Stratified
 - **Epidermis** squamous

- (b) Cuboidal Kidney tubules
- (c) Ciliated Alveoli of lung (d) Columnar Intestinal villi
- Q. 39. A human sperm has
- (a) 12 chromosomes (b) 23 chromosomes (c) 24 chromosomes (d) 46 chromosomes
- Q. 40. During the germination of seeds. certain events take place Identify the correct sequence of events from the following
- (a) Absorption, Swelling, Emergence (b) Swelling, Absorption, Emergence (c) Emergence, Absorption (d) Absorption, Emergence, Swelling
 - Q. 41. The pancreas is an
- (a) exocrine organ (b) endocrine organ (c) endocrine and exocrine organ (d) excretory
- Q. 42. Expiration and inspiration of air in lungs are caused by contraction and expansion of
- (a) intercostal muscles and lungs (b) intercostal muscles and diaphragm (c) lungs and diaphragm (d) lungs
- Q. 43. Rickets is caused by the deficiency of vitamin
 - (a) A (b) C (c) D (d) E
- Q. 44. A disease which has been eradicated in India by mass vaccination programme is
- (a) Polio (b) Typhoid (c) Measles (d) Small-
- Q. 45. To which one of the following hypotheses on origin of earth, the following diagram provides an illustration?
- (a) Nebular hypothesis (b) Gaseous hypothesis (c) Planetesimal hypothesis (d) Tidal hypothesis



- Q. 46. What name is given to the portion of the Earth which lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn?
- (a) Frigid Zone (b) Neutral Zone (c) Temperate Zone (d) Tornd Zone
- Q. 47. Which one of the following is the correct number of latitudes drawn in the form of circles on the whole globe at the interval of 10°?
 - (a) 20 (b) 19 (c) 17 (d) 18
- Q. 48. Seasons are caused on the Earth's surface because of
- (a) emptical orbit of the Earth (b) variations in the insolation on the Earth's surface (c) inclination of the Earth's axis (d) the effect of the Moon on Earth
- Q. 49. How much time is taken by the Earth in turning through 1° longitude?
- (a) 2 minutes (b) 24 hours (c) 4 minutes (d) 5 minutes
- Q, 50. Three distinct set of waves originate due to which one of the following

- phenomenon?
- (a) Spring tide (b) Flood (c) Volcano (d) Earthquake
- Q. 51. Which one of the following is correctly matched?
- (a) Labrador Current-North Atlantic Ocean (b) Canary Current-Mediterranean Sea (c) Gulf Stream-Pacific Ocean (d) Falkland Current-Arabian Sea
- Q. 52. The winds which blow from about 40° N and 35° S latitudes throughout the year are known as
- (a) Trade winds (b) Westerlies (c) Monsoon (d) Easterlies
- Q. 53. Which one of the following island receives convectional rainfall?
- (b) Sumatra (c) Greenland (a) Cuba (d) Cyprus
- Q. 54. Which one of the following towns has winters when there is summer in India?
- (a) Shanghai (b) Damascus (c) Melbourne (d) Osaka
- Q. 55. The ports which receive a large amount of transit cargo are known as
- (a) Ports of call (b) Packet stations (c) Outports (d) Entrepots
- Q. 56. Which one of the following areas is bare of vegetation for most part of the year?
- (a) Kashmir valley (b) Ladakh region (c) Aravallı ranges (d) Meghalaya plateau
- Directions: Questions 57 to 60 are based on the map given below. Study the map and answer questions 57-60.



- Q. 57. Which one of the following types of coal is available at the place marked X?
- (a) Bituminous (b) Anthracite (c) Lignite (d) Tortiary
 - Q. 58. The shaded area receives
- (a) scanty rainfall throughout the year (b) scanty rainfall during the monsoon (c) heavy rainfall during the monsoon (d) heavy rainfall during winter
- Q. 59. The major port marked 'Z' on the
- (a) Cochin (b) Mangalore (c) Paradeep
- Q. 60. The area marked 'Y' on the map is known for the production of
- (a) Plantation crops (b) Fibre crops (c) Oilseeds (d) Leguminous crops
 - Q. 61. Haldia is famous for
- (a) Oil refining (b) Gold refining (c) Tea blending (d) Wine fermenting

- Q. 62. The Kailasa temple at Ellora is a specimen of
- Chalukya architecture (a) (b) Rashtrakuta architecture (c) Gupta architecture (d) Chola architecture
- Q. 63. What is the correct chronological order in which the following rulers ruled in India?
- (1) Sher Shah (2) Akbar (3) Alauddin Khilii (4) Illutmish

Select the answer from the codes given

- (a) 1, 2, 3, 4 (b) 4, 3, 1, 2 (c) 4, 1, 3, 2 (d) 3, 4, 1, 2
- Q. 64. Which one of the following represents the correct chronological order in which the four Governors-General mentioned below held office?
- (a) Canning, Lytton, Ripon, Dufferin (b) Ripon, Lytton, Canning, Dufferin (c) Lytton, Canning, Dufferin, Ripon (d) Canning, Ripon, Dufferin, Lytton
- Q. 65. Who was the leader of Quit India Movement of 1942?
- (a) Jayaprakash Narayan (b) Bhulabhai Desai (c) Chittaranjan Das (d) Mahatma Gandhi
- Q. 66. The slogan "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it" was made by
- (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (b) Lala Lapat Rai (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (d) Mahatma Gandhi
- Q. 67. The Second Five-Year Plan focused on
- (a) agriculture (b) education (c) heavy industry (d) health
- Q. 68. Which one of the following authored the book 'Planned Economy for India' in 1934?
- (a) M.N. Roy (b) M. Viswesvarayya (c) DR Gadgil (d) V.KRV Rao
- Q. 69. Balwant Roy Mehta Committee's report was published in the year
 - (a) 1950 (b) 1952 (c) 1957 (d) 1960
- Q 70. The Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces in India is
- (a) the Prime Minister (b) the Defence Minister (c) the President (d) the Chief of the Army Staff
- Q. 71. What is the correct sequence in which the following three movements were led by Mahatma Gandhi?
- 1 Champaran Movement 2 Non-Co-operation Movement 3 Dandi March

Select the answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 2, 1, 3 (b) 3, 2, 1 (c) 1, 3, 2 (d) 1, 2, 3
- Q. 72. The steam engine was invented by
- (a) Sir William Bentinck (b) George Stephenson (c) James Watt (d) Henry Ford
- Q. 73. The terms 'Liberty', 'Equality' and Fratemity came into limelight with the
- (a) Magna Carta (b) French Hevolution (c) Bolshevik Revolution (d) Chinese Revolution
- Q. 74. Which of the following is associated with the French Revolution?
- (a) Boston Tea Party (b) Paris March (c) Fall of Bastille (d) The Great Leap Forward
- Q. 75. The Sea route to India via the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by

- (a) Christopher Columbus (b) Bartholomew Diaz (c) Vasco-da-Gama (d) Captain Hawkins
- Q. 76. The Atlantic Charter of 14 August. 1941 was issued by the Heads of
- (a) Britain and Germany (b) Britain and U.S.S.R. (c) U.S.A and Britain (d) U.S.A. and USSR.
- Q. 77. The Charter of the United Nations was drawn at
- (a) San Francisco (b) New York (c) London (d) Tokyo
- Q. 78. 'Das Kapıtal', which embodied concept of Socialism, was written by
- (a) James Mill (b) Karl Marx (c) Trotsky (d) Lenin
- Q. 79. Which one of the following was the first country to give aiplomatic recognition to SWAPO?
- (a) USA. (b) Pakistan (c) Ecuador (d) India
- Q. 80. Who among the following received the 'Dada Saheb Phalke' award for 1987?
- (a) B Nagi Reddi (b) V Shantaram (c) Satyajit Ray (d) Raj Kapoor
- Q. 81. Darbhanga figured in news recently because of
- (a) The reported practice of Sati there (b) a major train accident at that place (c) an earthquake in which many were killed (d) the find of an archaeological vestige
- Q. 82. The first Open University in India was established at
- (a) Hyderabad (b) Kota (c) New Delhi (d) Madras
- Q. 83. Who among the following is associated with the Gorkha Movement?
- (a) Laldenga (b) Rishang Keishing (c) Subash Ghising (d) William Sangma
- Q. 84. Who, among the following, went on a 'Padayatra' in a foreign country recently?
- (a) Amitabh Bachchan (b) Sunil Dutt (c) N T Rama Rao (d) Chandrasekhar
- Q. 85. The term 'Glasnost' is associated
- (a) Japan (b) US.A (c) USSR. (d) West Germany
- Q. 86. The fastest train in India today is
- (a) Calcutta Rajdhani Express (b) Bombay Rajdhani Express (c) Taj Express (d) Shatabdi Express
- Q. 87. The Jawaharlal Nehru award for 1987 was given to
- (a) Nelson Mandela (b) Kenneth Kaunda (c) Lord Fenner Brockway (d) Javier Peres de Cuellar
- Q. 88. The Indian Remote Sensing Satellite IRS-IA was launched in March 1988 from
- (a) india (b) France (c) USSR. (d) U.S.A.
- Q. 89. Mahatma Gandhi wrote the book
- (a) Discovery of India (b) My Experiments with Truth (c) India Wins Freedom (d) Freedom at Midnight

Directions: Questions 90 to 96 consist of two lists labelled List I and List II. You are to correctly match items under List I with those under List li. Select your answers to questions 90 to 96 using the codes given

	the respec	tive		ts.	
	30. Match:				
Ra	w Materials			Products	_
Α. (Calcium cart	onat	e	1 Gun pow	der
B	Red phosph	orus		2. Cement	
С	Silicon diaxi	de		3 Glass	
D	Potassium r	itrate	•	4 Safety	
				matche	6
				5 Paper	
	Α	В		C	D
(a)	5	4		2	3
(b)	2	4		3	1
(c)		1		2	4
(d)		4		- 2	1
	91. Match				
Α	Zinc and di	ute	1	Explosive	
	sulphunc a	aid		Softening of	f
В	Potassium			water	
	chlorate		3	Nascent	
С	Calgon			hydrogen	
D	Aluminium	and	4	Evolution of	
	sodium hyd			hydrogen	
	A	В		C	υ
(a)	. 3	1		2	4
(b)	=	3		2	1
(c)	3	2		1	4
(d)	_	1		ż	3 .
	92. Match	•		•	-
	Barium			1 B	
	Boron			2 Hg	
	Morcury			3. Ba	
	Lead			4 Pb	
	A	В		cit	D
(a)	î	4		3	2
(b)	3	1		2	4
(c)	3	2		ī	4
(d)	4	1		2	3
	93, Match	•		£.	J
	me of Scient	tiet	F	eld of work	
	Pasteur	15(Origin of Life	
	Darwin			Theory of	,
0	Janvin		٤.	mutation	
C	Linnaeus		2	Origin of	
•	CH HIGHTOD		3	species	
D	De Vries		4	Classification	n of
U	De Alles			living organi	
			5		
			J	diseases •	, UI
	Α	В		C C	D
(0)	5	3		4	2
(a)		3		4	2
(b)	2	3		4	£

(a)	5	3	4	2
(b)	1	3	4	2
(c)	3	2	1	5
(d)	2	4	3	ı
Q. 94	. Match			

Names of

Status

	associated
A Largest size state	1 Uttar Pradosh
of India	2 Punjab
3 Highest densely	3 Bihar

- ar populated 4 Madhva state of India Pradesh C Richest minoral 5 Kerala
- state of India D. Most advanced agnoultural state

Characteristics

of :	ndia			
	Α	₿	С	C
a)	4	2	3	1
b)	3	1	5	2
c)	4	5	3	2

(d)	1	3	4	5
Q 9	5 Match			
AG	ranite	1	Metamorphic	rock
BB	asalt	2	Sedimentary r	ock
CM	larbl e	3	Plutonic rock	
DS	andstone	4	Volcanic rock	
	Α	В	С	D
(a)	2	3	4	1
(b)	3	4	1	2
(c)	4	1	2	3
(d)	3	2	1	4
Q. 96	i. Match			
A In	ventor of th	10	1 Erasmus	
pr	inting pres	S	2 Gutenburg	
	lian painte		3 Michaelang	elo
C D	utch Huma	nist	4 Machiavelli	
D Pr	ophet of		5 Dante,	
CI	assical Ro	vival	•	
	Α	В	С	D
(a)	1	2	5	4
(b)	3	1	5	2
(c)	4	5	3	1
(d)	2	3	1	5

Directions: Questions 97 to 100 consist of two statements, one labelled the 'Assertion A' and the other labelled the 'Reason R'. You have to examine these two statements carefully and decide if the Assertion A and the Reason R are individually true and if so, whether the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. Select your answers to Questions 97 to 100 from the codes given below.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A (b) Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A (c) A is true but R is false (d) A is false but R is true
- Q. 97. Assertion (A): A bell ringing in an evacuated jar cannot be heard

Reason (R): Sound waves in a gas are longitudinal

Q. 98. Assertion (A): If a vertical U-tube contains kerosone in one limb and water in the other, at equilibrium the level of kerosene is higher than that of water

Reason (R): The pressures on the two limbs of a U tube being the same, the height of the liquid level depends on its density, the denser the liquid the lesser the height.

Q. 99. Assertion (A) : The reaction NaOH+HCl \rightarrow NaO+H $_2$ O is an oxidation reduction reaction

Reason (R): Oxidation reduction reactions involve transfer of electrons

Q. 100. Assertion (A) . Frost action is the most powerful disintegrating agent in nature

Reason (R): By alternate thawing and freezing the rock is broken up

ANSWERS

1	(b)	2	(d)	3	(d)	4	(a)
5	(d)	6	(c)	7	(a)	8	(6)
9	(d)	10	(c)	11	(a)	12	(a)
13	(d)	14	(d)	15	(a)	16	(c)
17	(a)	18	(b)	19	(c)	20	(d)
21	(d)	22	(d)	23	(d)	24	(c)
25.	(d)	26	(c)	27	(d)	28	(b)

29	(c)	30 (d)	31 (a) 32	(d)
33	(d)	34 (c)	35. ((c) 36.	(a)
37	(b)	38 (c)	39 (d) 40	(a)
41	(c)	42 (b)	43 (c) 44	(d)
45	(c)	46 (d)	47 (d) 48	(c)
49	(c)	50 (d)	51 (a) 52	(b)
53	(b)	54 (c)	5 5 (d) 56.	(b)
57	(c)	58. (c)	59 (d) 60	(a)
61	(a)	62 (b)	63 (b) 64	(a)
65	(d)	66. (c)	67 (c) 68.	(b)
69	(c)	70. (c)	71 (d) 72.	(c)
73	(b)	74. (c)	75 (c) 76	(c)
77	(a)	78 (b)	79 (d) 80.	(d)
81	(c)	82 (a)	83 (c) 84	(b)
85	(c)	86 (d)	87 (d) 88.	(c)
89	(b)	90 (d)	91 (d) 92	(b)
93	(a)	94. (c)	95 (b) 96	(d)
97	(a)	98 (a)	99 (d) 100	(a)

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Test Of Reasoning

Clues

- 1. (2): 'Star' moves clockwise, dot moves anti-clockwise and the circle moves in a set order in order to obtain the next figure.
- 2. (5): Position of the four units is changed one by one in a set order
- 3. (1). Each time one different unit is introduced in order to obtain the next figure
- 4. (5) One dot is removed each time and then replaced in a set order
- 5. (4) Answer Figure 4 is obtained from Problem Figure 3 in the same way as Problem Figure 3 is obtained from Problem Figure 1
- **6.** (1) One line segment is introduced each time in a set order in order to obtain the next figure.
- 7. (1) The 'triangle and the 'square' both move clockwise in a set order
- **8.** (3) Position of the four units is changed one by one in a set order.
 - 9. (2): Alternate figures are identical
- 10. (5): Answer Figure 5 is obtained from Problem Figure 3 in the same way as Problem Figure 3 is obtained from Problem Figure 1
- 11. (3) One line segment and one dot are introduced alternatively in a set order
- 12. (4) Number of sides is increased by one. Also figures are open towards northeast and north direction alternatively.
- 13. (1) Odd-numbered figures contain small square Also Answer Figure 1 is obtained from Problem Figure 3 in the same way as Problem Figure 3 is obtained from Problem Figure 1
- 14. (5) Alternate figures are identical wit's their sizes decreased
- 15. (2) Answer Figure 2 is obtained from Problem Figure 3 in the same way as Problem Figure 3 is obtained from Problem Figure 1
- 16. (3) Answer Figure 3 is obtained from Problem. Figure 3 in the same way as P3 is obtained from P1
- 17. (4) Answer Figure 4 is obtained from Problem Figure 3 in the same way as P3 is obtained from P1
- **18.** (5) One vertical line segment is introduced each time and the horizontal line segment is lowered
- 19. (3) One 3-sided rectangular figure is introduced in a set order
- 20. (3) Answer Figure 3 is obtained from Problem Figure 3 in the same way as P3 is obtained from P1
 - 21. (2) Alternate figures are identical
- 22. (1) Arrows are moved one by one clockwise through an angle of 45°
- 23. (1) Answer Figure 1 is obtained from Problem Figure 3 in the same way as P3 is obtained from P1
- 24. (1) Answer Figure 1 is obtained from Problem Figure 3 in the same way as P3 is obtained from P1
- 25. (1) Numbers of units increase by one in a set order

Reservations Are Undermining National Unity And Integration, And Should Be Scrapped

Introduction

Among the personality tests being conducted now for executive appointments. for selection to university admissions, for award of scholarships, for admission to professional courses, for commissioning in armed forces, for appointments and for similar other assignments and iobs. the Group Discussion Personality Test gets the pride of place. It is not only conducted invariably but it is also being accorded the pivotal and key role. There are three major areas of this test to which an aspirant should pay particular attention to attain sure success or top position. The first aspect is concerned with the candidate's power of expression. He must be able to speak freely, fluently and forcefully in a discussion or debate if you stay dumb and do not speak, you just cannot make your

On the other hand, with your power of expression, in the GD Test you can first attract the attention of the group, arouse their interest and finally create an impact on your audience Secondly, you must have adoquate or reasonable ideas and knowledge on the subject proper and related topics With your power of expression, what you say must be relevant, logical and convincing. Above all, what you say must be interesting and absorbing. If you are lacking in ideas or deficient of knowledge, you will either waffle or keep repeating the same thing like a spoiled gramophono record. Such a performance will create an unfavourable impression on the group. In fact, even your power of expression is dependent a good deal on the extent of your knowledge and ideas on the subject. The more your knowledge the will be your enthusiasm, confidence, fluoncy and impact on the audience. The third aspect relates to your coordinating and leadership ability. The GD Test is generally a leaderless group exercise. It means that no one from the Proup or outside will be officially appointed as leader, chairman, president and so on to conduct and direct the discussion. But, as We all know, only too well, that a group cannot achieve a task without a leader or leaders. When no one is appointed as a leader, those members of the group having Catural abilities. will leadership automatically assume responsibility and fill the vacuum. The very rationale of the GD

GROUP DISCUSSION

Test is to find out which candidates of the group and to what extent they display natural leadership qualities and contribute positively and favourably towards the achievement of the group task or goal Such natural leaders should display initiative, tact, understanding, enterprise, resourcefulness, persuasive ability and thus motivate and win the other participants in the group to their ways of thinking

The Group Setting: The group for GD Test will normally comprise of 8 to 12 candidates, contosting for the same appointment, job, course or scholarship. By large. the educational age, qualifications and background experience of the contestants will be of the same level A controversial subject will be announced for discussion. After launching the group on its task the examiner will retire to the background for observing the candidates and making his assessments candidates will be seated in a closed circle and identified by the roll number allotted to each and displayed by the respective candidate, on his chest and back. The group will have all the freedom and latitude to proceed with the task according to its choice and collective wisdom. The only limiting factor will be the time element which will not normally exceed half an hour

Operation: Here we present to our readers a taped version of a 'live' Group Discussion which took place at our Competition Success Institute. The proceedings have been interpolated with expert comments of our panel of examiners so that the liner points and salient features of the Group Discussion can be readily perceived and fully appreciated.

Progress

The examiner retires from the scene after explaining the nature and scope of the discussion and announcing the subject for discussion. The candidates who were maintaining absolute silence when the examiner was present now feel somewhat free and relaxed. As a result they indulge in asides, cross-talks and mild whispers. Slowly the volume of the noise increases and some of them get involved in heated arguments also. The neighbours of No. 6.

make attempts to get him also involved in such asides, whispers and the like but he tactfully refrains from getting involved in them. Now, when most of them are occupied in cross talks, etc., and the noise has become rather high, we find No. 6 raising his voice a bit so that he could be clearly heard by everyone and addressing the group as a whole.

No. 6: Friends, I have a small request to make May I have your kind attention and indulgence for a few seconds please. I appeal to you all to refrain from talking for a little while and lend your ears to me (At this impressive, brief but firm speech from No 6 the attention of all is centred on him. All asides, whispers, etc., cease and once again there is complete silence. No. 6 continues) Thank you Well, as you all know the examiner has set a time limit of half an hour to us for completing our exercise. I am afraid we might already have spent 4 to 5 minutes of that time in chit chatting with our neighbours. Unless we start the discussion immediately and proceed in an orderly manner, I am afraid we won't be able to complete our group discussion. Hence, if you all agree we can get started with our discussion proper (New No 6 finds Nes. 2 and 1 indulging once again in whispered asidos. He, therefore, addresses those two specifically)

No. 6: Please Mr. No. 2 and Mr. No. 1! beg your pardon for the interruption. Kindly extend your cooperation please. Instead of you two talking between yourselves, you can address the entire group. Another request to all pleas. Let all of us maintain pin drop silence when one of us is addressing the group. Let us pay full attention to the speaker and avoid distractions.

No. 2: (Showing anneyance and anger) Hey! What is all this about? What do you think myself and No. 1 were doing? For your information, we had started our group cliscussion long ago, that is, the moment the examiner went out. In fact, we were on the job when you inturrupted us. What do you say No. 1?

No. 1: (Looks uncertain and confused He does not know what to say. He just nods his head, mumbles inaudibly something and looks on helplessly at No. 6)

No. 6: (With a friendly and pleasant smile). Please pardon me No. 2. I am sorry I had not explained myself clearly. May be you are right and I did interfere with yourself and No. 1. However, in this Group Discussion, you are to share your ideas not only with

your neighbours but also with all the group members. We all would be only too happy to listen to you and also to No. 1.

No 2: I saw everyone talking to their neighbours and I also did the same. Anyway, what do you propose to do now? If you want me to talk to you all for the whole of half an hour on this subject, let me tell you here and now that you are in for a big disappointment. Talking to my neighbour is one thing and delivering a lecture for half an frour on this dry subject is another. I do not claim to be an orator nor I like oratory for that matter. Hope, I have made myself quite clear.

No. 4: Well, No. 6 Don't worry about No. 2. I have represented my college in intercollegiate debates. I am ready to talk not only for half an hour but even for an hour

No. 2: Hey, you No. 4 Who asked you to interfere? I was talking to No. 6 and not to you. If you want to deliver a lecture or do some debating, I suggest you go back to your college, wherever the hell it is. But get this straight. I don't want to listen to any rubbish talk from you. I just said that I don't relish oratory. Sure you heard it.

No. 4: If you don't want to hear, that is your business. You can get some cotton and stuff your ears with it. But you can't order me not to talk. This is a free country and freedom of expression is our fundamental right.

No. 6: My friends, I mean, Nos 2 and 4 I think both of you have not got me right. In this discussion we are not going to have any lectures from anybody. Neither the GD is a formal debate. As I said earlier, right now, each one of us is going to share his ideas or views on the subject with the others in the group. In other words, each in turn will speak to the group as a whole for, say, a minute or two and tell his ideas on the subject, what he feels about the subject, whether he wants reservation or he does not want it, whether it is good, bad or indifferent. Just friendly exchange of views We can start with No 1 and go on to Nos 2, 3, 4 and end up with No. 8. After one round. is over, we can have a second found if there is time. If someone does not wish to say anything, it is okay. He can speak later on during the second round. Now come on No. 1. Please start the ball rolling

No. 1: Hi, you I mean Mr. No. 6. You see I don't wun' to speak first. Let No. 2 speak first. He is a good speaker, you see

No. 4: Why should No. 2 speak first? I had volunteered No. 2 has forteited his chance. He declined to speak. Why should he speak now? Loppose it.

No. 2: Since you are making an issue of it, I will also assert my fundamental right After No. 1 it is my turn to speak. If No. 1 refuses to speak it is his business. I will claim my right to be the first speaker now.

No 4 No 1 will not allow you You had partier publicly declined to speak. Now you can't change your mind.

No. 2: Why? I ask you I have the fundamental right to change my mind

Haven't I? (He laughs.)

No. 6: Please, thends. We are losing more time in these diversions. To put an end to this controversy may I suggest an alternative.

No. 3 and 5 : Please No. 6. Do suggest a solution

No. 6: Let us start with No. 8 and go anticlockwise. That is after No. 8, No. 7, No. 6, No. 5, No. 4 and so on till we end up with No. 1. Incidentally, it would also suit No. 1 very well.

No. 3: That is right. Now No. 8. Please speak. Come on No more time to waste, please.

Commenta: This is a heterogenous group with different candidates pulling in different directions. There are quite a few strong, egocentric personalities who take rigid postures. There is clash of personalities and interests. No. 6, despite these severe limitations and senous handicaps, has emerged as an able coordinator and natural leader. In the first instance, it is No. 6 who displays initiati ve and assumes rasponsibility to put the rail on its track and set it moving. When he encounters opposition, he handles the situation with tact. imagination. patience resourcefulness. Despite enough cause for provocation, he remains cool, cheerful and pleasant. He is able to persuade and win others to his way of thinking. Finally, his constructive approach yields dividends

We find Nos. 3 and 5 rallying round to support him in a spontaneous manner. Thus No. 6 emerges as the first natural and successful leader in the group. Nos. 3 and 5 played a positive but silent role, till it became necessary to speak out. Thus they are roady to shoulder responsibility in their turn We also observe that both are practical and constructive. They are keen and take the plunge when the opportunity arises. With training they can overcome their initial inhibitions and learn to become more enterprising and dashing like No. 6. Nos 4 and 2 display confidence, dash and urge but their approach is not positive. They are selfish and rigid. They prove emotional, argumentative and quarrelsome. They lack tact and understanding. It is because of No. 6 and the linal support he got from Nos. 3 and 5, that a head-on collision between Nos 4 and 2 was averted It is to be seen if Nos 4 and 2 am able to overcome these riegative traits

No 1 proves to be insipid and dull He spurns the opportunity offered to him. He remain: tongue-tied and refuses to shoulder responsibility. It is unlikely that he would make the grade. Nos. 7 and 8 have thus far remained as mere enlookers or spectators. It is to be seen whether they are able to display any leadership qualities. The natural behaviour of the candidates thus reveals their various personality aspects even during the preliminary stage. The candidates act and react to situations spontaneously and the examiner is enabled to find out the leadership qualities of each

candidate as brought out in these comments. No. 6 speaks well, displays ideas and coordinates the group task effectively. All three factors are favourably combined in him. Nos. 2 and 4 also speak eloquently and reveal fair ideas. But they are rigid and selfish. They fail in the coordination field. Nos. 3 and 5, though have not revealed eloquence or ideas, have nevertheless shown positive involvement This involvement is lacking on the part of Nos. 7 and 8. No. 1 as we saw, is docile, diffident and dull. For success all the positive aspects are thus essential.

No. 8: Friends, as per your wish, I have come forward to speak now, to open the debate or discussion you may say. You see, normally I should have been the last speaker. That was the original arrangement But No 1 did not agree and you all know what happened further Anyway, I like to do my duty and do what I was told by No 6 and others Now to talk about our subject. You see this topic on reservations is very controversial It has caused big agitations and fights. If you support one side the other side will get angry And I don't want anything to be held against me. I don't want anyone to get angry with me I really don't know whether reservations are necessary or not, whether we should retain them or abolish them. I am nobody to decide. You see all big people. I mean the top leaders and others, say that reservation is good it is better to follow what our leaders say. This is all Thank you

Comments: No 8 is indecisive and does not wish to shoulder responsibility. He prefers to play safe and please all by remaining non-committal. He lacks courage and conviction. Since he is a wavering and indecisive individual, he cannot shoulder responsibility and lead others with boldness and dynamism. At best he could be a good worker under a dynamic leader. Rejected.

No. 7: Friends, by and large, I support No. 8. This is a controversial and complex matter. One should study the subject in great depth before venturing to offer comments or views on such a subject I am sorry to say that I have not made such B thorough study of this subject. Another thing, I am a science student and have been one throughout I have not studied political science, history, constitution and such humanities subjects. It would have been proper, therefore, that those who have studied the subject had been asked to comment. I am not competent, I read somewhere that our Constitution provides for reservations. Then, that is if my presumption is correct, we must respect the Constitution When the Constitution is changed and if it says that reservation should not be there, then we need not have it. All I say is that we must go by the laws. rules and regulations. That is always good Thank you.

Comments: This candidate is lacking both in ideas and dynamism. He has no originality. Like No. 8, he also does not want

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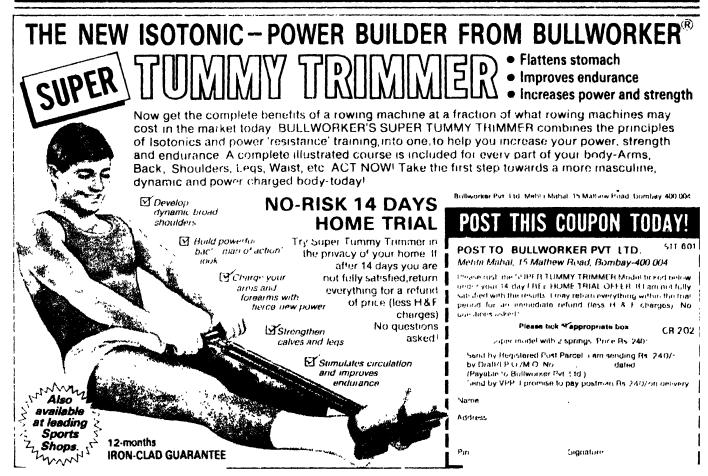
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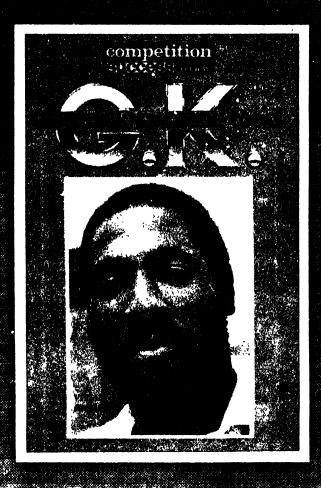
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to shoulder responsibility. He finds excuses for not doing a job and for avoiding responsibility. His power of expression is limited. He is incoherent and dull This uninspiring individual may not be able to contribute much even as a worker Reiected.

No. 6: Friends, the subject for our discussion reads . "Reservations are undermining national unity and integration, and should be scrapped. To comment on this matter, we must know why reservations were introduced in the first instance and whether those reasons are still valid today When we became independent and decided to give a democratic constitution to ourselves, we saw that those who have been under-privileged and down-trodden over the centuries, cannot really only equality before law and equality of opportunities provided by the democratic set-up because of their age-old handicaps In other words, our Constitution makers realised that the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people will not be able to compete with their brethren on an equal The social and economic footing inequalities and ignorance would act against them. Hence, reservation to the extent of their population ratio was made in the Constitution for 10 years in educational institutions and Government jobs It was thought that with the spread of literacy and betterment of economic status, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would catch up and make reservations unnecessary after ten years. Since the expected improvements in their oconomic and educational spheres did not take place these reservations had to be extended every 10 years and they are still in vogue On the face of it this appears reasonable although one has to ponder why the educational and oconomic lovels of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have not registered any improvement over 30 years and more

Secondly, no action has been taken to exclude those Scheduled Castes and Scheduled ribes who are socially and economically well off from the purview of those reservation provisions. Thus instead of social and economic criteria, birth and caste have become the major guiding factors. This is not in conformity with our objectives of reservation Lastly, reservations are now used to perpetuate caste instead of abolishing it. Therefore, modification of the original reservation provisions is definitely indicated. Our aim as in the beginning is to abolish caste divides and not to perpetuate them. Thus, even if they be Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes they will be absorbed in the mainstream and castes will become redundant. Now I request No. 5 to take the floor. Thank you

Comments: We have already seen how No. 6 has shown initiative and assumed responsibility voluntarily and willingly. He has ably coordinated the group activity and

successfully launched it on its task. He is able to motivate each member of the group to make his maximum possible contribution by his dynamic and positive leadership qualities. He also sets an excellent example for others to follow. We now see he enjoys extensive knowledge of the subject. He approaches his task in a methodical, planned and organised manner His arguments are rational, logical and convincing. He has created a strong and extremely favourable impact on the group and all others automatically turn to him for guidance and help. He is easily the natural leader and outstanding contributor in the group. Selected and specially recommended with top ranking.

No. 5: Gentlemen, while agreeing with No 6 on the basic issues and objectives of reservations, I would also like to place before you my views as to which areas it might not be advisable to extend reservation. There are two important issues to be considered. One, what is the object of reservation? Secondly, what is the role or task of the job or seat being reserved for Scheduled Castos and Scheduled Tribes? Now they say reservation should also be made for promotions after a Schoduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidate has been appointed for a job. As we all know promotion is related to performance and seniority If promotion is purely based on caste then performance is bound to suffer Once a candidate has been found fit and appointed for a job, we have to concede that his social and economic status has improved. Hence, there is no further need to give weightage to him

Secondly, there are cortain professional and research fields like scientists, doctors and engineers. These are based on post graduate studies. For these areas of post graduate studies the best and most talented candidates should be selected as national progress depends on them. I feel no weightage should be given for caste for such post-graduate and advanced studies Thus the Gujarat agitation, as conceded by many, was valid to some extent in the initial stages. It is unfortunate that it took a violent and political turn

Finally, there appears to be no rationale. to extend reservations to nearly 70 per cent of the population, dubbing many asbackward classes merely to catch votes. This is a retrograde step and leads to further perpetuation of castes. In future, the religious minorities may also demand reservations since they also control votes Thus, are we going to expand and perpetuate reservations instead gradually and finally abolishing them? The aim should be to end the reservation at the earliest. Thank you.

Comments: We saw No 5 as a late starter but providing firm support to No 6 in promoting group activity in a positive manner. Now we find that he has wide range of ideas and fair measure of originality. He is able to argue in depth and present his controversial views in a convincing manner. He is roady to face challenges with confidence and reveals the ability to solve problems and overcome obstacles with imagination and resourcefulness Selected and awarded second position in the group.

No. 4: Gentlemen, if our aim is to bring up the underprivileged and downtrodden people socially and economically, the best way is to appoint them to important social positions award scholarships and provide employment to them. Reservation of jobs. and seats in educational and other institutions is not the answer. In fact, the Constitution should not at all have montioned and talked about Scheduled Castes and Schoduled Tribes. The very mention of castos and reservations perpetuates them Instead of that, administratively we must appoint Harijans as temple priests, Panchayat Board Members and so on. They should be given scholarships, special tuition and other inducements to educate themselves, Above all positive measures should be taken to improve their lot economically. If a Harijan has the capital and starts a factory, he can find high caste ongineers, managers and others to work for him. The best way to promote social equality is to abolish reservations forthwith Reservations have done more harm and keep an untouchable always an untouchable, reminding himself and others that he permanently remains an untouchable. I, therefore, appeal that for heaven's sake abolish restriction, without a second thought. It is in the interest of Scheduled Castos and Scheduled Tribes themselves please. Thank you Okay No. 3, it is now your turn.

Comments: No. 4 has made a passionate and amotional speech and has succeeded in creating a strong impact on his listoners. Ho speaks flucially and his arguments reveal that he grap over the subject is very good. He has practically succeeded in neutralising the arguments arts meet by Nos 6 and 5 Though he display a high hanged attitude, we find him extending cooperation at later stage, it is possible to bring about improvements on his part with training. He can be presented beauty of doubt Selectors

No. 3 : Friends I will roadly have accepted the arguments of No. 4 except for the fact that in his approach we are simply begging the question. He argues that there should be no castes at all and the Constitution should not have recognised them by providing reservations. In the next breath he says those belonging to Schoduled Castes and Schoduled Tribes should be appointed as temple priests, etc. Now if there are no caste labels, how do we identify and appoint them. The same goes for scholarship. If you do not have caste identities there is no question of giving scholarships to those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Unless you identify those who are socially (Continued on page 66)

Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

The Candidate

Nand Kumar Chawla is a round faced, fair complexioned young man of good height With his 5'11" height and lean build he looks even taller than he really is. With his smiling face and friendly eyes he appears to be quite lively, pleasant and cheorful. From his dress and grooming, one can readily conclude that the candidate has taken good care to present himself in a favourable light at the interview. His dark grey suit is well tailored and pressed. It fits him nicely to the 'T' thus enhancing his smart appearance His light blue polyester shirt and deep blue tie with white dots on it go well with his suit His black shoes are well polished, finger nails clean, moustache smartly trimmed and long, thick hair on the head properly shampooed and combed. He arrives at the UPSC building in an auto, avoiding the crowdod bus journey where his dress might get crumpled or even torn. He reaches the venue about an hour before the time scheduled for his interview in order to fill in the form and complete the formalities at the reception counter in good time and without any haste. This early arrival also affords him the opportunity to take some rest and relax for a while before he is called in for the interview

At the UPSC Library which serves as the candidates' waiting from the encounters two other candidates who had arrived earlier than him. He finds these two to be engaged in some heated discussion and decides to join them. Therefore the walks straight to the place where they were seated. Once with them, he requests for permission to join them and his smile broadens as the greets them with a warm "good morning" and shakes hands and introduces himself with enthusiasm.

Pre-Interview Discussions with Fellow Candidates

Chawla . Good informing friends I am Nand Kumar Chawla appearing for the IAS interview this morning. No doubt you botal are here for the same mission.

First Candidate. Of course, yes Mr Chawla Good morning I am pleased to meet you I am Menon and our friend hore is Mr Ghosh. We were rather early and arrived here about the same timo. Mr Ghosh, it seems, had appeared for this interview last year also. He feels ne did not make the grade because the Board did not ask questions on the topics on which he was

prepared This time he says he has come without preparations to try his luck again Although he is against preparations I have been pressing him to give me some briefing as to how I should conduct myself at the interview, especially in the context of his previous experience

Ghosh: You see Mr Chawla, our friend here Mr Menon hasn't read today's newspaper it seems. He thought I might have gone through it and asked me to tell him about the headlines and other important news. I was telling him to relax and not to worry at all on this account. You see, last year I had read not one but three or four nowspapers because my interview was then in the afternoon. But they did not ask even one question from the newspaper items. You will now agree with me that it is a sheer waste of time.

Chawla: You can call me Nandu Addressing me as Mr Chawla sounds very formal and distant. Now about preparations in advance for the interview and reading of the newspapers, I feel it would give you some knowledge and confidence. It is always better to be informed than being ignorant. What is more, if you have the knowledge you can always put it to good use when the opportunity knocks on your doors. On the other hand, if you do not possess the knowledge you may not even know that opportunity is knocking on the door.

Ghosh: (Showing some annoyance and irritation) Can you prove to me Mr. Chawla I mean Nandu, in a concrete manner how your reading of the day's newspaper would materially holp you in the interview?

Chawla . Regular reading of the newspapers periodicals and magazines enhances and broadens your general knowledge. We become aware as to what is happening around us and what are the current and burning issues of the moment. The day's newspaper could tell you the latest developments on certain issues which are current and important. Again, there could also be some scoop or other tresh news.

Ghosh: All those I have heard before And I told you also that they were of no avail during my last year's interview. Now let us come to brasstacks. I take it you have read today's newspapers. Let us hear about the sensational news you found and how you would make use of it at the interview.

Menon . Yes Nandu I am also interested in that

Chawla: Recent headling news refer to India-China relations and India Pakistan relations in the context of Mr Rajiv Gandhi's visit to those countries Internally

the law and order situation with Punjab terrorist violence, Andhra caste conflicts and J & K communal clashes dominate news headings. On our economic front, the Eighth Plan finalisation gets attention On international arena. US-Libya confrontation, Afghan issue, Kampuchea problem and West Asia are the hot news items. As regards our political situation the approaching general elections is receiving the pride of place in the daily news headlines we can expect developments on these important and ongoing topics

Menon: I get your point Nandu But there is one risk or danger. If you introduce these topics on your own initiative there is every possibility that the Board might ask you more questions in depth on the subject. Then you may be cornered. They might grill you.

Chawla: You are right However there is no need to worry. As I said if we read the newspapers, etc., regularly and have knowledge we will be in a strong position to answer all questions exhaustively. In fact it would turn out to be to our advantage.

Ghosh: What happens if you have not been reading the newspapers etc regularly and thoroughly? What happens if they probe me in detail and I do not know the background and other facts?

Chawla (With a friendly and encouraging smile) Not to worry. Best thing is to tell the truth and the Board will appreciate it. Say that you cannot perceive the introacies or implications of the specific issue and hence you are in no position to offer further comments.

Ghosh: Won't that be taken as admission of your ignorance? To be frank I got into this jam last year, but I managed by generalising and shooting some lions.

Chawle: Pardon me for saying so Burthat is not the wise thing to do The Board can see through our bluff waffle and what not. It is better and project to admit our ignorance when we do not know the answer or when we are unable to make meaningful comments. The Board will appreciate our honesty and sincenty.

Menon: Thanks so much Nandu I am so happy that we met this morning I have learnt a lot and a big worry is off my mind. Now I can face the Board with real confidence. Well, here comes the messenger summoning you for the interview Best of luck.

Chawle: Thank you Wish you both the same (He shakes hands again and taker leave of them Next, he proceeds briskly with firm steps towards the interview room He makes the entry after gently tapping or

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the door and ensuring that the door is closed gently behind him. He comes to a halt on approaching the seat meant for the candidate, springs to attention and greets the Chairman and members in a pleasant, cheerful and audible voice.)

Interview

Chawla: Good morning to you all, Sirs Chalrman: Good morning Mr Chawla. Please do sit down. (He indicates the chair, provided for the candidate)

Chawle: Thank you, Sir (He sits down smartly keeping his legs close to chair and sitting in an attentive yet comfortable position. He keeps his hands folded across his chest. There are no unwanted movements or mannerisms on his part. He is mentally relaxed and the smile continues to stay on his lips)

Chairman: Mr. Chawla, I see from your papers that you belong to Himachal Pradesh and have studied in the public school at Shimla. Do you find any special advantage in locating the public schools at hill stations

Chawls: The hill stations generally have very healthy climate Normally the hill stations, especially during off seasons, are quiet places, best suited for studies. The distractions, including those from politicians, are comparatively less. Thus these locations do have certain special advantages for locating public schools and other educational institutions I would recommend the setting up of big universities also at small and distant hill resorts For instance, if the JNU had been in Kulu or even in Namital, there would not have been so much of students' as well as staff agitations.

Comments: The grasp of the candidate is excellent. He also displays good initiative. First, he answers to the points raised by the Chairman. Next. he gives some concrete suggestions of his own. It is evident that he enjoys adequate general knowledge and sound awareness. He is confident and displays willingness to accept challenges His answer indicates that he is ready to answer further questions on the topic. At the same time, the candidate does not exceed the limits or attempt to bore his listeners. He leaves the further initiative or choice to the Board to continue the same subject further or switch over to another topic)

First Member: Don't you think it would be a better proposition to develop our hill resorts into popular tourist attractions and earn valuable foreign exchange?

Chawla: Certainly, Sir, I am fully with you that all our beautiful hill stations should become major tourist attractions. Not only foreigners but also our own brothers and sisters from different parts of the country should be encouraged and enabled to visit the hill stations. At the same time, let me hasten to assure you, Sir, that setting up educational institutions at hill stations in no way hampers their tourist potential.

First Member: However, our country has not been attracting as many tourists as it should. Can you tell me from your possible encounters with some tourists, why it is so? For instance, what measures could attract more tourists to Shimla?

Chawla: Tourism as a big and specialised industry needs marketing and publicity in a big and proper way. Then there should be necessary infrastructure and facilities. Finally, the imitants which act as deterrents should be removed. As for infrastructure, we need better hotel facilities, transport systems, entertainments, and the like The irritants are so many, starting with customs. security regulations, health hazards, beggar problem, corruption, exploitation by unscrupulous agents and so on In Shimla I had volunteered to entertain guito a few foreign tourists during the afternoons and evenings at our house. By and large, they have referred to these aspects. Regarding Shimla, we must build an aerodrome in its outskirts. Now they come up to Chandigarh. by air and then travel to Shimla by car or bus which is time-consuming. The tourist traffic to Srinagar would be loss than half if the airfield was not there. Next is the road transport, good cars for hiring and safe, wide roads

Comments: This candidate has kept himself well informed of his home State and home town. He enjoys a wealth of ideas and ably substantiates his arguments in depth. He answers the questions with confidence and courage and tactfully disagrees where he considers it necessary. We see consistency and intellectual integrity on his part. He has also constructive and workable suggestions to make in order to overcome problems and obstacles.

Second Member: Do you think that India should go fully nuclear and manufacture nuclear bombs and weapons to counter existing Chinese and emerging Pakistani nuclear threat?

Chawla: Sir. as has been proved in the case of the Super Powers nuclear weapons certainly have the deterrent value. We would definitely need nuclear weapons if Pakistan acquires the same We should make it clear to Pakistan and also to our other adversaries that we will not hesitate to retaliate and pay back with the same coin We find China already possessing nuclear capacity. China can also arm Pakistan with nuclear weapons. Therefore, we should keep our options open. We must continue with our nuclear research and maintain our capacity to go nuclear at short notice. Since China is also to get military and technical aid from America we have to strengthen ourselves in all possible ways

Third Member: Can you list three international and national events each of 1988, which you regard as most important?

Chawla: The signing and implementation of the INF Treaty between U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. for elimination of intermediate range nuclear missiles from Europe signifying the end of Cold War and

commencement of co-operation between the two Super Powers is a major event of 1988 The end of Iran-Iraq war which lasted nearly eight years is another major event. The restoration of democracy in Pakistan culminating in the election of Ms. Bonazir Bhutto as the Prime Minister of that country is yet another major international event of 1988 On the Indian scene, the formation of National Front as an alternative to the Congress (I) the visit to Beijing by Mr. Rajiv. Gandhi and the agreements reached with the Chinese leaders to find a solution for the vexed border problem with China and the enactments passed by our Parliament on certain crucial electoral reforms are important

Third Member: Can you montion briefly the salient aspects of the electoral reforms you referred to?

Chawla: First and foremost the 62nd Constitutional Amendment endorses the lowering of the voting age limit from 21 to 18 years. Next, the amendments to the Representation of the People Act aim to chock electoral malpractices and paves the way for introduction of electronic machines for voting. Those convicted under FERA, narcotic laws, the Terrorist Acts, Anti-dowry Act and those found guilty under violation of Religious Places. Act would be disqualified. Rigging and Booth capturing will be cognisable offences. Political parties have to affirm allegiance to the Constitution.

Comments: This candidate has taken keen interest and acquired substantial knowledge on current affairs and international events. His approach is matured and logical He is able to analyse and correlate the various issues in a logical and realistic manner. As he is able to decide upon the priorities and come to furniconclusions, his organisational capacity and decision making ability are rated high He meuts the challenges with determination and resourcefulness. He has also an eye for the details and plans with foresight and imagination.

Fourth Member: Do you agree with the view that India has opted for privatisation emulating the U K experiment?

Chawla: (Smiling) No Sir, I do not agrue with this view in England major industries earlier nationalised have again been privatised But in India all Public Sector firms continue to romain so. All that has happened during Mr. Rajiv Gandhi's initiative are to make Public Sector more accountable and provide them with some measure of autonomy in regard to financial, production and marketing aspects. Further, the Private Sector firms have been allowed to produce upto their capacity with relaxations in permit, licence, quota, control, etc. The MRTP Act has been made more flexible to enhance productivity Above all India will persist with Public Sector

Fifth Member: Suppose we had followed the Japanese and German examples and given full scope to free economy and private enterprise. Do you think we would have fared better?

Chawla: I doubt very much, Sir The chances are that we would have fared worse. To begin with Japan and Germany were industrially and economically advanced countries even before World War Il After the war they became U.S. satellite countries and received extensive economic and military aid India did not have these advantages. On the other hand, we started many handicaps We were oconomically exploited and kept as a backward colony by the British Then there was the partition fiasco. Later, we had to fight three wars with Pakistan and face the Chinese aggression of 1962 Lastly, we wanted to avoid the disadvantages of industrial revolution and opted for economic growth with social justice. In other words, we not only wanted economic growth but also decided that the income should be widely distributed to the maximum people possible Further, we did not become a camp follower of America but decided to champion non-alignment. Considering these aspects we have done quite well. Of courso, we can do better with more effective performance of the public sector

Comments: The candidate reveals good command over the specialised subject of his choice. He presents his arguments coherently and convincingly. There is enough meat in his arguments. His approach is logical and realistic. He is able to discern the essentials of a problem and suggest workable solutions with imagination and foresight. He is not swayed by others but prefers to judge things independently according to his own yardsticks and norms. He does not hesitate to differ and express his independent views when he feels the necessity for it. His impact on his audience is forceful and positive.

Chairman: Mr Chawla, don't you think that with your qualifications and background you could expect better reward and monetary incentives in the private sector, particularly in institutions linked to multinationals?

Chawia: (With a pleasant smile) Thank you. Sir. You may be right and the multinationals could offer better monetary incentives. However, money alone is not enough. Job satisfactions and sense of fulfillment are more important. My goal is the IAS and realisation of that goal alone would bring happiness to me.

Chairman: What happens if you are not selected for the IAS?

Chawla: (Once again smiling) I am confident of my success. Sir Hard work and keenness have their own rewards. I am sincere in my efforts and I am positive of achieving success.

Chairman: (Smiling in return) Don't believe in luck. Suppose tuck does not favour you.

Chawla: Well Sir, fortune favours the brave. It is not luck but pluck that matters most. I am confident of getting luck on my side. If one does not make the IAS grade to

serve the people, one can always take to politics, become the Prime Minister and serve his people (*He smiles*)

Chairman: Good Wish you the best either way. Now you can adjourn and write a resume of the interview

Summing up: Mr Chawla is a cheerful and pleasant candidate with a friendly and warm disposition. He displays excellent awareness, keen interest and capacity for sustained hard work. He takes pains to keep himself well informed of current affairs and reveals the ability to contribute substantially and constructively during discussions on national and international subjects. He succeeds remarkably in

(Continued from page 63)

discriminated, it is difficult to bring about their social uplift. On the other hand, if we go by the economic criteria, all those economically worse off can be given scholarships, etc. They can also be given some preference for general employment In my humble opinion economic betterment and education will bring about the desired social change. Hence, we must concentrate on removing poverty and illiteracy all around Most of those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at present are economically poor and educationally illiterates. Hence, they will benefit. Others in similar situation and the country will also benefit. Thanks,

Comments: No 3 appears to be quite sharp and intelligent. Though he did not reveal it by external participation, he has been taking keen interest in the group activities right from the beginning. He speaks fluently and presents his arguments effectively and convincingly. He displays intellectual integrity and originality of approach A candidate with good potential, who can acquit nimself well. Selected and bracketed with No. 5 for the second position.

creating a strong and favourable impression on his listeners by his sincerity, matured ideas, balanced views, and rational approach. He speaks fluently and fervently in an objective manner and readily wins over others to his way of thinking He enjoys abundant self-confidence and proves tenacious and determined to persist with his efforts for attaining success in his endeavours. His habits are regular and physically he is quite fit. His approach is always constructive and systematic and attitude positive and optimistic. He will blossom into a very successful leader and prove a real asset to the organisation Selected and specially recommended.

in the group.

No. 2: I wanted to speak against reservation but now that No 4 has taken that stand, I am going to oppose him and show that he is wrong I say we must definitely have reservations as otherwise in who will help the unfortunate Harijans and Girijans They have suffered for over 5,000 years and it is inhuman to make them suffer any further. We have to uplift them at any cost. The same goes for other backward communities. Those of forward communities. have to pay the place for the acts of their forefathers I say there should be reservation everywhere and anywhere. By reservations, they will become high castes and the upper caste people after 100 or 200 years will become lower castes. They can then have reservations in their turn if they so want. That is the way to teach them a

Comments: No 2 is vindictive, rigid and obstinate Rejected

No. 1: I support you all. No more to say I agree with everyone. That is all

Comments: A dull and insipid candidate lacking in ideas, dynamism and leadership Rejected

Memory Retention Contest ANNOUNCEMENT

We are glad to announce a unique contest for the candidates appearing at the National Defence Academy and Naval Academy Examination to be neld by the Union Public Service Commission on April 30, 1989. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the General Ability. Fest (English and General Knowledge papers separately) which you an recollect and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ter, consolation prizes (books worth Rs. 100 risch) will also be awarded.

Similar memory retention contect will be held in respect of candidates appearing at the Combined Detance Services Examination to be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission on May 21-22, 1989. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the General Knowledge and English papers separately, which you can recollect and send the same to us.

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send

the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Ten consolation prizes (hooks worth Rs. 100 each) will also be awarded separately.

Memory retention contest will also be held at respect of candidates appearing at the District Savings Officers Examination to be conducted by the Staff Selection Commission on May 28, 1989 You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the General Intelligence General English, Anthmetical Ability and General Awareness tests separately, which you can recollect and send the same to us

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively * Ten consolation prizes (books) will also be awarded separately.

Decision of the Editonal Board will be final Entries should be addressed to the Editor Competition Review Private Limited, 604 Prabhal Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-110008, Lasi date for receipt of entries is June 15, 1989

Latest In General Knowledge

Abbreviations

CBSE: Central Board of Secondary Education

CISF: Central Industrial Security Force EROS: Eelam Revolutionary Students Organisation

ICO: Islamic Conference Organisation
IMRB: Indian Market Research Bureau
INTACH: Indian National Trust for Art and
Cultural Hentage

NAPS: Narora Atomic Power Station NSD: National School of Drama SIT: Special Investigation Team UNCTAD: United Nations Conference on

Trade and Development

Anniversaries, Days, Etc.

World Health Day: The World Health Day was celebrated on April 7, 1989

National Maritime Day: The National Maritime Day was celebrated on April 5, 1989

World Disabled Day: The World Disabled Day was observed on March 19, 1989.

World Women Day: The World Women Day was observed on March 8, 1989

Martyrdom Day: Rich tributes were paid to the three great martyrs of India—Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev—on their 58th Martyrdom Day on their samadhi at Hussainiwala on the Indo-Pak border on March 23, 1989

Elifel Tower turns 100: The Eiffel Tower, built by Mr Alexandre Gustave Eiffel in Paris in 1889, turned 100 years old in March 1989 Built at the entrance to the 1889 Paris University Exposition on the banks of the Seine river across the Trocadero, Eiffel Tower has survived as a filigree-iron homage to the industrial revolution. What was then the tallest manmado structure, the Tower stretched nearly 300 metres high, spanned one hectare at its base, and required 9,700 tonnes of pig iron, 25 million rivets and 40 tonnes of paint. It was accomplished in two years, two months and two days with a crew of only 200 men and Eiffel kept within his \$ 16 million budget.

Appointments

Yugoslav PM: The Federal Parliament on March 16, 1989 elected Mr. Ante Markovic as Yugoslavia's ninth post-war Prime Minister. He has succeeded Mr. Branko Mikulic who resigned amid growing economic problems and ethnic unrest.

Sri Lankan PM : Sri Lanka's Finance Minister, Mr. Dingiri Bunda Wijetunge, was on March 6, 1989 sworn as the Prime Minister, a post he will hold for one year

Malaysian King: The nine Malaysian hereditary rulers on March 2, 1989 picked the Sultan of Perak, Sultan Azlan Muhibuddin Shah, to a five-year term as Yang Dipertuan Agong He succeeds the ruler of Johore, Sultan Mahmood Iskandar.

Antigua PM: The Prime Minister, Mr. Veer Bird, won a fourth straight term in office in this Caribbean island nation on March 11, 1989

Envoy to U.S.S.R.: Mr. Alfred Sylvester Gonsalves, Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, has been appointed Ambassador to the Soviet Union in place of Mr. T. N. Kaul Mr. Gonsalves will take up the new assignment in July 1989.

Envoy to Bangladesh: Mr Krishnan Srinivasan has succeeded Mr I. S Chadha as the new Indian High Commissioner to Bangladesh on March 14, 1989.

Envoy to Pakistan: Mr. J. N Dikshit, India's High Commissioner to Sri Lanka, has been appointed Ambassador to Pakistan. He succeeds Mr. S K. Singh, who took over as Foreign Secrotary from Mr. K P. S. Menon.

Defence

Indra-I Inducted Into Air Force: India became the fourth nation in the world to induct an indigenously manufactured hitech low level detection radar on March 26, 1989. The Defence Minister, Mr. K. C. Pant, handed over the Rs. 4-crore radar, Indira-I, to Air Chief Marshal S. K. Mehra at a function at the Ghaziabad unit of the Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL) on that day

The Indra radar has been designed to meet the threat posed by high speed military aircraft capable of flying at very low altitude. It can operate from 50 metres to 130 metres altitude and has a 50 km range. The radar, having 75 per cent of its components manufactured within the country, is capable of handling up to 40 targets and 12 weapon systems simultaneously.

While the basic radar system is configured on two vehicles for rapid deployment, the system that was handed over to the Air Force is configured as a five vehicle system. Apart from the antenna and the electronics hardware. stand-by power provides for supply and a collapsible 28 metre mast that may be required in certain areas due to terrain conditions or the necessity to "look" beyond the normal range of the system. With some modifications, the range of this radar could be enhanced by another 12 km.



Economic

Poverty ratio: The ratio of people living below poverty line is expected to decline by over 10 per cent in the current Plan.

Latest official figures show that from 37 per cent in 1984-85, the poverty ratio is likely to come down to less than 26 per cent in 1989-90, the terminal year of the Seventh Plan.

The implementation of various poverty alleviation programmes seems to have made a dent on the problem of poverty, with the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) alone having conferred benefits to about 30 million families till December 1988. Of these families, about 41.5 per cent belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes More than 16.6 per cent beneficiaries are women. IRDP was launched as a major anti-poverty programme on October 2, 1980

Over 6.15 million rural youth have received training under the training of rural youth for self-employment (TRYSEM), a subscheme of IRDP. Besides, about 410,000 rural women below poverty line have received assistance to take up income generating activities under the Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA).

As for employment generation opportunities, over 440 crore mandays of employment were generated till December 1988 under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)

Calcutta costllest in the country: Calcutta had the highest (city wise) inflation rate of 12.5 per cent last year against the national average of 8.8 per cent, according to Labour Bureau's consumer price index numbers for industrial workers, with 1980 as the base year

Nagpur and Hyderabad follow Calcutta with 12 and 10 percentage points respectively Ahmedabad had the least inflation, with a rate of four per cent

Ironically, it was Calcutta which registered the least inflation in the provious year with 3.9 per cent against the all-India average of 9.3 per cent

A comparison of the inflation rates of the 12 cities (including two capital towns—Srinagar and Bhopal) for 1988 with those for the previous year, reveals that there has been a general reduction in the inflation rate in 1988.

The capital city of Delhi had a rate of of 8 1 per cent in 1988 as against 13.2 pur cent in 1987.

The inflation rates of other cities are

Bombay 79 per cent, Madras 78 per cent, Srinagar 9.7 per cent, Bangalore 9.0 per cent, Kanpur 7.5 per cent and Bhopal 6.7 per cent

Rupee value: The value of rupee in January this year was 12:30 paise as against 15:90 paise in January 1986 registering a decline of 7:38 per cent, the Lok Sabha was informed on March 10, 1989

Education and Employment

Indira Open University's new scheme to help students: Exciting prospects are opening up for students willing to enrich their knowledge through non-formal education. The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) is entering into a tie up with institutes of higher learning of Commonwealth nations which will throw up opportunities and offer a wide range of study programmes to students.

The IGNOU would be assisted by the Commonwealth of Learning (COL) to increase its courses by double of its present capacity. Making this announcement at the conclusion of the Board of Governors of COL on March 21, 1989, its Chairman, Lord Briggs of Lewes commented on the "tremendous capacity" of IGNOU to provide the distant learning opportunities in the country. He added that the COL would make available, the material to enhance IGNOU's teaching capability.

COL, established in 1968, was formed with the aim of promoting cooperation in distance education amongst the 40-member nations of the Commonwealth. The COL has agreed to provide equipment to IGNOU which would improve its communication services to its 12 regional centres in India New internship programme for 12 key persons in distance education all over the world was also announced. In this programme, the selected representatives of various educational institutions in the member Commonwealth countries would be invited to COL headquarters in Vancouver. Canada, to study the finer aspects of distant education

India spends Rs 87,500 million on education and yet 60 per cent of its population is illiterate. With population exploding, the education scene in much of the Third World is downright depressing. The IGNOU has brought in a ray of hope. In three years of existence, its enrolment stands at 54,000. Its success has wen international appreciation.

Important among its courses are mathematics, English, management, distance education, rural development, feed and nutrition, commerce, economics, political science, history, sociology, history of sciences, computer and creative writing. Through 12 regional centres and 115 study centres, the IGNOU has spread its tentacles to the farthest frontiers stretching.

from Itanagar in the north-eastern Himalayan Arunachal Pradesh to Lakshadweep in the Arabian Sea.

Abolition of exam fee for UPSC ruled out: The Union Minister of State for Home, Mr. P. Chidambaram, ruled out in the Rajya Sabha on March 6, 1989 the abolition of examination fees for competitive examinations/tosts conducted by the UPSC for economically weaker soctions and middle class.

The fees are very nominal and they had not been increased since last 20 years, Mr. Chidambaram said A large number of candidates were appearing for these examinations and if the fees were abolished candidates would register but not take the examinations. Fees ensured there were sorious candidates for the examinations, he said

The Minister said his Department had asked the Human Resource Development Ministry and the Social Wolfare Ministry to help in establishing training centres in backward areas to equip candidates there well for the UPSC examinations.

IIT In Nagaon: The Indian Institute of Tochnology (IIT), the first of its kind in the north-eastern region, is coming up near Misa in Nagaon district of Assam with an extension centre near Guwahati. With this the number of IITs in the country will rise to six, the other five being at Bombay, Kharagpur, Delhi, Kanpur and Madras.

Expeditions

Eighth Antarctica Expedition: The eighth Antarctica expedition returned to Marmugao (Goa) on March 26, 1989 after successfully erecting India's second permanent manned station 'Maitri' on the icy continent The 58-member team led by Dr. Amitava Sengupta, a leading scientist attached to the National Physical Laboratory, was given a warm welcomo whon M.V. Thuleland, a sophisticated Swodish ice-breaker, berthed at the Marmugao harbour

'Maitri' is situated about 70 km from Dakshin Gangotri, India's first station on the icy continent, and is erected in a heavily crevassed terrain in the Schrmacher ranges. It is about 70 km from the Antarctica coast. It is a full fledged modern apartment which can comfortably house 25 members and sustain them round the year. Unlike Dakshin Gangotri, it is built on rocks and is expected to have a longer life. 'Maitri' is a totally indigenous product designed and built by the Defence Research and Devolopment Organisation.

Honours and Awards

Pulltzer Prizes: The New York Times and The Washington Post shared the 1989 Pulitzer prize for International reporting announced on March 30, 1989, while Anchorage Daily News won the public service prize for reporting about problems

facing Alaska natives.

In the arts category, "The Heidi Chronicles", Wendy Wasserstein's play about one woman's voyage from the 1960s to the 1980s, won the 1989 Pulitzer prize for drams. The prize for flotion went to Anne Tyler's "Breathing Lessons" and the award for general non-flotion went to "A Bright Shining Lie: John Paul Vann and America in Vietnam" by Neil Sheehan.

The board awarded two prizes in the category of International reporting. One went to Gleen Frankel of *The Washington Post* for reporting from Israel and West Asia and the other went to Bill Keller of the *The New York Times* for coverage of the Soviet Union.

Oscar Awards: The film "Rain Man", which deals with the serious subject of austistic people who cannot grasp everyday life, won four Oscars on March 30, 1989, including one for Best Picture and a second Best Actor award for Dustin Hoffman

It was a big triumph for 51-year-old Hoffman who played an austistic savant who could solve complicated problems, but who said little and could not make eye contact Hoffman had won his first Oscar 10 years ago for his role in "Kramer vs Kramer"

Jodie Foster, 26, won the Oscar for Best Actress for her real life role of a woman who was raped in a bar while bystanders cheered in "The Accused"

American Kevin Kline was named Best Supporting Actor for his role of a vicious but stupid thief in John Cleese's British comedy "Fish called Wanda"

Geena Davis, the eccentric dog trainer in "The Accidental Tourist", was named Best Supporting Actress.

"Rain Man" also won Oscars for Best Director, Barry Levinson, and Best Original Screenplay, Ronald Bass and Barry Mojrow

The costumed French dranta of seduction, "Dangerous Laisons" won three Oscars—for Best Art Direction, Best Costume Design and Best Adapted Screenplay.

"Bird" won the Oscar for Best Sound, and "Beetlejuice" for make-up.

The year's Best Foreign Language Film was Denmark's "Pelle the Conqueror", p grim tale about an exploited fermworker and his son. The Indian entry in the category was "Salaam Bombay".

Jnanpith Award presented: The prestigious 23rd Jnanpith Award for 1987 was presented to the renowned Marathi poet and playwright, V. V. Shirwadka: "Kusumagraj" by the Lok Sabha Speaker, Mr. Balram Jakhar, in Bombay on March 11, 1989.

Besides the Jnanpith award of Rs 1.50 lakh, Mr. Shirwadkar was also presented with a citation and figurine of Vagdevi, the symbol of the award, the goddess of learning and spiritual insight.

Padma Awards presented : The President, Mr. R Venkataraman, presented Padma Vibhushan to eminent agricultural



The Prosident presenting the Padma Vibhushan award to Mr. Umashanker Dikshit

scientist, Dr. M S. Swaminathan, and the freedom-fighter, Mr. Umashanker Dikshit, at an impressive investiture ceremony in the Darbar Hall of Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi on March 25, 1989. Internationally renowned sarod player, Ustad Ali Akbar Khan, the third Padma Vibhushan recipient, did not turn up.

The President also conferred 14 Padma Bhushan and 23 Padma Shri to persons who excelled in various walks of life Certificates of honour were given to 10 Sanskrit, one Arabic and two Persian scholars

Sullivan Award: Triple Olympic champion Florence Griffith Joynor, the fastest woman in the world, received the prestigious Sullivan Award as the U.S.'s outstanding amateur athlete of 1988 on March 6, 1989.

Griffith Joyner was selected over nine other finalists—all Olympians and many also world record holders—for the award presented by the Amateur Athlotics Union (AAU) since 1930

Griffith Joyner, who announced her retirement in February 1989 from competition to pursue careors in acting and writing, shattered the women's 100-motre world record with a 10 49-second run at the U.S. Olympic trials last summer At the Seoul Olympics, she set a 200 metre world record and collected three gold medals and a silver medal.

Nobel value up: The value of the Noticel prizes has been increased by 20 per cunt to three million Swedish crowns (\$ <70,000), the Nobel Foundation announced on March 22, 1989.

Inventions and Discoveries

New light on Mauryan empire: A new light is thrown on the Mauryan empire in south India with the discovery of rock edicts at Sannati village in Gulbarga district by the

Archaeological Survey of India, Hyderabad circle.

Officials of the ASI discovered on a granite slab Ashokan edicts on January 20, 1989. The granite slab was found as a "pitha" (base) for fixing up an image of Maha Kali by the shrine-builders during 8th and 9th contury AD within a temple complex called "Chandralamba" in Sannati village in north Karnataka.

With this discovery, historians believe that Ashoka had annexed the northern part of Karnataka and the adjoining portions of "Andhra desa" during the third century BC

According to ASI, the discovery reveals, for the first time, that the Mauryan Emperor not only annexed Kalinga but territories of north Karnataka and Andhra.

The rock edicts are identical in content and script, style and language to those found at Yerragudi in Kumool district

Vegetarians live healthier life: Non vegetanans are more bolligerent and violent than vegetarians who tend to live a longer and healthier life, studies suggest

Furthermore, the endurance of a vegetarian is three times that of a non-vegetarian. A vegetarian is less susceptible to cancer and heart problems and is more fertile. The findings also point out that the human body is not suitable for a non-vegetarian diet.

A study of about 400 Central Jail prisoners in Gwalior found that almost 85 per cent of the 250 prisoners who were non-vegotarians were irritable and belligerent Almost 90 per cent of the rest who were vegetarians had a cool and docide temperament. According to the researchurs these characteristics are explained by various nutrients in the blood which affect the brain's ability to make certain neuro-transmitters.

The non-vegetarian nutrients release certain "excitatory" neuro-transmitters which cause short temper while the vegetarian diet releases "inhibitory" rieuro-

transmitters that help devolop a docile behaviour Wild-life studies also support the findings. Flesh eating animals like lions, dogs and cats are known to eat up their own offspring in fits of extreme hunger unlike the docile herbivores such as horses and elephants.

Miscellany

Another Shatabdi Express: A superfast train between New Delhi and Kanpur, covering the 435 km distance in 290 minutes, was introduced on March 24, 1989. The five-day Shatabdi Express, second after the service introduced on New Delhi-Jhansi-Bhopal route, travels at an average speed of 130 kmph, under ideal track conditions.

The Shatabdi Express concept, adopted during the Nehru Contenary Year as a tribute to the builder of modern India, is a move towards the twenty-first century. To mark this, the trains have been numbered in the 2000 plus series.

India's first supercomputer: The Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, dedicated to the nation on March 25, 1989 India's first supercomputer Cray X-MP which will help in medium range weather forecasting and agrometeorology programmes to optimise agricultural operations and water resources management

The Rs 15-crore U.S.-made supercomputer will be a key facility at the National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF). The total cost of this weather forecast project up to the end of the Eighth Plan has been estimated at Rs 84 crore.

The establishment of NCMRWF as a constituent unit of the Department of Science and Technology was approved in January 1988. The centre will function in close link with the Meteorological Department and a number of other agencies. The objectives of the project include preparation of medium range weather forecasts—three to 10 days in advance—development and dissemination of agromet operational advisories and promotion of studies on crop-weather relationships and impact of weather and climate of posts and discases.

Home Loan Account Scheme: Anyone, major or minor, not owning a house arrywhere in the country, cun open a Home Loan Account. Non Resident Indians (t/Rls) can also open these accounts either through direct remittances or transfer from NRI accounts. Those already owning houses can open accounts for their children.

Under the scheme, one has to subscribe for a minimum period of five years with a minimum amount of Rs. 30 a month. For built-up accommodation up to 40 sq metres, the loan could be four time the accumulated savings, and for up to 80 sq metres the loan could be three times the accumulated savings. And for accommodation above 80

sq metres, the loan would only be twice the accumulated savings

The National Housing Bank (NHB) would not make any direct lending. It would remain an apox body refinancing the loans given by other banks and institutions for housing sector. The NHB will also be financing land development in States with State level agencies who will be persuaded to give preference to Home Loan Account holders.

After five years of maturity, the account holders could withdraw the money with interest if they chose not to avail of loan facility. The savings under the Home Loan Account will earn interest of 10 per cent per annum which will be added to the account annually and treated as re-invested. The account is not transferable although nomination facility is available for the purpose of payment of accumulated savings

The savings under the scheme would qualify for tax concession under Section 80C of the Income Tax Act. The accrued interest treated as re-invested in the account would also be eligible for the concession.

Hairy record: The 74-year-old Mata Jagadamba, who runs an ashram in Ujjain, with her 640 cm-long hair, is all set to break the earlier record of 579 cm held by Swami Pandaras of Tihayadpur (Madhya Pradesh).



Mata Jagadamba came out of hor hut in her Ujjain ashram after 32 years in March 1989 at being persuaded by her devotees to let the world have a glimpse of her hair. One of her devotees has filed an application on her behalf for a slot in the Guinness Book of World Records.

India's first gas-based sponge Iron unit: Essar Steel, a division of Essar Gujarat Limited, is setting up a gas-based sponge iron plant at Hazira, near Surat in Gujarat. The existing sponge iron plant of Norddeutche Ferrowerke at Ernden, West Germany, based on the midrex direct reduction process, is being dismantled and will be re-erected at Hazira after incorporating necessary modifications to produce 80,000 tonnes per year of hot briquetted iron (HBI).

This will be India's first gas-based sponge iron plant and it will make available about 80,000 tonnes per annum of sponge iron in the form of HBI, which can be the feed material for the production of special grade steel in electric arc furnaces.

Population growth: India's population is increasing every year by 15.2 million—a growth rate of 2.12 per cent—the Minister of State for Health, Ms Saroj Khaparde, informed the Rajya Sabha on March 7, 1989.

World's busiest best man: A barber-cumamateur magician-cum-part time noodle seller may be the world's busiest best man.

Malaysia's Ting Ming Siong, 34, has stood in at more than 450 weddings in the past 14 years, surpassing the previous record set by a Taiwan man with more than 300 weddings

Ting's achievement, verified by a State Cabinet Minister, has been recognised by the Guinness Book of World Records which said it would include his feat in its 1990 edition.

March for amity: A group of eminent men of letters, prominent theatre personalities and concerned individuals including Mr. Bhisham Sahni, Mr. Kartar Singh Duggal, Mr. Justice Rainder Sachar, Mr. Asgar Ali Engineer, Mr M K Raina, Mr Gursharan Singh, Mr. Mahip Singh, Prof M S Agwani, Mr A R Sherwani, Maulana Firozuddin, Mr Gurcharan Singh Babbar, Ms Shabana Azmi and Arya Samaj leader Swami Agnivesh began their four-day Delhi to Meerut march on March 11, 1989 to promote communal harmony under the banner of the Sampradayıkta Sadbhavna Padyatra Samiti to the tune of songs on the theme of communal harmony by the members of the Jan Natya Manch

Korba largest power station: The Korba super thermal power project became the largest power station in the country with the commissioning of an additional 500 MW unit on March 23, 1989. The new unit was synchronised at Korba, Madhya Pradesh, by the Union Energy Minister, Mr. Vasant Sathe. The power plant now has an installed capacity of 2,100 MW.

The project constructed at an estimated cost of about Rs 1,875 crore, has received World Bank assistance to the tune of \$ 600 million. Power from the project goes into the western grid comprising the States of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Goa.

Space Research

Perfect landing by Discovery: The space shuttle Discovery glided to perfect desert landing at the Edwards Air Force Base in California on March 18, 1989, ending a five-day mission. Under clear skies, the graceful winged spacecraft touched down on schedule at 6,36 a.m. (2.36 p.m. GMT) in California's Mojave desert, watched by a crowd estimated by the U.S. Air Force at 450,000 people.

It was the 28th shuttle mission and the third since the shuttle Challenger exploded shortly after takeoff, killing all seven astronauts, on January 28, 1986.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has planned six other flights this year, including two secret military missions, and 12 annually by 1992.

Thermal Images of Mars: The automatic interplanetary probe Phobos-2, which was placed in an orbit around the Martian satellite Phobos, has transmitted to earth first thermal images of Mars and its satellites.

The thermal images, obtained with the use of the Termoskan instrument, make it possible to distinguish, with high accuracy, temperatures on different parts of the relief.

The new photos, as well as those transmitted by the probe on February 1, will enable scientists to prepare thermal maps of Mars Instruments intended for studying the elemental and isotopic composition of the surface of phobos were tested with a view to preparing them for forthcoming studies

Continued from page 49)

abroad would be disclosed. But by running a story on March 29 and again on March 31 the Indian Express effectively proved that these arguments were baseless. It quoted some revealing contents from the suppressed parts of the report to show how their public disclosure would help in tracing the real killers of Mrs Gandhi. The paper quoted from the statements made by persons like Mr. R. N. Kao, the security adviser to the then Prime Minister, to prove that the reposting of some Sikh security men around Mrs. Gandhi was done on the instruction of Mr. Dhawan It also quoted from Mr Dhawan's statement to the commission to prove that he was hiding vital information about certain matters from the commission; for example, there was probably a third assassin or, the spot and some foreign money was used to hire one killer.

There is no denying the fact that the Thakkar Commission report has set in motion a series of developments that will change not only the political but social and economic scene to a great extent. It will help accelerate the process of change initiated by the issues like Fairfax, Bofors gun, HDW submarines and electoral debacte for the Congress (I) in Tamil Nadu There is still a plenty of opportunity for the Congress party and its leaders to reverse the process by resorting to fair and honest practices But, as they say, it is one of those things that are easier said than done.

Sports Round-Up

ATHLETICS

Inter-State Athletics Championship: Korala continued to reign supreme in the country's athletics scene retaining the overall honours in the 27th Inter-State athletics championship in Guntur on March 26, 1989.

Kerala men won the team championship with 85 points ahead of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka while the Kerala women finished second with 82 points behind Bengal's 100. Tamil Nadu were third with 40 points in the women's section.

The 'Golden Girl of India', P. T. Usha, equalled her own meet mark in winning the women's 100m sprint. The 26-year-old Southern Railway officer was off the blocks like a flash and blazed the track to reach home in 11 7 seconds, her record for five years, to quell doubts about her ability.

World Cross-Country Title: Kenyan John Ngugi slipped and slithered through clinging mud to win an unprecedented fourth successive World cross-country title by the largest margin in history in Stavanger (Norway) on March 19, 1989.

Ngugi romped through marsh-like conditions to come home 28 seconds clear of Briton Tim Hutchings and make the third successful defence of the crown he first won in Switzerland in 1986.

It was the biggest winning margin since the race became an official world championship in 1973

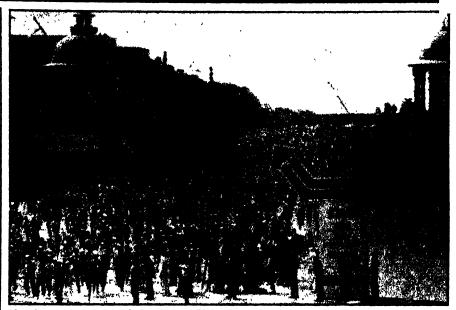
The victory also made Olympic 5,000 metros champion Ngugi the first man to win four times since the event was awarded world championship status

INCAB Marathon: Forty year-old British school teacher Tony Simmons and India's distance queen Suman Mohta nee Rawat raced to glore in the men's and women's section in the INCAB Delhi International Marathon at the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium in New Delhi on March 4, 1989

The lithe, hungry-looking Simmons lather of two girls, warded off a powerful field to enter the Nehru stadium, the finishing point, after passing through a hard, gruelling 26-mile course, to clock 2 24 42 sec

Suman Rawat, who had almost pulled out after covering about 10 km, due to blisters on her feet, summoned enough energy, egged on by her husband, after sighting Asha Aggarwal, who had virtually disappeared, to run a memorable race, clocking 2:54.20 to be richer by Rs. 70,000. Simmons also got an equal amount as prize money.

A total of 117 runners left on the gruelling 26-mile trail after a chaotic start that had seemingly jumped the starting flag, held by the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi The



Marathon was a part of the Nehru Birth Centenary Celebrations

Two lakh people had surged down Vijay Chowk at the Nehru Centenary Run in a magnificent show of 'running for the country' The entire Rajpath was filled with participants in the run that shouted thirty minutes after the Delhi International Marathon organised jointly by the Pune International Marathon Trust and the Amateur Athletic Federation of India

BADMINTON

All-England Badminton Championship: World champion Yang Yang of China won the All-England badminton title at the fourth attempt, beating Morten Frost of Denmark 15 6, 15-7 in London on March 19, 1989

Frost, four times winner, was making his eighth final appearance in succession, but he has now lost for the last two years

China also took the women's championship when Li Ling wei, the world No 1 and winner in London in 1984, boat world junior champion Susi Susanti of Indonesia 11-8, 11-4

BILLIARDS

National Billiards Championship: Subhash Agarwal of Railways emerged new billiards champion when he defeated world and defending national champion Goet Sethi by 28 points in the final of 55th National billiards championship at the Sheri-Kashmir International Convention Complex in Srinagar on March 21, 1989.

Agarwal won 1602-1574, the world champion's highest breaks being 140 and 218.

For Sethi, five times national champion and the present world champion it was the

third defeat at the hands of Subhash Agarwal in less than two months. This is the second time Subhash has won the national crown.

CHESS

National Chess Championship : International Master Pravin Thipsay of Maharashtra won his fourth title at the 26th National 'A' chuss championship in Bikaner on March 2, 1989

Thipsay, a Union Bank of India employee, had won the titles in 1981 (Kanpur) 1983 (Ahmedahad) and 1985 (Tonali)

CRICKET

India-West Indies One-day Series: A magnificent 152 not out by Desmond Haynes swept the West Indies to a 5-0 win in Georgetown (Guyana) in the one day cricket series against India on March 21, 1989. The home total of 289 for two always looked too much for India who mustered only 188 for eight in the 44 overs available after ruin.

Haynes and Indian skipper Dilip Vengsarker head the batting averages in the one day international series in the Cambbean

While Haynes, aggregated 337 runs in five innings (two not outs) for an enviable average of 112 33, Vengsarkar had an average of 35 60 (178 runs in five innings)

In the bowling department, though Viv Richards was the highest wicket taker for the West Lidians, bagging 13 wickets, pace bowler Bishop claimed the top spot with a haul of 12 wickets to aver go 12 16 apiece

For the Indians of Akadem once again leads the table co. Using 35 runs per victim in his three wicket."

COMPETITION SUCCESS REVIEW, MAY 1989





Victorious Dolhi team with the Ranji Trophy

Ranji Trophy: Delhi completed an innings victory over Bongal to regain the Ranji Trophy after a gap of two years at the Ferozeshah Kotla in New Delhi on March 26, 1989

The eventual margin was an innings and 210 runs, the biggest in recent years in the

For Dolhi this was the fifth national crown in 10 appearances in the final. The last time it won was in the 1985 86 season when it routed Harvana by an innings and 141 runs in the final at the Kotla

Sharlah Cup: Pakistan won the Sharlah Cup and the \$ 15,000 first prize beating Sri Lanka by seven wickets in the second and final match of the tournament in Sharjah on March 24, 1989

Needing 245 for a win, Pakistan got 248 for 3 in 47.5 overs, with Salim Malik scoring the only century of the series

Sri Lanka scored 244 for eight in 50 overs Sharjah Cup matches

Pakistan-New Zealand One-Day Series: New Zealand beat Pakiston by seven wickets to take the one day cricket sories 3. 1 in Wellington on March 16, 1989.

The first match, in Dunedin, was a sub adult for the washed out first Test. The other four games were part of the scheduled one day series.

Andrew Jones and Richard Hadloe headed the batting and bowling averages.

Wills Trophy: A stylish unbeaten 116 by Raman Lamba, and his 174 run partnership. for the second wicket with Manoj Prabhakar. (71) helped Dethi score a comfortable eight. wicket victory over Railways in the Wills Trophy cricket final at the Chidambaram Stadium in Madras on March 18, 1989

This was Delhi's third successful win out of five entries into the final and earned them prize moncy of Rs. 1 lakh. Railways, who were in the final for the first time, earned

Chidambaram Trophy: North Zone emerged the M. A. Chidambaram Trophy

champion at the Ferozeshah Kotla in New Delhi on March 7, 1989

Rest of India lost the battle of attrition on run-quotient.

FOOTBALL

World Youth Championship: Portugal landed their first major soccer title by beating Nigeria 2-0 in the World Youth championship in Riyadh on March 3, 1989.

GOLF

Pakistan's Ladies National Golf Trophy: Charu Ahluwalia of India won the Pakistan's ladies National Gold Trophy with her best gross score of 247 over 54 holes at the end of the three-day competition in Rawalpindi on March 20, 1989

Dinuka Borlessa of Sri Lanka was second and Mrs. Yasmeen Mubarak of Pakistan finished third with 258

HOCKEY

Modi Gold Cup: The Border Security Force won the Gujarmal Modi Gold Cup hockey title with a 2-1 victory over Indian Railways in the final at the Moerut Sports Stadium on March 19, 1989

Indira Gold Cup: Punjab and Sind Bank won the Indira (Winter) Gold Cup hockey tournament defeating Namdhari XI, Sirsa, in a sudden doath 5.4 in Jammu on March 14,

KABADDI

National Kabaddi Tournament : Punjab men and Railway women secured the winning positions of the 37th National kabaddi tournament held at the Indira Gadhi Stadium in Solapur on March 4, 1989

The Punjab men's team snatched the championship from Services who were the winners for the last four years, while the Railway men won the championship trophy for the first time since 1970-71.

Maharashtra women and Railway men relegated to third position

SQUASH

World Team Squash Championship : England won the women's World team squash championship beating Australia 2-0 in the final in Warmond on March 19, 1989

TABLE TENNIS

Commonwealth Table Tennis Championship: Alan Cooke led England to a 5-1 victory over Hong Kong to clinch the men's team title at the Commonwealth table tennis championship in Cardiff (Wales) on March 24, 1989. It was England's sixth men's title in nine years.

In the women's competition, Hong Kong won the team title by beating England 3-1

TENNIS

Champions Cup: Miloslav Medir of Czechoslovakia rallied to beat Yannick Noah of France 3-6, 2-6, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3 in the final of the \$ 702,500 Champions Cup tennis tournament in Indian Wells (California) on March 19, 1989

Mecir collected \$ 135,000 for his victory, while Noah received half that amount as runner-up.

Florida Tennis Championship: Steffi Graf won her fourth straight tournament and extended her 1989 unbeaten streak of 22 matches with a hard-fought win over Chris-Evert in the final of the Florida tennis championship in Boca Raton on March 19, 1989

Graf, after losing her first set of the year, bounced back to beat Evert 4-6, 6-2, 6-3 and claim the first prize of \$ 60,000. Event settled for \$ 24,000

U.S. Women's Hardcourt Tennis Championship: Steffi Graf collected her 33rd singles title when she successfully defended her crown at the \$ 200,000 U.S. women's hardcourt tennis championship in San Antonio on March 5, 1989

The West German World No. 1 beat unseeded American Ann Henricksson 6-1.

WCT Title: John McEnroe's comeback gained momentum as Lie cruised to a record fifth title at the \$ 685,000 World Championship Tennis finals with a 6-3, 6-3, 7-6 victory over fellow American Brad Gilbert in Dallas on March 4, 1989

VOLLEYBALL

Federation Cup: Tamil Nadu men won the Federation Cup volleyball championship defeating holders Railways 11-15 17-11, 10-15, 16 14, 15-11 in the final in Tiruchirapalli on March 19, 1989. This was the first time that Tamil Nadu had won the cup.

Uttar Pradesh took the third spot beating Kerala 12-15, 9-15, 15-12, 15-11, 17-16

In the women's section, Railways retained the title defeating Tamil Nadu 15-12, 13-15, 15-12, 7-15, 15-11 to register their ninth win since the tournament was first conducted in 1979

Forthcoming Examinations

GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION MARKETING TRAINEES EXAMINATION

The Goneral Insurance Corporation of india has invited applications for selection as Marketing Trainees to fill up likely vacancios in the cadre of Development Officers in their various offices throughout India.

2 Educational Qualifications: Graduate of a recognised University, preferably those who have worked as General Insurance Agents. Preference will be given to candidates who have passed Licentiate Examination of Insurance Institute of India. Candidates should have knowledge of regional language, i.e., language of the State of recruitment.

3. Age Limits: Not below 21 years and not

above 28 years as on March 1, 1989, relaxable in respect of SC/ST candidates, ex-servicemen, candidates with experience of General Insurance agency, physically handicapped, etc.

4 Date of Written Test: June 25, 1989.

5. Selection Procedure: Candidates will have to appear for a written test which will be (i) Objective type covering Verbal Reasoning, Numerical Reasoning, Sales Aptitude, English Knowledge and Comprehonsion, General Insurance Awareness, and (ii) Descriptive type of English The objective questions, except English Knowledge, will be bilingual, ie, English and Hinds. Those selected on the basis of performance in the test will be called for personal interview for final selection

6. How to Apply ; Applications on a foolscap paper, in the format as published in the daily newspapers between March 17 and 23, 1989 and in the Employment News/Rozgar Samachar of March 25, 1989. in legible handwriting or neatly typewritten in Hindi or in English along with crossed demand draft or Indian postal order for Rs. 25 00, should be sent to the Director, Post Box No. 12026, Cossipore Post Office, Calcutta-700002.

7. Last Date: April 29, 1989

ASSISTANT TEACHERS (NURSERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING AND MUSIC) AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION TEACHERS EXAMINATION FOR THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF DELHI

The Staff Selection Commission, New Pelhi, has invited applications for an examination for making recruitment to the vacancies in the posts of (i) Assistant Tuachers (Nursery), (ii) Physical Education Teachers, (iii) Assistant Teachers (Drawing and Painting) and (iv) Assistant Teachers (Music) in the Municipal Corporation of 0elhi

2. Number of Vacancles : (i) 65, (ii) 65, (iii) 30 and (iv) 13 respectively.

3 Educational Qualifications : Assistant Teacher (Nursery) : Secondary School Certificate or equivalent plus Nursery Teacher Training Certificate from a recognised institution or equivalent

(ii) Physical Education Teacher: Higher School Certificate from

recognised University/Board or equivalent plus Certificate in Physical Education from a recognised institution or equivalent

(iii) Assistant Teacher (Drawing and Painting): Matriculation Examination of a recognised University/Board or equivalent plus two years' Diploma/Cortificate in drawing and painting or art and craft from a recognised institution

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- 4 Age Limits . 30 years for male candidates and 40 years for female candidates as on August 1, 1989 Upper age limit is relaxable in respect of SC/ST
- candidates, physically handicapped, ex servicemen etc
- 5 Date of Examination: July 9, 1989 (Sunday)
- 6 Scheme of Examination: The examination will consist of two parts, viz, Part I—Written Examination (objective type) in respect of (a) General Intelligence and Reasoning, (b) General Awareness and (c) Hindi Language, and Part II—Personality Test (Interview)
- 7 How to Apply: Applications on plain paper (foolscap size) duly typed or neatly

handwritten on one side and in double space and duly signed on the format as published in Staff Selection Commission's notification in the daily newspapers and in *Employment News/Rozgar Samachar* of April 1, 1989, along with prescribed fee and two copies of candidate's rocent passport size photograph and other connected documents should be sent to the Regional Director (NR), Staff Selection Commission Block No 12, CGO Complex, Lodi Road New Delhi-110003

8 Last Date : April 24, 1989

CLERICAL CADRE EXAMINATION BY RAILWAY RECRUITMENT BOARDS

Recruitment Railway Boards, Ahmedabad Ajmer, Chandigarh Jammu Allahabad. Gorakhpur Patna. Guwahati Calcutta Bhubaneswar Madras, Trivandrum, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bombay Bhopal, Malda, Ranchi and Muzaffarpur have invited applications for filling up the posts in the non-technical popular categories ie, Category No 1-Office Clerks Category No 2 -Commercial Clerks Category No 3--Telegraph Signallers Category No 4-Ticket Collectors Category No 5-Train Clerks, Category No 6-Accounts Clerks in the Divisional Offices and Headquarters Offices of the Railways concerned and in the Railway Production Units

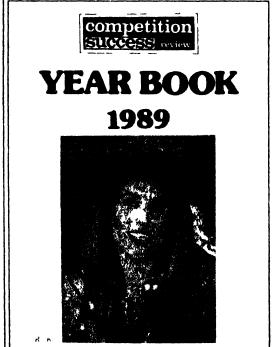
The examination will be conducted by the respective Railway Recruitment Boards for their jurisdiction. In case some Railway

Recruitment Boards are not participating in this examination, candidates may apply to the Railway Recruitment Boards nearest to their home town

- 2 Educational Qualifications: Matriculation or equivalent examination with at least 50 per cent marks in the aggregate Candidates belonging to SC/ST and Exservicemen who have passed Matriculation are eligible even if they have not secured 50 per cent marks in the aggregate Candidates possessing higher qualifications are eligible irrespective of the marks obtained by them in the Matriculation Examination
- 3 Age Limits: Between 18 and 25 years as on April 1 1989 Upper age limit is relaxable in respect of SC/ST candidates ex servicemen, etc
- 4 Date of Examination · November 12 1989

- 5 Scheme of Examination: Written test -objective type-will consist of English, Mathematics, General Knowledge and General Intelligence
- 6 How to Apply: Candidates should apply on good quality plain paper of foolscap size in the format as published in the Employment News/Rozgar Samachar of March 18, 1989 to the Railway Recruitment Boards nearest to their home town in response to their advertisement along with two passport size photographs two self addressed envelopes and a crossed Indian postal order for Rs 10 00 drawn in favour of the Assistant Secretary of the concerned Railway Recruitment Board
- 7 Last Date: April 18, 1989 (May 3 1989 for candidates abroad and residents of Andaman, Nicobar & Lakshadweep Islands)

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Test Of English Language

Railway Recruitment Board (Bombay) Examination, October 1988

Directions: Identify the wrongly spelt word in each of the following groups. If there is no such word in the group, indicate (D).

- Q. 1. No less than twenty clerk (A) / have been engaged to cope (B) / with the rush of work. (C)
- Q. 2. The staff was not only (A) / impressed by the new principal's speech (B) / but / also by his affable manners. (C)
- Q. 3. Of / the two schemes presented (A) / to the Board the first has (B) / the greatest chance of acceptance. (C)
- Q. 4. For me this book is as good as (A) / useless because the author (B) / discuss only about the style of Shakespeare (C)
- Q. 5. Being a rainy day (A) / we postponed the meeting (B) / and / informed the members on the phone. (C)
- Q. 6. My friends knew (A) / that I have a strong aversion (B) / for receiving personal letters typed (C)
- Q. 7. I have told my brother (A) / that I do not like inviting (B) / so many friends daily (C)
- Q. 8. Since the day he behaved (A) / shabbily towards my servant (B) / I have not been / on talking terms with him. (C)
- Q. 9. When he came to himself (A) / he tried to recall what happened (B) / but could not do so (C)
- Q. 10. We have begun to realise (A) / that English Education is / good for all of us (B) / especially to our women (C)

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate word from the given four alternatives.

- **Q.** 11. The expenditure , milk has gone up during the last one month
 - (A) On (B) At (C) To (D) By
- Q. 12. He arrived here ... day before yesterday
 - (A) a (B) the (C) ar (D) on
- Q. 13. I . . . my old wrist watch to my neighbour and he liked it
 - (A) shown (B) showed (C) threw (D) sold
- Q. 14. Yesterday she . . school early to receive her parents at the railway station
- (A) leaved (B) left (C) departed (D) absented
- Q. 15. I am glad to hear of my mother's recovery . long illness
 - (A) in (B) at (C) to (D) from

Directions: Pick out the correct alternative.

- Q. 16. A person who bolieves in the total abolition of war
- (A) jingoist (B) pacifist (C) non violent (D) mutinist
- Q. 17. One who is does not care for art and literature:
- (A) brute (B) illuterate (C) phillistine (D) atheist

- Q. 18. One who very simple and easily believes in whatever is told
- (A) credulous (B) credible (C) believer (D) conformist
 - Q. 19. An event that must happen.
- (A) unavoidable (B) inevitable (C) cocksure (D) imponding
- Q. 20. The sum paid to a man for his abour
- (A) salary (B) reward (C) remuneration (D) honoranum
- Q. 21. The study of different races of mankind is
- (A) archaeology (B) ornithology (C) ethnology (D) psychology
- Q. 22. A person who believes that it is impossible to know whether God exists or not is
- (A) atheist (B) sceptic (C) agnostic (D) ascetic
- Q. 23. A person who studies and collects postage stamps is
- (A) philatelist (B) phonetician (C) pugilist (D) collector
- Q. 24. The killing of one person by another is
- (A) homicido (B) patricide (C) fratricido(D) matricide
- Q. 25. The art of choosing, preparing, and eating good food is
- (A) gourmet (B) gastronomy (C) cookery (D) gluttony

Directions: Fill in the blanks with one of the four possible answers.

- Q. 26. Brevity is the soul of
- (A) wit (B) imagination (C) eloquence (D) mankind
 - Q. 27. Truth's best ornament is
- (A) mask (B) silence (C) nakedness (D) eloquence
- Q. 28. A man who studieth keeps his own wounds green
- (A) greed (B) malice (C) revenge (D) avarice
- Q. 29. A fool's tongue is enough to cut his own throat
 - (A) sharp (B) long (C) quick (D) loud
- Q. 30. Our hours in love has wings, in absence
- (A) crutches (B) stills (C) chains (D) shackles

Directions: Pick out the sentence in which the headword has been correctly used, otherwise answer is D.

- Q. 31. Retribution
- (A) Retributions to the Reflet Fund will be gratefully accepted (B) If you do not give up drugs you will suifer terrible retribution (C). There is great discontent at the faulty retribution of rationed goods (D) All incorrect.
 - Q. 32. Counterfeit

(A) Drastic steps will have to be taken to combat the menace of counterfeit coins (B) By the end of the fourth century Rome had grown so counterfeit that her fall appeared to be imminent (C) At the luncheon hosted by our neighbour I was so counterfeited that I did not take anything in the evening (D) All incorrect

Q. 33, Apprise

(A) I apprise anyone who is cruel to animals (B) Police should apprise an arrested person of his right to remain silent and to be represented by a lawyer (C) The case can be disposed of speedily if the witnesses are more apprise in their answers (D) All incorrect

Q. 34, Invoke

(A) The cad's foul language invoked rage in the honest girl's breast (B) The government has threatened to invoke Essential Services Ordinance if the shop-keepers do not behave (C) Injustice will always invoke a honest man's indignation (D) All incorrect

Q. 35. Obviate

(A) The suspect's confession obviate the necessity for a trial (B) This ointment will obviate pain howsoever acute it may be (C) It was obviate from the two scripts that one candidate had copied from the other (D) All incorrect

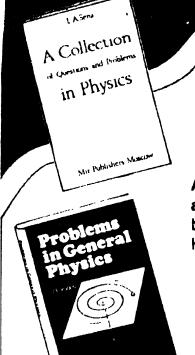
Directions: Pick out the appropriate alternative.

- Q. 36. Animals that feed on grass are
- (A) carnivorous (B) herbivorous (C) on invorous (D) cannibal
- Q. 37. A porson who is womanish in his habits is
- (A) feminist (B) philogynist (C) effeminate (D) masochist
- Q. 38, Intentional destruction of racial groups is
- (A) genocide (B) homicide (C) fratricide (D) matricide
 - Q. 39. Evenness of mind or temper is
- (A) equality (B) equity (C) equanimity (D) stability
 - Q. 40. Providential aid is
- (A) insufficient (B) uncalled (C) sufficient (D) God gifted

Directions: Choose the word most opposite in meaning to the given word.

- Q. 41. Deluge
- (A) disease (B) epidemic (C) starvation (D) drought
 - Q. 42. Frustrato
- (A) appease (B) satisfy (C) cloy (D) satisfe
 - Q. 43. Haphazard
- (A) cold (B) clever (C) impulsive (D) deliberate

(Continued on page 82)



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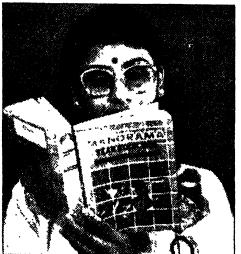
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Is Sanction Accorded To Pepsi Cola Project A Step In The Right Direction?

FIRST PRIZE



Mr. Manoranjan Mahapatra

With the approbation of the collaboration between Pepsi Cola, Punjab Agro (and Voltas, although it has a smaller slice of the cake), the fizz industry is abuzz with moundoes, lamentations and speculations. The tussle, as it seems, is not between the leviathan multinational and its local counterparts, but between the local soft drink manufacturers and the government. The local producers led by Parle had been unleashing venom on the government even before the overture took a formal shape.

Coming to the technical side of the deal the prospects seem rosy and the decision is a right one. Firstly, Pepsi has acquiesced to export half of its products for the coming 10 years (sic). For every dollar spent on import, the company will fetch 5 dollars through exports during the above period. This is a right step since the Finance Ministry has been trudging for a long time to team as much hard currency as it can by 6 osting exports through the liberalisation of the economy.

Secondly, Pepsi has diluted its equity share which is only forty per cent of the Mal stake in the joint veriture. And to the surprise of one and all it has fallen in line to manufacture its. Cola concentrate in India Actually these were the two reasons for the spress of Coca Cola in 1977, after a tablishing its hegemony ever the self-dink market for about a quarter century.

Thirdly, Cola dunk comprises only a quarter of the venture and attention is focussed on food processing and research. A substantial percentage of vegetables and truits which not every year due to lack of appropriate technology will now be preserved. This is definitely a thing of joy for a drought prone economy where food shortage albeit not acute, cannot be ruled out. Moreover, the 1.5 export commitment is unprecedented in any of the 151 countries where Pepsi has a stake.

The apprehensions and scepticism

CONTEST ESSAYS

expressed by the local bigwigs seem unfounded Their whine "what the government will do if the export commitment is not mot?" is proposterous since according to the accord Pepsi has assented not to repatriate a single dollar till export targets are fulfilled. Their dissension over the extra privileges granted to Pepsi regarding imports (i.e., Pepsi can import 20% of its ingredients, as against its Indian counterparts' 10% quota) is also illogical. Because three-fourth of the Pepsi venture is processed food which is relatively a new area in the Indian consumer market and indigenous technology is not much advanced in this field. So with the import of the technology it is imperative to import a larger portion of the ingredients which are not readily available in the domostic market

The fledgling local soft drink manufacturers were not in the news when Coca had dominated the market twelve years ago. Their meteoric rise to the current height can be ascribed to lack of competition and they are not exposed to the international market. With Pepsi carving its own niche, the competition will be more fierce and the local manufacturers, will try hard to improve quality. Now the consumers will get the true value of their hard-earned money while refreshing themselves with a bottle of fizz. Also the monopoly of the domestic fast food giants through their shoddy products will be cracked.

The profit that we get in terms of technology is immense. We may not have been able to have the same technology in food processing in the coming ten yours through indigenous research. So viewing the deal from all the angles, i.e. technology, business, research, export, and consumer ratisfaction, the Peppico deal is a right decision of the right brace.

SECOND PRIZE

Pepci Cola is finally untrockeded. The project was formally launched on Suptember 29, 1988. The fit up between Pepcio —Punjab Agro Industries Corporation. Voltas has been accompanied by substantial doses of technological transfer and indigenous research and development. It involves the export of fruit juice concentrate from Punjab in return for the import of Cola concentrate in the ratio 5 of Despite the tempting terms, Pepsi's proposed entry has sparked off a major controversy.

The project will help India's agricultural revolution to a high profit horticultural revolution. The farmers of Punjab and its



Miss Renuka Deshpande

naighbouring States will benefit from the financial rewards with the export of fruit The technology in agriculture developed by the company will be made available to the Indian farmer. Being located in Punjab, it will provide employment and economic opportunity to those arrusted for terrorism. Thus, it may mitigate the terrorist problem to some extent. The export targets are so large that they will help in solving India's foreign exchange problem Furthermore, Pepsi's entry into the Indian market will offset keep competition on the domestic scone

However, the entry of a Multi-National Corporation into a non-priority sector like solf-drinks inspite of a thriving domestic industry is questionable. In fact, it is felt that the Popsi 'facade' of agricultural technology and exports is a ploy to get at India's solf-drinks market import of Cola concentrates will also prevent development of indigenous flavours.

Moreover, the real purpose of MNC's is to serve, the designs of imperialist forces. Although Pepsi has reiterated that two-thirds of its besiness will be in the food area and only one third in soft drinks, it is doubtful whether a MNC will fulfill its commitment. In the past many ich companies have duped its by making talse promises. Also, allowing the company to be set up in Punjah, a sensitive border area, may endanger national security. It will also permit the CIA to engage in destabilisation.

The entry of a self-drink with a popular brand name will not only capture the already competitive Indian market but also reduce their saies. According to some nutrition exports, the snacks will ruin Indian health by getting people hooked on to potato chips and other junk food that the Pepci venture will produce.

Thus, taking all those facts into consideration one can hay that the sanction accorded to the project is certainly not in the right direction. However, whether the project will benefit India or turn out to be a fraudiremains to be seen in the near future.

Know Your Facts

Which is the fastest land animal?

-Mangal Singh Mandloi, Bhopal (M.P.)

The world's fastest land animal is the cheetah, which can run at speeds of up to 100 kilometres an hour. However, it cannot run very far at this speed.

Some mammals can run swiftly over fairly long distances Pronghorn antelopes can travel at more than 55 kilometres an hour for over one and a half kilometres.

Cats, on the other hand, cannot run very far. They hunt by stalking their prey. They get as close as possible and then rush over the last few metres. Cats that hunt in open country cannot get very close to their prey, so the last rush has to be very fast. Lions, which often hunt in groups, can reach speeds of up to 65 km an hour.

Cheetahs hunt alone and can chase their prey at even higher speeds. However, if a cheetah does not catch its intended victim within a few hundred metres, it becomes exhausted and gives up

What is the difference between 'many a time' and 'many times'?

---Pranab Dutta, Uibrugarh (Assam)

Both mean the same. 'Many a time' is rather interary Ordinarily, we say 'many times'. 'Many a' is used with a singular noun though it has the plural sense. Many a man behaves like that 'Many' is used with plural noun. Many men behave like that

What is expenditure-tax and whether it is feasible?

The twin evils of the Indian economy are black money and tax evasion. The manner in which black money has been proliferating has been considered a very serious problem by the Government, economists and other enlightened sections Expenditure-tax, which curbs tax evasion, can be a potent weapon to check the growth of black money it checks ostentatious expenditure, thereby serving an important social purpose

The expenditure tax was introduced in 1957 and was in operation till the year 1965 66. As it was found that the revenue yield was meagre and the administrative expense was disproportionately high and the objective of the tax was not achieved, it was abolished in 1966-67. Some time back the Government had appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. R. J. Chelliah to consider the various aspects connected with the reintroduction of expenditure-tax.

It has been found that the single major factor responsible for the creation of black money is the high rate of income-tax and other taxes. Therefore, the expenditure tax should be such that the rates of expenditure are reasonable and the administration is very strict. The taxable entity in a family should be identified. The basis should be the actual spending capacity of the different members of the family put together. It should not be an additional tax to the existing direct taxes but should replace the income-tax, wealth-tax and gift-tax.

The aim of the tax should not be to avoid disparities in incomeearnings, which, in a developing economy like ours, is inevitable but to put a restraint on vulgar show and use of expendable resources and to divert the same to productive channels

• Who administered the 'Mother's Cross' and what sort of women were awarded the medal?

---Ravindrapal Singh, Jamshedpur (Bihar)

Hitler administered it It was awarded to German mothers to produce more children for the fatherland. It came in three grades—the gold medal for producing eight or more children, the silver medal for six or seven children, the bronze medal for three to five children.

• Who has been called the 'father of space flights'?

--- Madhuri Dey, Imphal

The Soviet academician Sergei Pavlovich Korolyov, the chief

designer of the first space vehicle in the world, is known as the father of space exploration. His name will always be associated with the opening of the era of man's exploration of space, one of the greatest scientific and technological achievements of mankind of all times. A pioneer of earth and space, he had been more instrumental than anyone else in making the space age a reality. He is a recipient of the Lenin prize, three Orders of Lenin, the Order of the Badge of Honour and vanous medals.

An era of outstanding firsts in the history of space exploration is associated with Korolyov. For a number of years his great executive ability and scientific talent enabled him to direct the work of many research and design teams engaged in solving complex interrelated problems. Many of his scientific and technical ideas have found wide application in the rocket and space technology. He directed the development of many ballistic missiles and geophysics rockets and launch vehicles as well as the Vostok and Voskhod manned spacecraft, in which the first manned flights and space walks were made. Space rocket systems whose development was directed by Korolyov made possible the first earth and sun satellites, the flights of unmanned interplanetary probes to the moon, Venus, Mars, soft lunar landings. The Elecktron and Molenii I series of earth satellites and many satellites of the Kosmos series. as well as the first Zond interplanetary probes, were developed under his direction

Why does the sun keep shining?

---T. L. Lakshmanan, Madras

Even the timest object you can see with a microscope contains millions of atoms. Each atom contains much timer particles still inside the sun, atoms are being pulled to pieces and put together again in a different way. This gives out heat and keeps the sun shining.

The sun is made up of 90 per cent hydrogen atoms, about nine per cent helium atoms (on the earth, helium is a very light gas used to lift balloons), and one per cent other elements such as oxygen and nitrogen. In its centre, at a temperature of about 20 million degrees, hydrogen atoms are broken down and reassembled as helium atoms. Four hydrogen atoms (H) are required to make one helium atom (He). In this process, a burst of energy is given out.

The sun's hydrogen will last four thousands of millions of years from now, at least as long as it has already existed

What is the origin of 'pashmina'?

Pashmina, the finest and the most protective fibre of aninal origin to keep out the cold, is produced by certain breeds of goat. Though it is frequently classified as 'wool' in layman's language, pashmina is the silky, lustrous and soft undergrowth in some high altitude goats. These animals commonly known as pashmina goats are restricted to an area between longitude approximately 76° to 80° east and latitude 30° to 34° north.

Indian pashmina goats are mostly confined to the cold regions of the Himalayas about 4,000 to 6,000 metres above sea level. They were reared in good numbers in parts of Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. Pashmina goats are medium-built with compact body and strong but short legs. The sure and swift-footed animals have generally large, pendulous and leafy ears. With head held above the back, which is straight with hump comparatively less sloping, the animals have characteristic long and cork-screw shaped horns directed backwards and upwards.

They vary in colour from dark grey, grey or intermediate shades to full white or grey with white patches. The entire body, excepting the face and the underside of the belley up to the knees, is covered with coarse hair. Fine undercoat of pashmina grows close to the body and it starts shedding in May-June when the day temperature rises.



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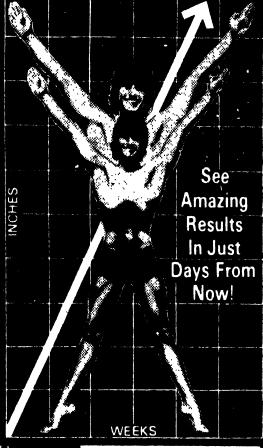
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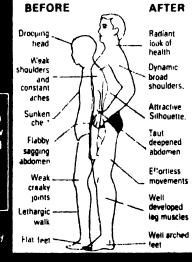


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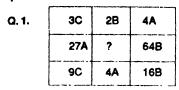
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Directions: Replace the question mark by choosing the correct response in questions 1-5.

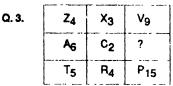


(A) 8C (B) 16C (C) 18C (D) 12C

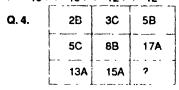
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Q. 2.	AZ	BY	сх
	ВХ	CZ	DY
	CY	DX	?

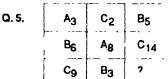
(A) AY (B) BX (C) EZ (D) DZ



(A) S₁₀ (B) E₁₀ (C) S₁₂ (D) E₁₂



(A) 10C (B) 15C (C) 13C (D) 12B



(A) A₁₂ (B) A₁₀ (C) A₁₄ (D) A₉

Directions: In questions 6-15, there is a question mark in which only one of the four alternatives given under the question satisfies the same relationship as between the two terms to the left of the sign :: given in the question. Choose the correct response which can bes' replace the question mark.

- Q. 6. Extricate : Rescue :: Seldom ?
- (A) Certain (B) Usual (C) Rare (D) Often
- Q. 7. Cub : Tiger . Kitten . ?
- (A) Sheep (B) Cat (C) Wolf (D) Leopard
- Q. 8. Horse Jockey :: Car ?
- (A) Mechanic (B) Dealer (C) Chauffer (D) Owner
 - Q. 9. Shoes: Cobbler:: Clothes.?
- (A) Damer (B) Shopkeeper (C) Merchant (D) Tailor
- Q. 10. Culprit: Crime:: Judge:?

(A) Case (B) Court (C) Law (D) Verdict

- Q. 11. Squint : Eyes Squeeze ? (A) Mouth (B) Hand (C) Ear (D) Cram
- Q. 12. TUESDAY
- **UUFSCAX** SQUAREE ?
- (A) TQUASED (B) TQVASED (C) TOVAGED (D) TOVARED
- Q. 13. Bird Fish Aeroplane ?
- (A) Boat (B) Ship (C) Submarine (D)
- Q. 14. SANTOR NASOTR VANITY ? (A) NAVYIT (B) NAVTIY (C) NAVTYI (D) AVNTIY
 - Q. 15. PKE QJG TIG ?
 - (A) UJH (B) VHI (C) UJG (D) UHI
- Q. 16. If the word CAPITAL is written as DCSMYGS, how the word NATION would be written in that code?
- (A) OCWMTT (B) OBUJPU (C) OBVLST (D) OCVLML
- Q. 17. In a certain code GIRWAR is written as JFUTDO, how would BOUPEN be written in that code?
- (A) ELXSHQ (B) ELXMHK (C) ELXSHQ (D) ELMHSQ

Directions: In the following questions, each question has a statement followed by two conclusions. Taking the statement to be true, decide which of the given conclusions definitely follows from the given statement. Indicate your answer as (A) if only I follows, (B) if only II follows, (C) if neither I, nor II follows and (D) if both I and II follow.

Q. 18. Statement: Ideas given by our ancestors that were once discarded as uneconomical and unviable turn out to be asfunctional and inevitable in present circumstancos

Conclusions: (I) In ancient period ideas considered other completely functional or totally infeasible

- (II) Ideas cannot change from time to time
- Q. 19. Statement: Rapid growth presupposes efficiency which in turn requires a meritocracy, which runs counter to the principle of representation

Conclusions: (I) Menterious persons yield botter results

- (II) Rapid growth and the demand for representation are not complimentary
- Q. 20. Statement: The rise of the Japanese economy has triggeled a revolution it, the recent past as a result of their dedication and commitment

Conclusions: (!) Revolution leads to economic prosperity.

- (II) Hard work and sincerity result in economic prosperity
- Q. 21. Statement: The knowledge of content does not matter much, what matters

is whether you can orally express it

Conclusions: (I) Art of delivery and knowledge of content are not necessarily interdependent

- (II) Oral expression is an acquired skill
- Q. 22, Statement: Since he is very much disgusted with the present system, he has suggested another system for quick disposal

Conclusions: (I) All systems are useless

- (II) Effective system is not possible in present circumstances
- Q. 23. Statement: The Supreme Court gave a judgement that the maintenance of old parents is the responsibility of the marned girls if they do not have brothers

Conclusions: (I) Constitution is always interpreted to help appressed people out.

- (II) Before the Supreme Court gave its verdict, a married girl inust have denied to pay for the maintenance of her parents
- Q. 24. Statement : Now more and more mothers have developed positive attitude towards breast feeding

Conclusions: (I) Mothers had wrong notions about breast feeding

- (II) Breast feeding is proved good for mother and child both
- Q. 25. Statement: Skyscrapers are coming up with a high speed cosmopolitan cities

Conclusions: (I) There is a vertical growth in cosmopolitan cities

- (II) There is a lot of population pressure in cosmopolitan cities
- Q. 26. Statement: Power consumption in every family has been doubled during the last five years

Conclusions: (I) There is a lot of development in the society

- (II) Fower rates have become cheaper
- Q. 27 Statement: Small family is a happy

Conclusions: (I) Small family enable the parents to look after the kids well

- (II) Small family signifies responsible parenthood
- Q. 28. Statement: Use of cosmetics is hazardous

Conclusions: (I) Cosmetics have got side

- (II) Cosmetics are expensive
- Q. 29. Statement: The life of the father of five girls is a hell nowadays

Conclusions: (I) It is very difficult to bring

- (II) Marnage of a girl is an expensive affair
- Q. 30. Statement: Wearing Khadi is not only good for our health but also for our nation

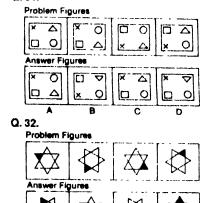
Conclusions: (1) Economy of India also

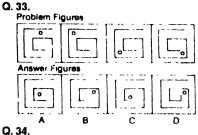
depends upon Khadi sector

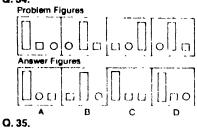
(II) It is difficult to maintain Khadi clothes

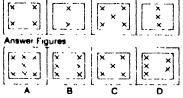
Directions: There are two sets of figures. One set is called Problem Figures. Other set is called Answer Figures. Problem set figures form some kind of series. Select one figure from the answer set figures which will continue the same series as given in the problem set figures.

Q. 31.









Directions: In the following questions, a group of letters or a figure is given followed by four suggested answers. Choose the water reflection of the given figure or group of letters from the given alternatives.

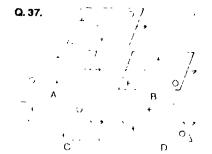
Q. 36. XALCP

4C J X X (A)

(B) XALCP

PCLAX (O)

(D) XAJCP



Q.38. ZdOrJk4

(A) ZdOr1k > (B) SQOLIK4

(C) ZdOrlk4 (D) ZdOrJk4 Q.39, A1M3b

(V) A1M3b

(B) ATMEP

(C) YIMEP Q.40. MPARI (D) **V1W3P**

(V) MPARI

(B) MPA91

(C) MbARI

(D) MGAR!

ANSWERS

1. (A) First row contains the numbers 3, 2, 4, second row contains 3³, 2³, 4³, third row contains 32, 22, 42 Also each row contains the letters A, B, C in different orders

2 (C) In first row, the first alphabet in each box is in the order A, B, C, in second row B, C, D, in third row C, D, E. Also each row contains the letters X, Y, Z in different orders

3 (D) First row contains the letters V, X, Z leaving W and Y; second row contains A, C. E leaving B and D: third row contains F R, T leaving Q and S Also each column contains numbers which form an AP eg. 4, 5, 6, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 15

4 (A). Each column contains the letters A, B, C in different orders. Both the diagonals follow the same rule eg 2 + 8 =10.5 + 8 = 13

5 (A). Each row and column contains the letters A, B, C in different orders. Also the suffix in the 3rd column is the sum of the suffixes in the 1st and 2nd columns

6 (C) 7 (B) 8 (C) 10 (D) 11 (D)

12 (C) In the word 'TUESDAY', first and third letters are moved one step forward, fifth and seventh letters are moved one step backward, second, fourth and sixth letters remain unchanged to code it as 'UUFSCAX' Similarly 'SQUAREE' is coded as 'TOVAGED'

13 (B)

14 (B) In the word 'SANTOR' the first and the third letters as well as the fourth and the fifth letters are interchanged, to code it as 'NASOTR' Hence 'VANITY' is coded as 'NAVTIY',

15 (D). In the word 'PKE', the first letter is moved one step forward, the second, one step backward and the third, two steps forward, to code it as 'QJG'. Hence 'TIG' is coded as 'UHI'

16. (A) In the word 'CAPITAL', the letters C, A, P, I, T, A and L are moved one, two,

three, four, five and six steps forward respectively to write it as 'DCSMYGS' Hence the word 'NATION' is written as OCWMTT.

17. (B) In the word 'GIRWAR', the first. third and fifth letters are moved three steps forward while the second, fourth and sixth letters are moved three steps backward to write it as 'JFUTDO'. Similarly, 'BOUPEN' is written as 'ELXMHK'.

18. (C) 19. (D) 20 (B) 21. (A)

22. (B) 23. (B) 25. (D) 24 (D)

26 (A) 27. (D) 28. (A) 29 (B)

30 (A)

31 (C): In alternate figures, the cross and the square; as well as the triangle and the circle are interchanged.

32. (C) Each figure is rotated anticlockwise through an angle of 60° to obtain the next

33 (B) The circle moves along the boundary in the set order

34 (D) Second and fourth figures are identical in figures first and second, rectangle takes the 1st and 3rd positions, square takes the 2nd and 1st position and the circle takes the 3rd and 2nd positions.

35. (B). In alternate figures, the number of crosses increase by one.

36 (B) 37. (D) 38 (D) 39 (A)

40 (A)

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 75)

Q. 44. Liability

(A) asset (B) wealth (C) gold (D) balance

C. 45. Maintain

(A) depict (B) connive (C) correct (D) destroy

Directions: Spot the correct spellings.

Q. 46. (A) alienate (B) aliennate (C) allionate (D) alionatte

Q. 47. (A) bankropt (B) bankroupt (C) bankrupt (D) bankeropt

Q. 48. (A) carbunkel (B) carbuncle (C) carbunkal (D) carbuncal

Q. 49. (A) dilappidate (B) delapidate (C) dillapidate (D) dilapidate

Q. 50. (A) enterpreneur (B) entrepreneur (C) enterprunor (D) entrepronor

ANSWERS

1. (A) No less than twenty clerks, 2. (D), 3. (C) The biggest chance of being accepted, 4. (C) Discusses only the style of Shakespeare, 5. (A) It being a rainy day 6. (A) My triends know Note: "(C)" should correctly be "for receiving typed personal letters", 7. (C): So many friends every day, 8. (B). Shabbily with my servant; 9. (B): He tried to recall what had happened, 10. (C) Especially for our women

11. (A) 12. (B) 13. (B) 14. (B)

17. (C) 18. (A) 15. (D) 16. (B)

20. (C) 22. (C) 19. (B) 21. (C)

23. (A) 24. (A) 25. (B) 26. (A)

28. (C) 29. (A) 27. (C) 30. (D)

32. (A) 34. (B)

31. (B) 33. (B) 38. (A) 37. (C)

35. (A) 36. (B) 39. (C) 40. (D) 41. (D) 42. (D)

43. (D) 45. (D) 46. (A) 44. (A)

50. (B) 47. (C) 48. (B) 49. (D)

cast), & n. l. s. (Of seed) scattered in drills or rows, (fig.) widely disseminated. 2. broadcast manner. 3. s.t. sow or disseminate the seminate (news, music, etc.) by radio or telev 400/4. s.t. speak, sing, play, etc., for radio or treevision transmission. S. Hence ~ ER 1 s. S. s. transmillion by radio or television. [f. prec. + cast1 p.p.]

Brea'dmeer (-aw'-; -oor, -or) a institution at Broadmoor for treatment of mental patients under special conditions (formerly house insane criminals), to the same of the same

criminals). [a n. land of giants; hence ~IAN (-a'g-)

Broca's area n. (anat.) a brain centre associated with the motor control of speech and usually located in the left but sometimes in the right inferior gyrus of the brain.

& p.t. 1. n. fabric wove meads. 2. p.1 work with raised pattern [f. Sp. & Port. bracado f. It braces & F bracari (It. braces twisted thread; see

brd cost a hardy variety of cauliflower; (sprouting) o, form of this which produces many small heads [It., pl. of breccele cabbage-top dim. of brecce; see BROACH

disabled by ell or api (csp.) bro often seen abbr.) ceae (esp. of pincapple. tion, esp. [BROMINE hid mide various pre trite remar coated with dark liquid F brome f. G

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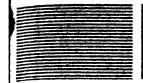
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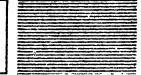
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Word Power



OBJECTIVE TYPE

Against each key word are given five suggested meanings.

Choose the word or phrase which is opposite in meaning to the key word.

- (1) Happiness—A: contentment. B: beatitude. C: grief. D: obedience. E: renunciation.
- (2) Harden—A: debilitate. B: make robust. C: ossify. D: biased, E: decimate.
- (3) Hardy—A: plucky. B: courageous. C: timid. D: trepid. E: lyrical.
- (4) Harsh—A: humiliate. B: definite. C: gruff. D: gentle/ E: stringent.
- (5) Hate—A: abhor. B: admiré. C: concern. D: display.
- (6) Hazard—A: chance. B: generate. C: obscene. D: peril. E: safety.
- (7) Head—A: summit. B: subordinate. C: principal. D: equip. E: soft.
- (8) **Healthy—A**: sick. B: wholesome. C: isolated. D: salubrious. E: red-blooded
- (9) **Hearty—A:** caloric B: to become excited. C: gratitude. D; warm-hearted. E: cold-hearted.
- (10) Herculean—A: ponderous, B: deistic, C: big, D: puny, E: indecent,
- (11) Hesitate—A: ornate. B: helpless. C: demur. D: stutter. E: decide.
- (12) Hide —A: disguise. B: suppress. C: modest. D: reveal. E. automatic.
- (13) Hinder—A: encourage. B: comfortable. C: thwart. D: impede. E: profuse.
- (14) HInt—A: insinuation. B: express. C: vague. D: praise. E: trace.
- (15) Holst—A: elevate. B: examine. C: develop fully. D: lower. E: exit.

- (16) Hollow—A: hypocritical. B: retired. C: penetrate. D. full. E: steadfast.
- (17) Holy—A: deceitful. B: productive. C: hallowed. D: frightening. E: impious.
- (18) Honesty—A: rectitude. B: uprightness. C: decelt. D: sobriety. E: spiritual.
- (19) Honourable—A: virtuous, B: upright C' frivolous, D: commodious, E: ignominious,
- (20) Hope—A: trust. B: longing. C: optimism. D: despair. E: awakening.
- (21) HorrIble—A: attractive. B: repulsive. C: doomed. D: veracious. E: dire.
- (22) Hostile—A: swift. B: startling. C: independence. D: friendly. E: antagonistic.
- (23) Hubbub—A: confusion. B: speedy. C: polished. D: tumult. E: quiet.
- (24) Humble—A: unostentatious. B: lowly C: beautiful D: accommodating. E: proud.
- (25) Humour—A: temperament. B: whim. C: jocularity. D: waggery. E: seriousness.
- (26) **Hungry—A** famished. B: greedy. C barren D: satiated. E: ravenous.
- (27) Hurry—A: thorough, B: turn over, C delay D: precipitate, E: disturbance.
- (28) Hybrid—A: mongrel. B: purebred. C composite. D: ignorant. E: familiar.
- (29) **Hypocrisy**—A: deceit. B: truth. C: sanctimony. D: illegitimacy. E: determination.
- (30) Hypothesis—A fact. B theory. C conclusive. D suppressed. E conjecture.

ANSWERS

1)	C: grief.	(11)	E: decide
(2)	A: debilitate.	(12)	D: reveal.
(3)	C: timid,	(13)	A: encourage.
(4)	D: gentle.	(14)	B express
(5)	B: admire.	(15)	D lower
(6)	E: safety.	(16)	D [.] full.
(7)	B. subordinate.	(17)	E: impious
(8)	A: sick.	(18)	C: deceit.
(9)	E: cold-hearted.	(19)	E: ignominious.
(10)	D. prink	(20)	D: despair

A attractive (22)D: friendly (23)E, quiet (24) E proud (25)E suriousness D sotiated (26)(27)C delay (28)**B** purebred B truth (29)

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Letters ****

IAS TOPPER SAYS

I am thankful to your magazine as it has played a major role in both initiating me to take up ICS exam and helping me to prepare for it I am a regular reader of CSR for the last three years. It is one of the best



magazines for students preparing for Civil Services and allied examinations.

I wish the subscribers to this magazine good luck. In my opinion hard work coupled with correct approach are key to success CSR plays an important role in providing the corroct approach for the examinations. Delhi Atulya Misra

'SATANIC VERSES'

Satanic Verses is a rude shock to the whole of the Muslim community. Many countries have imposed a ban on this book india was also quite prudent to destroy the egg of serpent before being hatched Really, the author of this book, Salman Rushdie, must be condemned for his blasphemy. Almost every country did it. But the most violent action was taken by Iran, when Iran's religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini assumed black cap against Rushdie Rushdie confessed his blunder and apologised Even then Ayatollah did net budge an inch

Being a devotee of prophet Mohammed, I think that Ayatollah's decision stands no way in accordance with the tenets of Islam. Forgiveness, mercy and tolerance are the essence of Islam. Even prophet forgave his hardcore enemies, Abu Sufyan and Lady Hinda So in my opinion Ayatollah's decision is a violation of Islam as bloodshed and nonviolence have no place in Islam Thus, Islam is in danger and we will have to save It from religious-cum-political leaders, like Ayatollah Khomeini

Lucknow

Ansar Jamal

UNEMPLOYED ENGINEERS

Through the Competition Success Review, I want to draw the attention of concerned authorities towards a large number of unfilled posts of Assistant Engineers (Civil) in U.P. It is learned through some reliable sources that over two thousands posts of A.E. (Civil) are lying vacant in U.P. Irrigation, P.W D. and other Departments. For last five years no recruitment has been made in this category. I want to request the concerned authorities of UP Government to fill up these posts on ad hoc basis without further delay. As all know, the U.P. Public Service Commission, Allahabad takes a minimum of two to three years for recruitments to such posts

Nearly ten thousand unemployed graduate Civil Engineers of the state will be benefited by this step.

Dehra Dun Ashok Kumar Gupta

DOUBLE STANDARDS

An objection is raised that girls after acquiring higher medical and engineering degrees stay at home after marriage instead of working. Today this accusation is totally untrue Nearly all girls continue to work in their respective line after marriage. On the other hand, many boys after higher technical education either indulge in politics or join their family business. Is not then the money spent on their education wasted? Why this double standard?

Dewas (MP.) (Miss) Vibhuti Joglekar, (Miss) Deepti Shukla

INDIA TODAY

The corruption, communalism and obscurantism is lurching India towards disintegration. The country is all besut with internal squabbles and is in doldrums Corruption has assumed stratospheric heights with its dimensions extending from politicians' kick back to bureaucrats' speed money Communalism is on the rise and is a fuel for secessionist politics. Genocides, one after another, by the landlords in Bihar bedecks casteism. Terrorism has produced a searing situation in Punjab, which is tearing the guts of our country. We have been buffeted by scandals, one after

Economically speaking, the country is close to bankruptcy Budget deficit is increasing and inflation is on the rise Competition in the global arona has opted India out, resulting in technological stagnation or degradation Population and poverty are no less than a nuclear catastrophe and is bound to bring us unending miseries Astronomical amount of money allocated to defence could be channelled for eradication of illiteracy and health care. Drug trafficking has assumed nightmarish proportions Extraordinary brains are lost to foreign countries, the colossal cost of which the country has to

While the country weeps, the politician: play a vicious game of slander. Varanasi

Subhendu Mandal

SINO-INDIAN RELATIONS

'The rape of Tibet' and the aggression of 1962 by China, happened many years before I was born. But my father named me Lai after Mr. Zhou Enlai There were and there are thousands of people who feel that Sino-Indian dispute cannot be solved by armed might. And some of them were jailed for their saying that Sino-Indian problems can be settled only through bilateral talks. And these people, I am sure, are not antinational. They are people who have shed their blood in their fight against religious fundamentalists and parochialists, the real elements that destabilise India

We have not learnt from history. At present India is facing more threats from Pakistan. Pakistan is not only amassing destructive weapons but it is arming the Sikh terrorists How did this traditional enemy of India come into existence? It took its form in the Indian soil itself. And even now most of our loaders back up religious fundamentalism and parochialism to protect their political aspirations

Ponkunnam Lal V.G.

POPULATION PROBLEM

Population of the world has and is magnanimously ballooning which is very alarming. What is more alarming is that it is being ignored absolutely. It is not a problem that can be given the second fiddle, for, a century from now on poor earth will begin to puff and perspire! Unable to bear the uver increasing load. It won't be an exaggiration. to say and envisage that given the same rise in population "mother" earth will soon go phut! like a pricked balloon. Haven't earthquakes become increasingly frequent and highly devastating in recent times to compliment this fear. Notwithstanding this we are supposed to have become highly civilised, technologically catabulted and to have oradicated everything that is rustic God save MAN as pop goes the earth Guntur

V. R. Sridher

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Persons And Places In News

PERSONS

Desmond Haynes: The West Indian opening batsman, whose magnificent 152 not out swept the West Indies to a 5-0 win in the one-day cricket series against India in Georgetown (Guyana) on March 21, 1989, headed the batting averages in the series He bagged the Man of the Match award



Mice—first and fifth match—and won the Man of the Series award as well. He polished off the five-match series with an aggregate of 337 runs at an average of 112.23.

Jayalalitha: The All-India Anna DMK General Secretary denied on March 19, 1989 that she had quit active politics. She haid that she had neither sent her letter of resignation from the Assembly to the Speaker nor had she circulated the photocopies of her resignation letter to the Fress. Her "resignation episode" had led to violence and display of vandalism in the State Assembly on March 25, 1989. The Tamil Nadu Speaker rejected her resignation which was delivered to him under mysterious circumstances.

G. S. Tohra: The detained President of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee (SGPC) and senior Akali D I (Talwandi) leader was remanded to judicial custody till April 7, 1989, soon after he was flown to Amritsar from Jodhpur on March 14 his offer to quit as the President of the SGPC was unanimously turned down by the general house of the SGPC on March 30

Verdaraja Perumal: The Chief Minister of Sri Lanka's Tamil-majority North-Eastern Province visited India in March 1989.

Javed Miandad: Pakistan's cricketer ended the 21-month reign of Indian Dilip Vengsarkar on March 2, 1989 as the world's number one batsman. He took over at the top of the Deloitte batting ratings after a rich run of form which has included six centuries in eight Tests and three double hundreds in the past 18 months. New Zealander Richard Hadlee is still the world's top bowler.

Sultan Azlan Muhlbbuddin Shah: The 60year-old Shah of Perak has succeeded Sultan Mahmood Iskander of Johore State as Malaysia's ninth Yang Dipertuan Agong (King).

Digiri Banda Wijetunge: The 67-year-old Finance Minister of Sri Lanka has been appointed Prime Minister of Sri Lanka for a period of one year.

Mike Tyson: He retained the mantle of heavyweight champion in February 1989 knocking out challenger Frank Bruno in five rounds.

Prof. Subhas Chandra Basu: The Indiaborn chemistry professor and Chairman of Biochemistry, Biophysics and Molecular Biology Programme of the University of Notre Dam, is the recipient of the Jacob K. Javits Neuroscience Award instituted by the U.S. Congress. The award of \$ 1.2 million has been conferred on him to support his research in neuroscience. Most of Prof. Basu's work is directed at abnormal brain chemistry in human diseases. This is the second award of similar magnitude this year for Prof. Basu, who was recently given another award by the National Cancer Institute this year.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: The British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth



Affairs visited India from March 28 to April 1, 1989.

Payal Laddha: The four-year-old student of kindergarten and daughter of Dr. Damodar Laddha, a former runner, swimmer and wrestler of Dharwar in Yevatmal district of Maharashtra, has set a new record of being the youngest to participate in and finish the 21-km Charminar Challenge International Marathon at Pune in January 1989. She says, "I would like to be greater than P. T. Usha when I grow up." She also participated in the 21 km half Marathon in the Nehru Centenary Freedom Run in March 1989.

Bob Hawke: The 59-year-old Australian Prime Minister has tearfully admitted in a television interview on March 21, 1989 about being unfaithful to his wife of 33

years He said he had committed adultery but said would no longer do so. Tears welling in his eyes, he said he loved his wife, Hazel, whom he called an "incredible woman".

Gen. Chatichal Choonhavan: The Prime Minister of Thailand was on a five-day state



visit to India from March 28, 1989.

Andreas Papandreou: The 70-year-old Greek Premier admitted of his much-criticised love affair on March 23, 1989 and said that his 34-year-old live-in girlfriend was a source of life for him. He has been heavily criticised by Greek politicians and the Press because of his affair with Ms Dimitra Liani. He announced in October that he would end his 37-year-old marriage with his American-born wile, the former Margaret Chant of Elmhurst, Illinois

Johnny Lever: Hindi filmdom's noted comedian was arrested by the officers of Bombay's detection of crime branch on March 23, 1989 on the basis of a video recording which showed him performing an "ugly" dance while singing the National Anthem at a party hosted in Dubai

Rama Krishna Hegde: The former Karnataka Chic! Minister has filed a defamation suit against the Janata Party leader, Dr Subramanian Swamy, in Bombay High Court seeking compensation and exemplary damages of Rs 2 crore for levelling unsubstantiated allegations of corruption against him Dr. Swamy had publicised that Mr. Hegde and his relatives had pocketed more than Rs. 300 crore in fraudulent land deals.

Dick Cheney: The 48-year old Republican member of the House of Representatives from Wyoming has been nominated by the U.S. President, Mr. George Bush, for the post of Defence Secretary. Earlier the Senate had rebuffed Mr. Bush on his nomination of former Senator, Mr. John G. Tower for the post Mr. Cheney is acclaimed by Republicans and Democrats alike as a quiet man of high competence and integrity. He was Chief of Staff at the White House during the Gerald

Ford Presidency before he became a member of the House.

Bordes (alias Pamella Pamella Chaudhuri alias Pamela Singh): The 27year-old Bombay-based model, who won the Miss India contest in 1982 and, then,



worked her way up the celebrity ladder-in Dolhi, then sunny California, and finally in London, where she seduced the rich and the mighty-to become one of the most colourful creatures of the night, was in the news in March 1989 when she threatened to bring down the British Government with her night life escapades. A research assistant for a Conservative Party MP, she went into hiding early in March 1989 after the tabloid Press accused her of being a highly-paid call girl who associated with the Ministers, MPs, editors and a Libyan intelligence officer. She is reported to have the Iran-Contra nexus, through her contacts with notorious arms dealer Adnan Khashoggi and his tantrik fixer, the high-flying and Swami. controversial Chandra hideaway was traced in a tropical island in the Java Sea

Imran Khan: The Pakistan cricket captain has been named special representative for sports for the United Nations' Children Education Foundation (UNICEF) for one year.

Woorkeri Venkat Raman: The Tamil Nadu cricketer bettered a 44-year-old Ranji Trophy record in Calcutta on March 5, 1989 He not only became the second batsman to get more than 1,000 runs in a Ranji Trophy season but also surpassed Rusi Modi's tally of 1,008 runs in a season during his unbeaten 231 for Tamil Nadu in the semifinal against Bengal at Eden Gardens and had scored 1,011 runs till that day

S. M. J. shi: The veteran Socialist leader and freedom fighter died in Pune on April 1. 1989 at the age of 84. Considered as the last among the Socialist stalwarts after Jayaprakash Narayan, he had been bedridden for about a week. He had participated in the Salt Satyagraha which led to a series of jail sentences. He was very keen on settlement of the Maharashtra-Karnataka boundary issue to the satisfaction of the Marathi-speaking population in the disputed areas of Karnataka but failed to see his wish materialise during his lifetime

Baba Prithvi Singh Azad : A veteran

Freedom Fighters Association died in Hissar on March 5, 1989 at the age of 97. He had joined the freedom movement at the raw age of 13. He went to the United States in 1911 and helped found the Ghadar Party there the following year. He also launched a paper known as Ghadar in English, Urdu and Gurmukhi.

Kermit Beahan: The bombardier who dropped the atomic bomb on Nagasaki and remembered it years later as a "picture of hell", died in Houston on March 10, 1989 at the age of 70 On August 9, 1945, he released the atomic bomb that fell on Nagasaki, killing an estimated 70,000 people and forcing Japan's surrender.

Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna : The president of the Lok Dal (B) and former Union Minister and Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, died in Cleveland, Ohio, or. March 17, 1989 at the age of 70, following a massive heart attack after he had undergone a quadruple bypass surgery. His end came at the time after the third heart attack. He was an outstanding, dynamic, down-to-earth and highly controversial Inader whose role on the political stage was



considered commendable or reprehensible, depending upon how the people viewed it.

PLACES

Eiffel Tower: Built by Alexandre Gustave Eiffel at the entrance to the 1889 Paris Universal Exposition on the banks of the Seine river, across from the Trocadero, turned 100 years old in March 1989. The Tower stretched nearly 300 metres high, spanned one hectare at its base and required 9,700 tons of pig iron, 2.5 million rivets and 40 tons of paint. Despite its neight, the Tower sways no more than 11 4 cm in strong winds, distributing its weight so elegantly that its four legs exert no more pressu 3 on the ground per cm than a man sitting in a four legged chair.

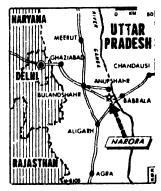
Jamshedpur: The industrial town of Bihar was in the news when over 40 were killed and more than 140 injured in a devastating fire that broke out in the VIP enclosure at the TISCO (Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited) premises during a march past on the occasion of Jackshedji Tata's 150th birth anniversary seleptranous on March 3, 1989. freedom fighter and President of All-India | Most of the victims were women and

relatives of TISCO officials sitting in the enclosure, packed to a more than 1,000 capacity

Baroda: The town in the country's dry State of Gujarat was in the news when in the worst ever illicit liquor tragedy, 128 people, including women, were killed and more than 230 were struggling for life in the hospital. The victims had consumed the spurious liquor, 'lathha' in Barkatwai under Wadi police station area on March 4 1989. The victims in this tragedy, as in most such cases, were perennially the poor illiterate and indigent people.

Somnath Temple: Located about 210 km from Rajkot in Gujarat, the 39-year-old reconstruction of the temple was completed and it stood in its full glory on Shivratri day on March 6, 1989. A magnificent shrine of Vedic times, the Somnath temple was subjected to total destruction a number of times by the foreign invaders from time to time The shrine of Lord Somnath (Shiva) at Prabhasa Pattan, in the south-west coast of Saurashtra, is the first of 12 ivotirlingams spread all over the country. On the west coast, Prabhasa was the most sacred of all places during the Mahabharata war The rishis met there often. It was also the favoured spot of gods, mainly indra and Surva (sun). The Pandavas came here and so did Sri Krishna and Balram, Later, according to "Skanda Purana", Brahmins of the Pasunia cult prayed here. The temple saw upheaval with Muslim invaders who captured the fort of Somnath. It is said Mahmud of Ghazni captured the fort entered the temple sanctified by centuries of devotion, broke the "linga" to pieces. looted the temple and burnt it down.

Narora: Located near Bulandshahr in * Uttar Pradesh, it was in the news when the first unit of the Narora Atomic Power Project attained "criticality" on March 12, 1989. The plant is located on the banks of the Ganga downstream of Narora barrage It consists of two pressurised heavy water reactors of 235 MW capacity each using natural

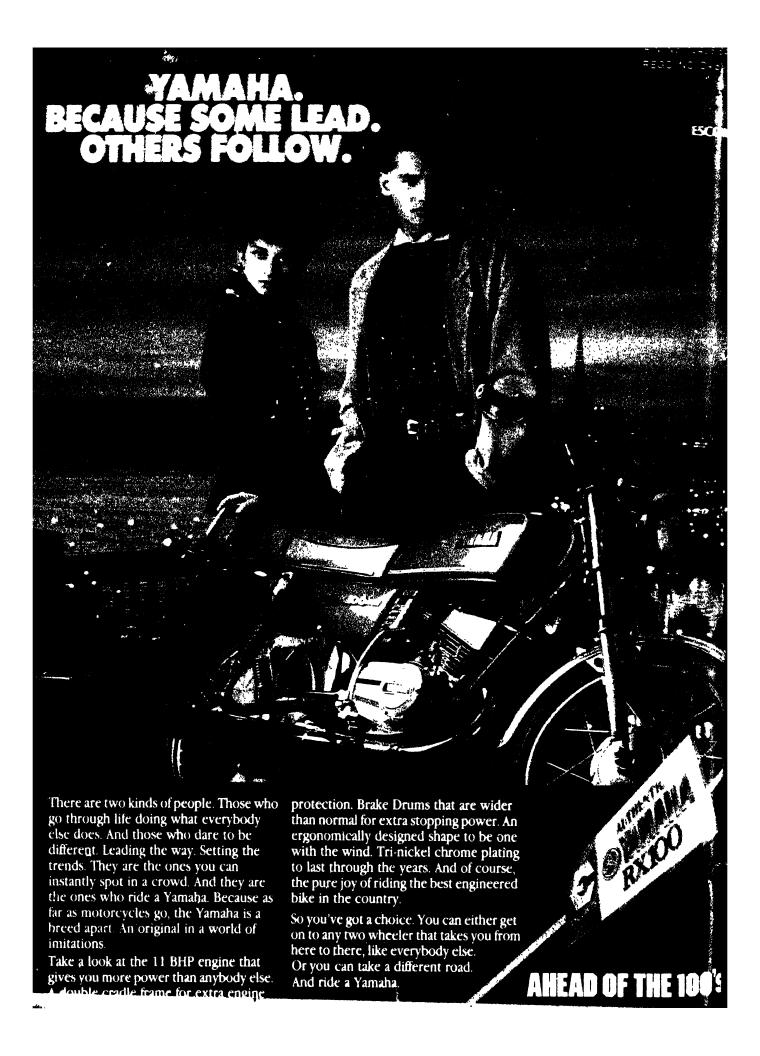


uranium fuel and heavy water as moderator and coolant.

Kottayam: Located in Kerala, it has become the first cent per cent literate town in the country following implementation of the People's Education and Literacy Campaign from March 4, 1989 in cooperation with the Kottayam Municipality

And as the quiet evening mood takes over...

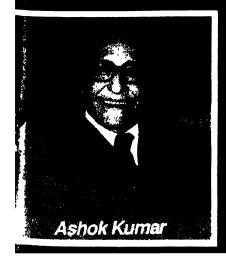




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Think & Act

Aim at perfection in everything, though in most things it is unattainable. However, they who aim at it, and persevere, will come much nearer to it than those whose laziness and despondency make them give it up as unattainable.

- Lord Chesterfield

One that desires to excel should endeavour in those things that are in themselves most excellent.

-- Epictetus

Perfection is attained by slow degrees; it requires the hand of time.

--- Voltaire

All things excellent are as difficult as they are rare.

- Benedict Spinoza

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India And Her Neighbours

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From Editor With Greetings

THINK YOU CAN AND YOU WILL

Dear Friend,

The greatest of achievements started as an idea or thought. Truly and verily ideas rule the world. Think you can and you will win. Ultimately, all depends on your will-power, tenacity and endurance. Sooner or later, the man who wins is the man who thinks he can and he will, no matter the odds. All great achievements have been made despite seemingly insurmountable obstacles. Effort and effort with patience and perseverance will positively make the mountains move. Have no fear and entertain no doubts. You will win as surely as day follows night.

Never accept defeat as final and do not knuckle under it. There is no defeat so long you do not give up. Keep trying, keep working, keep fighting and you will win. Success is sure and certain, when you muster all your resources, concentrate on your goal and put in sustained efforts. You are bound to win so long you are at it. None can stop you from success when your mind is made up and you persist doggedly with your efforts.

To achieve great things, to become a leader, you have to be bold, take risks, face challenges and cash on the opportunities. Those who play safe, prefer to be back-benchers and are content to follow the beaten path, cannot hope to become and remain as leaders. Courage and dash are victory but timidity, hesitation and wavering spell defeat.

You can fashion your future, decide your destiny and make your life by your own thoughts, efforts and industry. By daring and doing you can get what you want. You have to toil hard, lift the load and make sacrifices to secure any worthy goal. You cannot expect success without struggle or competition. We can find success coming before work only in the dictionary. In real life, it invariably follows hard and imaginative toil. There is always the battle to be fought before the victory is won. Success is also not a matter of luck or even of genius. It depends entirely on adequate preparation, able execution, persistence and will power.

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National Film Awards: The South Does It Again

Mr. B. B. Nagpal Eminent Film Journalist



Ashok Kumar wins Dada Saheb Phalke Award

In the Platinum Jubilee year of Indian cinema (seventy-five years), Indian cinema has shown the way in many fields in the country, and one of them has been fair competition. This has led to cinema growing in several parts of the country, although it began in its early days in Calcutta and Bombay.

In the South, the growth of cinema has been most dramatic and most disciplined. This has had its effect on the cinema in the country, and for many years now, more films have been made in the South than in Bombay And now, for the second year running, films from the South have dominated the 36th National Film Awards

In addition to the top awards, films from the South won a total of soventeen out of a total of thirty-one (including special jury and special mention) awards.

But more than the National Film Awards this time, an award that gave immense pleasure to millions of viewers all over the country was the twentieth Dadasaheb Phalke Award to that "evergreen character actor", Ashok Kumar.

Few artistes anywhere in the world can claim to have been in the film industry for

over fifty years, and fewer still can claim that they continued to enjoy the status of a hero even after taking to character roles.

Dadamoni, as he is fondly called, perhaps deserves this signal honour—given for contribution to Indian cinema — more than any other actor, having been in the industry from the thirties

Born in Bhagolpur on October 13, 1911, Kumud Lal Ganguly is the son of an advocate. Brought up in Khandwa in Madhya Pradesh, and a science graduato from Nagpur University, it was only when he came to Bombay that he decided to change his name to Ashok Kumar because everyone said his own name gave the impression of belonging to an older person.

With the help of his brother in law S Mukhorjee, Ashok Kumar — then in his teens — got a job in Bombay Talkies as a laboratory assistant and also assistant cameraman

When Devika Rani, who was running the studios with Himansu Rai, saw Ashok, she decided to cast him in her next film "Jeevan Naiya". Scared of facing the camera, Ashok Kumar dashed to the nearest barber and shaved off all the hair on his head, sure she

would not take him. But not to be outdone, Devika Rani insisted she would wait until Ashok had a fresh crop of hair.

Holped largely by his love for singing, Ashok Kumar then went from strength to strength and soon became a rage with films like "Achchut Kanya", "Kangan", "Jhoola" and "Kismet" Other early films include "Birmala", "Vachan", "Bandhan", "Izzat", "Samadhi", "Savitri", "Meharban", "Mahal" and "Mamta"

Ashok has gone on to act in over 350 films and proved his mettle in singing, comedy, emotions and tragedy Films like "Adhikaar", "Kanoon", "Shatru", "Tawaif", "Anpadh", "Chitralekha", "Grahasti", "Pakeezah", "Ek Hi Raasta", "Sharafat", "Bhai Bhai", "Deedar", and "Gumrah" went on to establish Dadamoni in the top ranks.

Comedy was always a fascination with him, and he first came in comedy with his brothers' film "Chalti Ka Naam Gaadi", going on to make "Badhti Ka Naam Daadhi". He also acted in Brij's "Victoria 203" where he and thespian Pran made a very good team. Lately, he acted in "Shaukeon", a comedy about three old men after a young woman.

With the still favourite "Dheere dheere, aa re, badal mora bulbul so rahaa hai", Ashok has retained his love for singing, singing in his brother Kishore Kumar's film, then "Shaukeen", and then a loveable children's song "Rail gaadi" in the film "Aashirvaad"

COVER STORY

Dadamoni broke with convention when he played the villain in Dev Anand's "Jewel Thief" And then he made more inroads in new fiolds when he had thu credit of becoming the "Sutradhaar" in India's soap opera "Hum Log" on Doordarshan. He has acted in many other television serials like "Dada dadi ki kahani", "Hum Hindustani" and as "Sutradhaar" in some early opisodes of "Ramayana".

Dadamoni has also served as member of the National Film Jury some years ago. With so many years behind him, Dadamoni has several members of his family in the industry brother Anup Kumar, late brother Kishore. Kumar, Kishore. Kumar, Kishore Kumar, widow Leena. Chandavarkar, Kishore's son Amit Kumar, daughter Priti. Ganguly and grand daughter Anooradha Patel.

Now approaching eighty, Dadamoni Ashok Kumar is still going strong in Hindi chema and the small screen



'Best Actress' Archana in 'Dasi'

The previous winners of the Dadasaheb Phalke Award are Devika Rani, B N Sircar, Prithviraj Kapoor, Pankaj Mullick, Mrs. Sulochana (Ruby Myers), B N Reddy, Dhiren Ganguly, Mrs. Kanan Devi, Nitin Bose, R C. Boral, Sohrab Modi, P Jairaj, Naushad Ali, L V Prasad, Mrs. Durga Khote, Satyajit Ray, V. Shantaram, Akkineni Nageswara Rao, and Raj Kapoor

An interesting thing about the National Awards this year is that the top two films were not found worthy of selection by the selection committee which had chosen the films for the Indian Panorama.

The Best Feature film award has gone to the Malayalam film, "Piravi", but the film has also won three other major awards, best director Shaji Karun, best actor Premji, and best audiography for Krishnan Unni Produced by Jayandran Nair, the film has been awarded for "the creative evocation of human pathos with refined cinematic sensitivity"

Shaji has been awarded for the remarkable success in accomplishing fusion of various elements and creating new heights of cinematic aesthetics, while Premiji gets it for restrained performance

The film which has won the largest number of awards is the Telugu film "Dasi", directed by B. Narasinga Rao. The film has won for Archana her second Bost Actress Award in a row. Archana had won the award last year in the Tamil film "Veedu".

It is therefore interesting to note that Archana at the age of twenty-two has won two awards in a row in different languages. And it is also notable that Archana has also acted in a stellar role in the other award-winning film, "Piravi", in Malayalam.

A graduate of the Institute of Film Technology run by the Tamil Nadu government, she is an accomplished

dancer having been trained for more than twelve years in Kuchipudi and Kathak. She has acted in all the four South Indian languages.

The other awards won by "Dasi" are. cinematography for A K Bir ("high technical excellence and creative participation in evolving the basic statement" of the film), best art direction T Vaikuntham (for his "minute care and concern for detail"), costume designer Sudarshan, and best Telugu Film.

For B Narasinga Rao, it is his second teature film His earlier films have been "Rangula Kala" (feature), "Sri Sri", "The City"

and "Maa Ooru" (documentaries). "Maa Ooru" has in fact also won the award in the non-feature section for best anthropological/ethnographic film

It is significant that there are no Tamil films in the thirty-sixth National Film Awards, even though the South has swept the awards.

Nabendu Ghosh has won the Indira Gandhi Award for the best first film of a Director for the Hindi film "Trishagni", starring Nana Patekar, Aloknath, Pallavi Joshi and Nitish Bhardwaj. Nabendu Ghosh is a veteran scnptwriter, but this is his first film as director.

Another interesting award is for the best film providing popular and wholesome entertainment. It is perhaps after many years that an out-and-out commercial "Qayamat Se Qayamat Tak" in Hindi has won this award. Directed by Mansoor Khan for producer Nasir Hussain, this film has also won the special mention for Aamir Khan, who has acted in both this film and in "Raakh". This film was one of the few hits of 1988 and had a hit song, "Papa kahte hain badaa kaam kare gaa"

The Nargis Dutt Award for the best feature film has gone to the Telugu film "Rudra Veena", directed by renowned director K Balachander, known for the Tamil "Thaneer Thaneer" and the Hindi "Ek Duje Ke Liye". The film has also won two other awards male playback for S P Balasubramaniam and best music by the renowned llaiya Raja

The Hindi film "Main Zinda Hoon" directed by Sudhir Misra wins the award for raising the social issues relating to the agonies of the middle class working woman, protrayed by Dipti Naval. The film's hero is Pankaj Kapoor, who has won the best supporting actor award for his role in another film,



'Best Actor' Premji in 'Piravi'

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"Raakh", directed by Aditya Bhattacharya, son of the well-known Basu Bhattacharya.

The Malayalam film "Manu Uncle" by Dennis Joseph wins the best children film award for the endeaning and hilanous picturisation which promotes a sense of adventure among children.

The strong-willed stage actress Uttra Baokar wins the best supporting role award for the film "Ek Din Achanak" directed by Mrinal Sen.

"Salaam Bombay", the Hindi film which has already won several international awards at Cannes and other festivals and was nominated for the Oscars, has won two awards the best child actor Shafiq Syed, a newcomer specially trained by director Mira Nair, and the best Hindi film award.

Chithra has won the best female playback for her songs in the Malayalarn film "Vaisali"

An English film, "In Which Annie Gives It These Ones" has won two awards the best screenplay for Arundhati Roy who also acts in this Pradip Kishen-directed film, and the best English language film

"Raakh" has also won the best editing award for A Sheekar Prasad, while O N V. Kurup wins the best lync award for "Vaisali" Ashok Ahuja, who won awards for his "Aadharshila" some years ago, gets a special jury award for his Hindi film "Vasundhara"

The language wise awards have gone to:
Assamese -- "Kolahal" directed by
Bhabendra Nath Saikia, Kannada -"Bannada Vesha" directed by Girish
Kasaravalli, Malayalam -- "Rugmini" by K
P Kumaran, and Oriya -- "Kichi Smruti
Kichi Anubhuti" by Manmohan Mahapatra

While the producers and directors of the films which have won awards get the Swarna Kamal with cash awards of Rs 50,000 and Rs 25,000 respectively, the best director also gets a Swarna Kamal and a cash prize of Rs. 50,000 Thus, Shaji gets a sum of Rs. 75,000



Anmir Khan and Pankaj Kapoor in 'Raakh'

All the other awardees got Rajat Karnal with cash prizes of Rs. 10,000, with the exception of the child actor who gets a Rajat Karnal and cash prize of Rs. 5,000. The regional language feature films get Rajat Karnal with Rs. 20,000 for the producer and Rs. 10,000 for the director.

In the non-feature section, only the best film gots a Swama Kamal with cash prizes of Rs. 15,000 for the producer and director The other awardees get Rajat Kamal with cash awards of Rs. 10,000 for the producer and director respectively

The sixteen-member jury saw 106 entries Chaired by filin-maker Tapan Sinha, the jury consisted of film-makers Balu Mahendra, Bharathi Rajaa, Bimal Dutt, Charu Kamal Hazarika, Dhira Biswal, Mis Jayoo Patwardhan, Lakshimi Doepak, N. Lakshimi Narayan, Niranjan Roy, actor Vasant Choudhury, filmologist Bhaskar Chandavarkar, Dr. J. P. Das, C. Radhakrishnan, Dr. V. Raj Krishnan, and

artist Jatin Das.

The non-teature film jury led by Homi Sethna comprised Jagmohan, Samiran Dutta, Ram Mohan and Rajiv Mehrotra It saw 120 entries

The best short film award has gone to. "Kanak Purandardas" by the eminerit Girish Karnad, for "communicating, through the lives of Kanakadas and Purandardas, the many facets of Bhakti, transcending all barriers of caste and creed, encompassing the love of man for man and man for God, using an unique fusion of different elements of cinema and the documentary gonre."

The other short films awarded are arts/cultural --- "Scroll painters of Birbhum" Mitra), scientific film (Raia "Reconstructive surgery leprosy (hand)" (Anil Rovankar), industrial - "The duo" (Sanat Kumar Das Gupta), agricultural -"Seeds of hope" (Shokar Dattatri and Rom Whitaker), social issue - "Voices from Buliapal" (Vasudha Joshi and Ranjan Palit), educational/motivational film -"Chitthi (the well known Suhasini Mullay), news filin "More than a success story" (K. B. Nair of Films Division), and family welfare --"Lacchhmi" and "Nirnay" (both by Films Division, directed by Om Prakasti Sharma and R. R. Swamy respectively)

The special jury award has gone to "Before My Eyes" on Jammu and Kashmir by the renowned Mani Kaul and the special mention has been made of N. H. Prasad for "Dispossession". The short fiction film award has gone to "The Story of Tiblue" by Santosh Sivan.

The bost writers on cinema comprised well known journalist Chidananda Dasgupta, M.F. Thomas and Vinod Tiwan.

The English book by Kishore Valicha, "The Moving Image" gets the best book award, while Hiridi journalist Manmohan Chadha gets the best film journalist award

Though in many ways it had many surprises, the awards have generally been welcomed.



'Best Child Actor' Shafiq Syed (right) with Raghubir Yadav in 'Salaam Bombay'

IAS Toppers Talk To You: Mr. RAJDEEP SAXENA

Do Not Fear The Result

In this exclusive series of interviews with IAS Toppers we have published interviews with and articles by Mr. Prashant who topped the list of successful candidates, Miss Renu Bhagat, the Topper among women, Mr. Rajan Shukia, who stood second in the overall merit list, Mr. Narendra Kumar, Topper among SC/ST candidates, and Mr. Pradipta Kumar Mohapatra, who stood third in the overall merit list. This month we publish an exclusive interview with Mr. Rajdeep Saxena, B. Tech from IIT. Delhi and an awardee of National Scholarship from 1980 onwards.

Q. What is the secret of your success in the Civil Services Examination?

- A. Earnest preparation, relating the course to the present context and good wishes from parents and friends along with the grace of God have gone a long way in securing this position.
- Q. What prompted you to choose Civil Services as your career?
- A. Diversity of assignments and the policy level of decision making makes civil services an exciting careor
- Q. How your parents/family contributed to your success?
- A. But for the support provided by my parents this achievement would not have been possible
- Q. Had you not been selected in the Civil Services Examination, what would have been your reaction? Which other service/career would you have gone in/opted for?
- A. I was all along optimistic about my selection, however, if I had not been selected, I would have been a little disappointed but, would have appeared for the Civil Services Exam again
- Q. How do you visualise your success?
- A. It was a culmination of long effort coupled with 'grace of God'
- Q. When aid you begin your preparations seriously for this examination?
- A. Serious preparations were begun after I chose my optionals, a week after the declaration of results of the Preliminary examination
- Q. What were your optionals at the Civil Services Examination?
 - A. 1. Sociology, 2 Public Administration
- Q. What was your criterion for the selection of the optional subjects?
- A. For Sociology material was easily available, as also it made interesting reading. The choice of Public Administration was a calculated risk, it covered a portion of



Rajdeep Saxena

- G.S.; as also, being offered for the first time I felt. I would be at par with other students.
- Q. How did you prepare for your compulsory papers?
- A. The compulsory papers of English and Hindi needed no preparation. For the General Studies papers, I read standard books on the various topics; this was supplemented by newspapers, various Government of India publications and magazines
- Q. Which magazines and books have you been reading for the General Knowledge and other papers?
- A. Among magazines were Competition Success Review, Frontline, Mainstream and Yojana.

Books included, A Wonder That Was India, India '86, Introduction to Constitution, etc.

Competition Success
Review has been extremely
useful because it provides
all relevant information
regarding General
Knowledge under one
cover right from Preliminary
stage to the final interview.

--- Rajdeep Saxena

- Q. Which books did you study for your other papers?
- A. Sociology Principles of Sociology by Bottomere, Sociology by Haralambos. Equality and Inequality by Andre Betellie, Social Change in India by M. N. Srinivas

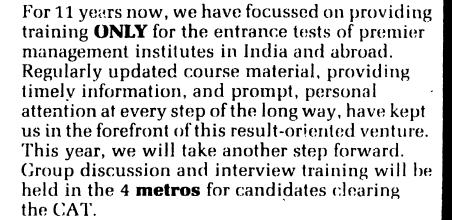
Public Administration: Dynamics of Administration by Caidens, Public Administration by Mohit Bhattacharya, Indian Administration by Maheshwari and Awasthi.

- Q. How did you prepare for your interview?
- A. I prepared a list of expected topics covering my optional papers and current affairs. Then I discussed these at home and with friends.
- Q. How did Competition Success Review help you in your preparation for the interview?
- A. Various articles, specially 'Special Features' and concise notes on G.K. helped me in being up to-date in current affairs
- Q. What is your opinion about Competition Success Review?
- A. The depth of knowledge coupled with objective analysis makes Competition Success Review a worthwhile study However the contents in the magazine should be more structured so as to provide continuous material for study.
- Q. What do you think is a better way of preparation between a selective intensive study and wide extensive study?
- A. It is always better to do wide extensive study and use a holistic approach combining material for G.S. as well as optionals
- Q. Is this pattern of the examination appropriate for selection? Would you recommend any other improvement?
- A. The pattern is by and large appropriate However, the time lag between sending in Preliminary application to final result is too long.
- Q. Do you think that the lowering of the age limit from 28 to 26 years from 1986 Examination onwards, will affect brilliant and highly educated youth of india?
- A. No, in fact 23-25 years is the most appropriate age to embark upon a career
- Q. With the decrease in age limit, do you feel that there should be no restriction on the number of attempts?
- A. The present restriction of 3 chances is fine.
- Q. How do you think Competition Success Review could be more useful to the candidates appearing in the Civil Services and various other competitive examinations?
- A. Successive editions of the magazine should form continuous readings. Special features should be more comprehensive and should cover a wide variety of topics.
- Q. What is your advice to the readers of Competition Success Review?
- A. Right approach along with appropriate study material is necessary. Let the fear of results not affect the preparations at any stage.

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Know Your Facts

Where is the largest mosque in the world?

---Md Latifur Rahman, Amarun, Distt. Burdwan (W.B.)

The largest mosque ever built was the now rulnous al-Malawiya Mosque of al-Mutawakil in Samarra, Iraq built from AD 842-52 and measuring 3 72 hectares (9 21 acres) with dimensions of 238 9 x 156 0 metres (784 x 412 ft)

The world's largest mosque in use is the Umayyad Mosque in Damascus, Syria built on a 2000-year-old religious site measuring 157 x 97 metres (515 x 318 ft) thus covering an area of 1 52 hectares (3 76 acres)

The largest mosque is the Merdeka Mosque in Jakarta, Indonesia, which was begun in 1962. The cupola is 45 metres (147.6 ft) in diameter and the capacity is in excess of 50,000 people.

What is the Reserve Bank of India and what are its functions?

---Sarita Negi, Dehra Dun (U P)

The Reserve Bank of India is the Central Bank of India. It is also a bankers' bank. It is the sole authority for the issue of currency in India other than one-rupoe notes and coins and subsidiary coins. It is the banker to the Central Government, State Governments, commercial banks, State cooperative banks and to some of the financial institutions. It formulates and administers monetary policy with a view to promoting stability of prices while encouraging higher production through appropriate deployment of credit. The Reserve Bank plays an important role in the maintenance of exchange value of the rupee, and acts as an agent of the Government in respect of India's membership of the International Monetary Fund. It also porforms a variety of developmental and promotional functions.

Why do we have seasons?

---S. Jayanth, Davangere City (Karnataka)
In one year the Earth travels right round the Sun In June, when

the northern hemisphere is tilted towards the Sun, it is summer in Europe, Asia and North America. The Sun is overhead at the Tropic of Cancer. It is then winter in the southern homisphere.

Six months later, in December, the southern hemisphere is tilted towards the Sun. So it is summer at Christmas-time in Australia, but it is winter in Europe. The Sun is overhead at the Tropic of Capricorn. In March and September the Sun is overhead at the Equator. Both hemispheres are enjoying either autumn or spring.

Where are one-horned rhinos found?

---Ramnık Patel, Gwalior

The Kaziranga National Park, located 217 km from Guwahati in Assam, is the only major habitat of one horned rhinos (rhinoceros unicomis) in the world

Where is the Salal hydel project located ?

-- Pavi Inder Singh, c/o 56 A.P.O

Salal project is located in the midst of the Pir Panjal hills, 80 km north of Jammu town and only 25 km from Vaishno Devi, the famous shrine. Experts say that the spot where the project is located was a natural dam site, for the Chenab made a horseshoe loop around a small dolomite-based hill at the spot. It is this hill that has now become the foundation of the concrete dam. The loop in the river course has been straightened out with a sock-filled dam just behind the concrete one.

● Who is the man behind Asia Cup?

-S Rama Murthy, Secundorabad (A.P.)

Abdul Rohman Bukhatir, the 46-year-old financial investor of Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates, is the founder of the Asia Cup Right from his school days in Pakistan where he whiched cricket and also played chicket years ago, he had a dream. Later the dream took him all the way to England to witness the Prudential Cup matches. The dream finally came true in 1981 when the first match of the Cricketers Benefit Fund Series was played at the initiative of Bukhatir. However, Bukhatir had to wait for three more years for realising his cherished desire of putting Sharjah on the world map of cricket. The staging of the first Asia Cup at Sharjah in

1984 fulfilled it.

Bukhatır's love for cricket prompted him to build a stadium with a capacity of 15,000 at Sharjah where earlier matches were played before temporary stands erected out of building scaffolds. Though he was the major financier in the project, help and assistance came to him in cash and kind from other cricket enthusiasts at a later stage Bukhatir is an international cricket celebrity today.

● What is an atoll ?

—Renuka Mahajan, Jammu

An atoll is a coral reef which forms an almost complete circle around a lagoon.

The coral polyp is a tiny sea-creature which lives in a shell. New coral polyps grow on the shells of dead ones, eventually forming a great mass of coral. Corals live in fairly shallow water (up to 45 metres deep) that is warm (over 18°C) and clear. In ideal conditions large coral reefs may form.

The circular coral reefs of most atolls reach deep down into water where no coral can grow As the island sinks, or the sea-level changes, the coral continues to grow. The original island disappears far below the lagoon and the reef forms an atoll

There are many atolls in the Pacific and Indian Ocoans, where conditions are ideal for corals to flourish. Volcanic islands, some with coral reefs, are also found today.

• What is the unit of pain ? How much pain can a normal person bear?

-J. Kurian, Quilon

The unit in which pain is measured is 'dols' 9.5 dols is the maximum pain a normal person can bear Child-birth, slow bending and breaking of fingers generate 9.5 dols of pain

In which year was Gamma ray astronomy born? Who discovered it?

---Manju Agarwal, Bombay

Gamma ray astronomy was born in 1968. It was discovered by a team of scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A.

• What is the meaning of the idiom 'to steal someone's thunder'?

---Om Prakash Yadav, Dhanbad

'To steal someone's thunder' means "to anticipate somebody's words or acts thus lessening or destroying their effect." You steal someone's thunder when you use his tochniques or ideas. We can say at the conference, he stole everyone's thunder with his powerful speech.

● What do trees mean to us?

---Puran Chandra Barua, Guwahati

Trees influence climate. They moderate extreme weather conditions and attract rain. The Himalayas are the most important factor influencing our climate, our rivers and pattern of the monsoon.

The most important role of a tree is to absorb the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and convert it to life giving oxygen. A hectare of natural green forest gives off between 600 to 650 kg of oxygen within 18 hours and usos up to 900 kg of carbon dioxide.

Trees also keep the delicate ecological balance of the soil. The falling leaves provide humus, the nutrients of growth which fertilise the soil. They give shelter, food and protection to humans, birds, insects and other animals. No hird or animal can survive without forests, nor can man. Also it was the tree buried deep in the earth billions of years ago that made the raw material of the coal we use today. Besides, trees supply raw material like rubber, coir, lac, paint, medicines and gum, apart from fruit, coffee, cocoa, mahua, etc.

Trees provide wind breaks and canopies for crops like coffee, cocoa and pan and shelter humans from heat. Trees through their roots prevent land erosion by protecting the soil from extremes of heavy rain and strong winds, and in mountains prevent landslides

INDIA

Indo-Nepal relations

Within two decades history has repeated itself in the age-old ties between India and Nepal. India's decision to discontinue the separate treaties of trade and transit with Nepal following their expiry on March 23, 1989 and the consequent departure from the preferential trading regime long maintained by the two countries, have added a new dimension to Indo-Nepal relations India and Nepal will treat each other on the same most favoured nation basis as any other trade partner

The present crisis in India-Nepal relations has been in the making for years, though it appears to have erupted suddenly on the issue of renewal of the trade and transit treaties between the two countries. The Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, had indeed made the point when he said in Calcutta in April 1989: "In matters of trade and transit, we will act according to international law and norms. We prefer one truaty There are certain other things. If those problems are solved, this treaty of trade and transit will be settled." He reiterated that India is prepared for talks with Nopal to remove the misgivings and misunderstandings between the two neighbours on contentious issues following the expiry of troaty

It is unfortunate that the relations between the two countries have taken a big dip, with the crisis that has arisen over the expiry of treaties of trade and transit yet to be resolved. The visit to New Delhi of Nepal's Foreign Minister, Mr Shailendra Kumar Upadhyaya, did not yield results and, if anything, matters became vorse following the war of words despite the expressed commitment of the two Governments to everlasting peace and friendship that formed the bedrock of the 1950 troaty

That India does not want to take an inflexible position vis-a-vis developments in Nopal is also evident from the Prime Minister's statement in Shimla on April 16 that he saw no Chinese role in the souring of bilateral relations between India and Nepal. Nepal's recent agreement with China for the supply of petroleum products and salt must be viewed as an ad hoc measure in response to a specific situation. There are, of course, some differences between the two sides over the purchase of arms by Nepal from China.

For over a year the bargaining had gone on in fits and starts. If India's contention

was that there should be a single treaty of trade and transit, Nepal was insistent that the two should be governed by separate pacts. In 1978 India did concede Nepal's plea, although it believed that the matters governing them were inseparable. Now India has made it known that it would no more countenance such a position and it would like to revert to the pre-1978 arrangement. This has been interpreted by Nepal as a sign of rigidity by its big neighbour, and from the Indian point of view the proposal for a single unified treaty was a step putting the hands of the clock back.

There are certain developments over which India cannot but express concern. Delhi has indicated as much that it would not remain silent if Kathmandu carries out its threat of having a fresh look at the citizenship of well over six million Nepalese of Indian origin. This thoughtless action is likely to open the floodgates of two way migration and mutual hate. There are at least five million Nepalese in India who are not required to got themselves registered unlike other foreign nationals under the 1950 treaty. The 1950 treaty allows the nationals of the two countries to purchase property in each other's territory. But Nopal has not been strictly adhering to the terms of this provision. Indians are not allowed to purchase property in Nepal

The future of India-Nepal relations hangs in the balance as hardliners in both countries continue to resist attempts to resume dialogue to sort out bilateral problems. The two countries, as neighbours and members of the SAARC, must be aware of the need to observe utmost restraint in dealing with their mutual problems. That India does not agree with the rather simplistic interpretation of the 1950 treaty of peace and friendship is well known However, playing the "China card" will not help. The situation certainly calls for a reasoned approach rather than emotion This is all the more necessary because of the developments that have taken place in April and which brought into the open several dormant but long-standing problems

President's rule in Karnataka

The Janata Dal ministry in Karnataka was dismissed on April 21, 1989 with the President dissolving the Assembly and imposing Central rule in the State, hours after the Chief Minister, Mr. S. R. Bommai,

asserted that he had the support of 119 MLAs and was ready to prove it. The President's proclamation was announced in the Lok Sabha by the Union Home Minister, Mr. Buta Singh.

Both the Houses of Parliament approved by voice vote on April 26 the Presidential proclamation of April 21 promulgating Central rule in Karnataka following dissolution of the State legislature. The Opposition motions, seeking to censure the Governor's action in recommending the dissolution without a head-count in the Assembly chamber, was rejected. Mr. Buta Singh affirmed that the Governor had discharged his duty under provisions of the Constitution without fear or favour His action had stopped horse-trading.



S R Bominai

Mr Bommai's government is probably the first ministry in the country to fall merely because every second legislator of the ruling party could not be included in it. When Mr Bommai raised the strength of his ministry on April 15 to 34, it was evident that he would have to face discontent among a section of party legislators. But no one expected that it would pose a threat to the very existence of the Janata Dal regime. As many as 17 legislators chose to withdraw their support to the Government and they communicated their decision to the Governor, Mr P Venkatasubbaiah, In writing Before they could be persuaded to reconsider their stand, the Governor initiated action in accordance with the constitutional provisions. He concluded that the Bommai government had lost majority support, and a special messenger was flown to Delhi with a report recommending dissolution of the Assembly

Mr Bommai has contended that the dismissal of his government and the imposition of President's rule was a patent violation of the constitutional position and a death blow to the federal structure of the

Constitution. It was a shameless misuse of Article 356 of the Constitution, besides being an attempt to circumvent the 10th Schedule.

By killing a government which was already exuding death-scent, Venkatasubbaiah has earned the dubious distinction of making heroes out of those with feet of clay While that was bad enough, it is worse that he should now argue that in his decision to recommend the imposition of President's rule in the State, he was guided strictly by the Constitution. Far from doing anything so noble, he has violated the anti-defection law. The law clearly says that if loss than one-third of members of a party in a State Assembly or the Lok Sabha withdraw their support, they should automatically be disqualified Therefore, when 18 legislators belonging to the Janata Dal told the Governor that they were withdrawing their support to the Bommai government, the right thing for the Governor to do would have been to refer their representation to the Speaker of the Assembly for their possible disqualification because, far from accounting for one-third of the ruling party legislators, they constituted less than 16 per cent of the party's strength of 112 members in the House. The Governor, if he had followed this course of action, would have evoked no criticism.

The dismissal of the elected State Government in Karnataka and the dissolution of the Legislative Assembly is a blatant fraud on the Constitution and deleterious assault by the Congress (I)ruled Centro and its representative in the State, the Governor, on the democratic structure and norms of the semi-federal polity While the Governor's action has unceromoniously put an end to the sole Janata Dal government in the country and has rung down a curtain on the unsavoury intra party foud raging in the State for almost two years, the wider political implications of the circumstances under which the coup of the Bommai ministry took place cannot leave the Congress (I) totally untouched

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana launched

The Government has launched an ambitious employment guarantee programme envisaging Rs 2,100 crore financial assistance to village panchayats this year to guarantee employment to at least one person in a rural family living below the poverty line. Announcing the scheme, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in the Lok Sabha on April 28, 1989, the Prime Ministor, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, said under the programme panchayats with a population ranging between 3,000 and 4,000 would get annual financial assistance from Rs 80,000 to Rs. 1 lakh

Mr Gandhi said the Government expected to provide employment to at least

one member of each poor rural family for 50 to 100 days a year at a workplace near his or her residence. A highlight of the scheme was that 30 per cent of the jobs would be reserved for women.

Mr. Gandhi announced that all existing rural wage employment programmes would automatically be merged into the yojana. He said that the yojana would reach out to all 440 lakh families in rural India living below the poverty line.

"We aim to touch each one of these families. We aim to alleviate something of the hardship which these families face. In particular, we aim to mitigate the problems the women of these families have faced for centuries with their legendary courage and fortitude. And we aim to secure these noble ends through the noble institution of panchayats," he said amidst the thurnping of desks by members.

The Government hoped to incorporate in the programme integrated schemes to provide employment to the nomadic tribes. Mr. Gandhi said through the devolution of this programme to panchayats, the Government expected that the benefits of the programme directly reaching the people would be significantly greater than in the past

"Thus far, too large a proportion of the funds for such programmes has gone to contractors and intermediaries. There have also been other leakages. Besides, there is scope for economising on the costs of administration," he said

Contral assistance would finance 80 per cent of the programme, Mr. Gandhi said, adding that the Government was structuring the finances in such a way that the States would get their allocation in proportion to the size of their population below the poverty line. Further devolution of funds to the districts would be determined in terms of various criteria of backwardness such as the ratio of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the total population of the district, he said.

Mr Gandhi said special consideration would be given to meeting the requirements of geographically distinctive areas such as hills, deserts and islands. The Government expected the implementation of the programme to be more open and more transparent than ever before "Every villager will know how much money is available for the programme and which are the uchemes being financed," he said

New savings schemes

The Government on May 2, 1989 announced an equity-linked savings scheme, a special savings scheme for retiring and retired Government servants. Fulfilling the promises he made while presenting the General Budget, the Finance Minister, Mr. S. B. Chavan, also announced a new National Savings Certificate scheme All these were intended to boost savings which had shown a downward trend.

A taxpayer investing up to Rs. 10,000 in the Equity Linked Savings Scheme in a year will be entitled to full deduction of the sum invested from taxable-income. The scheme, which will operate through closed-end funds set up for the purpose by the UTI or other mutual funds, is expected to encourage investment in equity by households.

An attractive feature of the scheme is that dividends realised by such closed-end fund will be fully distributed and will be eligible for deduction under section 80L of the Income Tax Act. Withdrawal will be allowed after a lock-in period of three years at a repurchase price based on the net asset value of each fund. But the part of the withdrawal, which corresponds to the purchase value of the unit, will be added to the increase in the value of the unit as reflected in the purchase price will be added to the capital gains in the year of withdrawal.

The Finance Minister also announced the details of the scheme for retiring Central and State Government employees which will also cover those who have already retired. According to the scheme, retiring Government employees should make the investment within three months of the date of retirement while retired employees should do so within three months of the date of commencement of the scheme

The retirement benefit eligible for investment in the scheme should not exceed the total of balance at the credit of the employee in the Government provident fund, retirement and superannuation gratuity, commuted value of pension, cash equivalent of leave, and savings element of Government insurance scheme payable to the employee on retirement Investment which will be for a peniod of three years will carry an interest of 9 per cent. The scheme will be operated through public sector banks.

The third savings scheme announced by Mr. Chavan was the new National Savings Certificate senes VIII. The scheme carries an interest of 12 per cent (compounded) and the maturity value per certificate of Rs 100 after six years will be Rs. 201.50 Investment in the NSC VIII issue will enjoy tax deduction under section 80C of the Income Tax Act, but interest on income will not invite any special tax concession.

SC, ST reservation to be renewed

The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, said on April 14, 1989 that his party was in favour of extending the provision of reservation in services for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people for another 10 years after 1990 and not allow the present provision to lapse. He also hinted at steps to provide for reservation for candidates belonging to this category in the elections to urban local bodies and

panchayat raj institutions.

The Government has also banned "dereservation" in all cases of direct recruitment in group A, B, C and D vacancies reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Making an announcement to this effect in the Lok Sabha in April 19, the Minister of State for Home, Mr. P Chidambaram, said from now onwards if a sufficient number of suitable Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates were not available for the vacancies reserved for them, the shortfall would not be filled by general category candidates. "Such vacancies would be kept unfilled till suitable Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates become available," he said.

The Minister, however, said that in future dereservation might be permitted only in group A vacancies in rare and exceptional circumstances and only after obtaining the approval of the Personnel Ministry. He said the present restriction that reservation in promotions would be applicable only in those grades and posts where the element of direct recruitment did not exceed 56 67 per cent would be liberalised by reviewing the ceiling to 75 per cent, thus bringing more grades and posts within the ambit of reservation order.

Under Articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution, seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in proportion to their population, in the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. This concession, initially granted for a period of 10 years from the commencement of the Constitution, has been extended in stages up to January 25, 1990 Article 335 guarantees reservations for them in Government jobs, with the stipulation that such reservations do not affect the maintenance of efficiency of administration The objective of the founding fathers was laudable, to make the progress of the deprived sections as integral part of the development of the entire Indian people

With a view to making exception in the case of Scheduled Castes and Schedulod Tribes as regards the right to equality of opportunities for employment. Government has under this constitutional provision reserved seats for them in the series This causes most heart-burning among other communities. There is some merit in the contention that economic criteria should be the basis of reservation. but the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes suffer from built-in inequality which is not just based on poverty. They have a long way to go. Their condition has not materially improved. Reservations must continue till this one-quarter of our people do not feel handicapped for no fault of their own But the reservations should be applicable only to such members of these castes as are also poor. The well-to-do members should not be deemed to be entitled to them just by virtue of belonging to these castes. After all, poverty is indivisible.



A scene from Raj Kapoor's 'Mera Naam Joker'

Indian cinema is 75

The President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, has urged the film industry to end its obsession with sex and violence and develop a sense of self-discipline to help promote a healthy value system in society Inaugurating the platinum jubilee celebrations of Indian cinema in Madras on April 16, 1989, he said studies prove a direct correlation between crime in society and films depicting violence

"If the public is exposed to an unremitting depiction of crime they cannot but get desensitized to it over a period of time," he cautioned. The President deplored pandering to baser instincts at the expense of values for the sake of box office success. He said the film industry should have its own code of self-restraint because censors could not be as effective as the industry's own pair of seissors.

Pointing out that films continued to but he country's pre-eminent medium of communication as they reached every section of society, Mr. Venkataraman said the film industry should cultivate a value system to warn the nation of the dangers it faced and show the path of wisdom. Every film should alongwith its tense and dramatic situations, carry an undercurrent of social concerns, the President said.

Stating that the future held bright prospects for the cinema in the country, Mr Venkataraman called for films of high aesthetic values to secure national acclaim and international approbation. He said during the past 75 years, the film industry had witnessed enhancement of popular patronage and increase in gross revenues despite the threat from TV and video. The industry attracted an average daily attendance of about three crore in the 13,000 cinema houses in the country, he said.

Dada Saheb Phalke is the founder of the

Indian feature film industry. Although the first "moving pictures" were produced and exhibited in India soon after the turn of the century, it was only on May 3, 1913 that Phalke made the first feature film "Raja Harishchandra". No other area of national life has kept the Indian people rivetted to its activities as Indian films, except perhaps Indian politics. Seventy-five years of Indian cinema has mirrorod all aspects of Indian life and values.

The film industry in the country ranks tenth in the industrial life of the country and has for almost two docades been producing the largest number of films annually in the world Having gone above 900 films in 1986, India produced 773 films in 1988

The first cinema hall came up in Calcutta in 1907, the first film from the east was the Bengali "Nal Damyanti" by J. P. Madan in 1917, while the first feature from the south was "Bhishma Pratigna" in 1921 from the East Film Company of Madras. From the north came "The Light of Asia" in the same year by the Great Eastern Film Corporation. This was also India's first film with foreign collaboration as it was made with the help of the Emelka Film Company of Munich.

Indian cinema has several other interesting highlights to its credit India's first lady director commenced her work in the thirties before any other country in the world. She was Begum Fatima Sultana, mother of Princess Zubeida. The first double role in the country was played by master Vithal in 1927 in "Prisoner of Love".

The first talkie came on March 14, 1931, when Ardeshir Irani's "Alam Ara" was shown, barely two years after the first foreign talkie "Melody of Love" was shown in India in 1929. India's first colour film was aptly named "Rangeen Zamana" in 1948 while the first cinemascope was Guru Dutt's "Kagaz Ke Phool" in 1959. The first 70 mm was Pachhi's "Around the World" in 1967 Actor-filmmaker Sunil Dutt holds the record of having produced India's first single actor

film "Yaadoin" in 1964 with him playing the lone role

Malayalam actor Prem Nazir, who died in January 1988, holds the world record (figuring in the Guinness Book of World Records) of having acted in more than 600 films as hore, with 110 of them co-starring Sheela Another Guinness Book entry is Dada Kondke, who has nine silver jubilee (25 weeks continuous showing) in a row, all in the same language (Marathi) and all of them comedies, with the same heroine—Usha Chavan.

Indian cinema gives employment to about 2.5 million people directly, and yields over Rs. 5,000 million by way of other taxes to the public exchequer.

Assam-Nagaland accord

An accord was signed between the Nagaland Chief Minister, Mr S. C. Jamır, and the Assam Chief Minister, Mr P K. Mahanta, on the border dispute in April 1989. This came in the wake of the incidents in a cluster of villages in Gulaghat district on Assam's border with Nagaland on April 7 in which 25 persons were killed

The positive achievement of the three-hour discussions between the two Chief Ministers was the firm resolve on the part of both the Governments to prevent a recurrence of clashes in the affected areas Mr Jamir asserted that Assam went out of the way to settle refugees from Bangladesh in the Rajapukhurl area which was the scene of the recent killings and it was these very people who were responsible for the provocative acts that led to disastrous results

The charge levelled by Assam's Home Minister, Mr. Bhrigu Kumar Phukan, that it was the Nagaland government which instigated the barbaric attack on the inhabitants of the Rajapukhuri area might be arguable but it underscores the fact that a stage had been reached when the border dispute between the two States could not be allowed to remain unsettled any longer.

The measures the two Governments are to take in concert to prevent border skirmishes cannot inspire much confidence in view of the fate of similar assurances held out in the past, particularly by Nagaland. Even if it is a feasible proposition, the erection of boundary pillars can guarantee peace in the area only if Nagaland extends full coopertion, choosing to press its claim in other ways, which has seldom been the case.

The Rajapukhan incident, however, should not be seen in isolation or viewed as just a sporadic affair. It brings into sharp focus the longstanding border dispute between the two States which had led to violent clashes in 1979 and 1985 in which several lives were lost. In both the incidents there were firm indications that Kohima was asserting its case by unleashing violence via the police personnel.

The point to be remembered is that the

violence with which the Nagas are trying to assert thier claim is atrocious. The readiness of Mr Jamir to arrive at an agreement with his Assam counterpart deserves to be welcomed in fact, any effort to defuse the tension in the disputed areas must receive full support from the Centre it is not as if the border problem which has defied solution for so long can be settled overnight. What is required is the setting in motion of the processes of negotiation, making sure in the meantime that incidents such as the one that took place recently would not be repeated.

9% GDP growth in 1988-89

The Planning Commission has estimated about nine per cent growth in the gross domestic product (GDP) for 1988-89. The Commission in its annual report released on April 19, 1989 has also expressed satisfaction over the performance of the agriculture and industrial sectors in the economy. The report has outlined these achievements in the backdrop of the drought faced by the country in 1987.

It has estimated that the agriculture sector as a whole would record a growth of 17 to 20 per cent. The increase in foodgrains production would help replenish the diminished stocks and augment buffer stock, the report said.

On the performance on the industrial front over the first seven months of the current year, the report says that production has achieved a 9.3 per cent growth in production over the figure achieved during the corresponding period of last year. The manufacturing sector, which accounts for about four-fifths of industrial production, has grown at an even higher rate of about 10 per cent.

According to the report, the revised estimate of Plan outlay for 1987-88 amounts to Rs 43,678 crore against the original approved outlay of Rs 44,698 crore. The revised estimate, consisting of Rs 25,701 crore for the Centre and Rs 77,977 crore for the States and Union Territories was higher by Rs, 659 crore in the case of Centre and lower by Rs 1,679 crore in the case of States and Union Territories taken together compared to the original outlays.

The report says power plants have recorded a steady improvement in operation. Particularly the thermal plants, the PLF touched the level of 56.5 per cent in 1987-88. The achievement in power generation reached 73.4 per cent of the Seventh Plan target at the end of 1987-88.

The high level of performance of the petroteum sector also continued during the year Coal production increased to around 180 million tonnes in 1987-88. The transport sector also functioned well during the year under review.

The Annual Plan for 1988-89 envisaged a total public sector outlay of Rs 49,818

crore, for the Centre, States and Union Territories taken together. This outlay is 11.5 per cent higher than the approved outlay of Rs. 44,698 crore for 1987-88.

The outlay for the Central sector was Rs. 28,715 crore in 1988-89 against Rs. 25,042 crore in 1987-88. For the States and Union Territories, it was Rs. 21,103 crore against Rs. 19,656 crore in the previous year.

Increase in exports

India's exports during the first 10 months of the 1988-89 fiscal year totalled Rs. 15,991.96 crore as against Rs 12,603.27 crore in the same penod of the previous year, thus registering an increase of 26.9 per cent in rupee terms and 14.9 per cent in dollar terms

According to the Commerce Ministry's annual report for 1988-89, the upswing in exports has continued for the last three years with each turning in a substantially higher growth level compared to the preceding year.

The year 1985-86 saw a disappointing decline of 7.2 per cent in export performance. The following year recorded a 14.3 per cent step-up in exports. During 1987-88, the exports jumped up by 26.4 per cent, while in the current fiscal year the increase in the first 10 months has been of the order of 26.9 per cent.

The Ministry report attributes the improving trend to the Government's recent policy of encouraging modernisation and technological upgradation with a series of general and sector specific export incentives

The provisional data on commodity and territory-wise trade available for April-December 1988 points to increased exports in chemicals, gems and jewellery, engineering goods, leather manufactures, readymade garments, ores and minerals, carpets, handicrafts, marine products, cotton fabrics, natural silk textiles, oilcakes and spices

The items showing a decline on the export front are petroleum products, raw cotton, coffee, cashew kernels, lobacco, fruits and vegetables

The increased imports of Rs 22,988.71 crore during the first 10 months of the current fiscal year as against Rs 18,028 crore last year are attributed largely to the need to replenish stocks of essential items in the wake of the previous year's unprecedented drought.

The import trends during April December 1988 were the same as those in 1987-88 Bulk imports as a whole increased by Rs 1,270 crore. The items in this category included cereals and cereal preparations, fertilisers, iron, and steel, non-ferrous metals, edible oils, paper and paper boards.

Asia and Oceania have accounted for 32.4 per cent of India's exports this fiscal year, followed by West Europe with 27.5 per cent, the United States with 21.1 per cent, East Europe with 16.2 per cent and Africa with 2.8 per cent

The World



Prince Norodom Sihanouk (left) with Mr. Hun Sen

Kampuchea is again Cambodia

The leader of the Vietnamese-backed Government of Kampuchea, Mr. Hun Sen, announced on May 1, 1989 a change in the nation's name and flag. He said National Assembly members had voted to change the nation's name from the "People's Republic of Kampuchea" to the "State of Cambodia". The action is believed to be a gesture of conciliation towards the tripartite alliance opposing the Hanoi-backed Government.

The Assembly in Phnom Penh alro voted for a new national anthem and flag. The action came just before the scheduled talks in Jakarta on May 2-3 between the tripartite alliance and the Cambodian (Kampuchoan) Prime Minister, Mr. Son Sann, aimed at onding the 10-year conflict

Under the compromise formula, pmerging from the Jakarta discussions, Prince Norodom Sihanouk has accepted an invitation from the Cambodian Prime Minister to return to homeland as the Head of the State, with the present Government in Phnom Penh remaining intact. The Prince will also preside over a Supreme Council, including the Prime Minister and two Vice-Presidents, which will be charged with the task of conducting elections within three months after the Vietnamese pull-out.

Mr. Hun Sen is to continue as the Prime Minister, and the two Vice-Presidents to be inducted in the set-up will be Mr. Son Sann, a representative of a Khmer faction of the Government-in-exile, and Mr Khieu Samphan of the Khmer Rouge. Mr. Hun said that Prince Sihanouk had accepted his offer to become the Head of State after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia by September 30

The Cambodian cnsis promises to be resolved by Septembor 30—the deadline for the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from there. It may even be settled before the non-aligned summit in Belgrade from September 4 to 7 That the solution to the Cambodian problem was in sight was evident from reports of intense diplomatic activity in Jakarta and Bangkok but the progress made in the closed door discussions justifies a greater measure of optimism

Vietnam, whose soldiers defeated the French, sent the Americans packing, and bloodied the nose of the Chinese, has declared it will withdraw its troops from Cambodia by the end of September, essentially admitting that its decade-long military involvement in that country is simply too hot to handle Vietnam had previously said it would withdraw by December 1990 and tagged on the pre-requisites that foreign arms support for the Kampuchean rebels should first be stopped and that the rebels come to some form of political agreement with the Vietnameso backed Hun Sen regime in Phnom Penh.

By announcing the unilateral and unconditional withdrawal of its troops from

Cambodia, Vietnam has come out on top of the rapidly evolving international diplomacy over Cambodia Paradoxically, this final concession by Hanoi has expanded the manoeuvring room for the Hun Sen Government in Cambodia and forced the Cambodian rebel factions onto the defensive.

India has welcomed Prince Sihanouk's decision to drop his demand for induction of the United Nations Peace Keeping Force in Cambodia and said it had brightened the prospects of an early settlement of the 10-year-old conflict. Vietnam has proposed revival of the 1954 Intremational Control and Supervision Commission on Indo-China with India, Poland, Canada, Indonesia and a representative of the UN Secretary-General as members to monitor Vietnamese troop pull out from Kampuchea The composition of the Commission and the modalities for its revial are among the issues under consideration among the various parties concerned. Prince Sihanouk, it is leamt, has suggested that India could be the chairman of such a commission India is also expected to be invited to participate in the proposed international conference of Kampuchea to guarantee implementation of a Kampuchean settlement.

India swears by united Lanka

India has reiterated its commitment to the unity and integrity of Sri Lanka and assured its continued support to the island government while welcoming the latest peace initiative taken by the Premadasa administration with the LTTE to find a solution to the vexed ethnic problem. This was conveyed to the Sri Lankan Government by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Shailendra Kumar Singh, special envoy of the Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Raily Gandhi. during his meetings with the President, Ranasinghe Premadasa, and other Sri Lankan leaders on May 2, 1989 Mr. Singh also conveyed a personal message to Mr. Premadasa from Mr. Gandhi The verbal mossage gave a "total overview" of the situation.

In the course of reviewing the implementation of the Indo-Lanka accord, the Indian side "welcomed the initiative taken recently in evolving the political situation in the framework of Indo-Lanka accord" The visit of the Indian Foreign Secretary was described as a continuing dialogue between the Governments of the Indian Foreign Secretary was described as a continuing dialogue between the Governments of the Indian Foreign Secretary was described as a continuing dialogue between the Governments.

friendly neighbouring countries on matters of mutual interest.

Implementation of the Indo-Lanka accord, devolution of powers to the provincial councils, proposed friendship treaty and the forthcoming dialogue between the Sri Lankari Government and the LTTE on the ethnic problems figured prominently during the discussions between the Indian officials and the Sri Lankan leadors

An Indian High Commission official said during the review of the implementation of the Indo-Lanken accord, the Indian side reiterated their view that "wholehearted and expeditious devolution of powers to the provincial councils would strengthen the forces of unity and national integration," the release said

The Sn Lanka side informed of the progross in the devolution and different legislative and administrative measures undorway for its implementation. The Indian side was also assured of the Sri Lankan Intention to make the provincial councils "viable and credible in the shortest time frame possible." The Sri Lankan authorities also indicated to give "favourable considerations" to the Indian suggestions of additional measures for more powers to the provincial councils.

On the proposed friendship treaty between the two countries, the High Commission spokesman said the stage had not come as yet to discuss the details of the draft sent by the Colombo government though the issue ligured prominently during the discussion. But the proposed treaty would not replace the Indo-Lanka accord of July 1987. Both the proposed treaty and the accord would stand in their own, the official said.

A highly sensitive mission for Mr Singh, the visit came at a time when the Premadasa administration is trying to mond fences with the militant groups, both Tamil and Sinhala, and has begun preliminary discussions with the LTTE Although withdrawal of the IPKF was part of the election pledge of Mr. Premadasa diplomatic sources said he is known to have emphasised that the exit of IPKF would enhance trouble for his government in the North East Province, while he is trying hard to contain the Sinhala militants of the JVP Mr. Premada: a appreciated the role played by the IPKF during the past 18 months after receiving credentials from the new Indian High Commissioner, Mr. Lakhan Lal Mohrotra

Chinese students give ultimatum

China has rejected demands by independent student leaders for a fresh dialogue with the Government but indicated that the police would not crack down on their movement at the moment A State Council spokesman said on May 3, 1989 that an

ultimatum put forth by student activists contained "tough preconditions" which the Government would not accept. A dialogue should be based on mutual trust and understanding. "There should be no precondition," the spokesman said.

Nearly 6,000 students calling for democracy and freedom marched in Shanghai on May 2. They carried banners reading "give us democracy and freedom," "oppose privileges" and "media must tell the truth". In Beijing, a delegation of 65 students from 33 schools delivered an ultimatum to the National People's Congress, China's legislature, the State Council, its Cabinet, and the Central Committee of the ruling Communist Party.

Earlier, the vanguard of a 50,000-strong student march entered Tiananmen Square in the heart of Beijing in triumph on April 27, defying stern Government warnings against pro-democracy protests. Last-ditc's attempts by human walls of hundreds of policemen to keep the huge procession off the square collapsed in disarray, but there was no violence.

Jubilant students, who had set out from Beijing's college district 15 km away six hours before, were accompanied by crowds of sympathetic onlookers who swelled the numbers milling in the heart of the city to more than 100,000. It was the largest gathering soon in Beijing since the end of the decade-long cultural revolution in 1976 and the strongest showing yet of support by citizens for the students' pro-democracy movement.

Given the persistent Chinese belief in the cyclical movement of history, there seems little doubt that the recent wave of student unrest will prompt compansons with the May fourth movement of 1919 that heralded a new awakening in that country. That movement marked a watershed in China's transition to modernity. It was this movement, sparked off by the raw deal China received at the Versailles conference and the subsequent killing of a student by Japanese embassy guards, which opened China's windows to intellectual influences from abroad

But whereas the earlier movement created the intellectual climate for the birth of the Chinese Communist Party and a vigorous assertion of anti-imperialism, the recent demonstrations-whose origins can be traced to the unrest in December 1986, that contributed to the downfall of Hu Yaobang--have much more in common with the yearn .g for a multi-party democracy that has gripped the entire Communist world Unlike 1966 when Chairman Mao Zedong used the students as cannon fodder to bombard the headquarters and regain his hold on the party organisation, there is sufficient evidence to suggest that the present movement is autonomous of the party bureaucracy.

Chinese leaders are caught in a dilemma.

Political and economic reforms are essential
if the country is to surge forward. These

reforms in turn unleash forces and in the process tend to loosen the Communist Party's hold. The leadership may not be able to control these forces. It is Mr. Hu's death that has brought the central question of the fore this time; tomorrow it can be something else. It is, therefore, necessary that the Chinese leaders find an answer to this essential question that can become more forbidding in the course of time.

Takeshita bows out

The Japanese Prime Minister, Mr Noboru Takeshita, announced on April 25, 1989 he will resign to take responsibility for an influence-peddling scandal and growing public distrust of politicians. Mr. Takeshita spoke in a nationally-televised news conference after a Cabinet meeting at which he said he would end his 18-month tenure in office, half of which has been tarnished by a scandal named after the Recruit Co Conglomerate

Mr. Takeshita's decision to step down has come full six months after his involvement in the Recruit scandal was first indicated. At that time, he flatly denied having been a beneficiary of the company's brazen bid to enrich loading lights of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party either under cover of political donations or through stock market manipulations.

The Recruit scandal, which has compelled Mr Takeshita to quit before the expiry of his term, has threatened the very structure and functioning of the Liberal Democratic Party that has dominated the Japanese political scene for over three decades. More than 150 including businessmen, media executives and academics have got involved in this affair This brings into focus the important question of the role of big money in the political process

Money is the locomotive of success in Japan Occasionally, money can also turn into a curse, as the luckless Mr. Takeshita, the country disgraced Prime Minister must have realised. His crime is not that he accepted millions of dollars from Recruit Co but that he fumbled and lied and confessed to his act only after the twelfth hour. He brought disrepute to the Japanese code of honour by first pretending that he was too smart to be detected and, second, by perjuring himself. Mr. Takeshita has had to pay the ultimate price by opting for his own political demise.

Mr. Takeshita's decision to step down following admission of his involvement in the Recruit bribing scandal is more to pacify outraged popular feeling than to cleanse politics. The role of money in politics is nowhere insignificant. In Japan, it is immeasurably bigger, given the fact that most of its clout stems from its wealth.

Just because Mr. Takeshita has taken the decision to quit, it does not imply that debate over the Recruit scandal will fade

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away from the political scene The opposition parties which have been instrumental in forcing the top LDP leaders to come out with the truth, are bound to make political capital in the forthcoming elections to the Upper House. The issue is not of the legality of the transactions but of ethics and the role of money in the political process

Mr Takeshita is the fourth Prime Minister since World War II to fall victim to corruption investigations by the Tokyo Public Prosecutors' office. Financial scandals first rocked post-war Japan with the arrest in 1948 of Prime Minister Hitoshi Ashida for Illegally financing a chemical firm, Showa Denko Company Six years later, a shipbuilding scandal brought down Shigeru Yoshida and his Cabinet, and in 1976 Kakuei Tanaka resigned and was arrested for taking two million dollars in bribes in the Lockheed aeronautical scandal.

Tornado kills 1000 in Bangladesh

More than 1,000 people were feared killed and 15,000 injured as a tornado swept through Bangladesh on April 26, 1989 night wiping out Shaturia town and more than 20 surrounding villages about 70 km away from Dhaka.

"There is no sign of human habitation as the tornado left behind a devastating trail of collapsed buildings and uprooted electric poles," said a health official. "It also smashed concrete food godowns, buildings and blew away kutcha houses like leaf and paper and turned all these into rubbles," rescuers stated. Critical shortages of food and medicines faced the tens of thousands of people ravaged by the tornado.

The tomado deepens the perennial agony of the hapless country. Drought, floods and cyclones frequently visit Bangladesh, making the plight of the poverty-stricken people worse year after year Only four years ago, a cyclonic storm which drove a huge tidal wave across low-lying islands caused one of the worst natural disasters in Bangladosh The number of deaths then was estimated to be 40,000. Compared to this tragedy, the present disaster seems to be minor but the very thought that people continue to perish on account of nature's fury is a matter of doep concern. It is an irony of fate that when the people were praying for rains, the tornado and rains hit the country

Afghanistan observes 11 years of revolution

Afghanistan's armed forces marked the 11th anniversary of the country's Marxist revolution on April 26, 1989, holding a military parade a day early to avoid anticipated attacks by Muslim guerrillas. As soldiers and war machines coursed through

the central ldgah Square, where Afghanistan declared its independence in 1979, insurgents fired a rocket into the capital There were no immediate reports of casualties.

Hundreds of the 40,000 conscripts defending the Government of Dr. Najibullah marched past the leadership in an hour-long parade modelled after the Moscow Red Square observances of May Day and Revolution Day. But the low-key observance of the Saur (April) revolution that installed a Marxist Government was scaled back dramatically, about one-tifth the size of last year's parade.

There had been speculation for some time that the guerrillas would launch an assault during the observance, promoting officials to move up the military parade a day early. The change was not announced until April 26.

The Soviet Red Army pulled out of Afghanistan on February 15, leaving the Afghan armed forces to face the insurgents alone for the first time in nine years. Absent were diplomats from the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Austria and Japan. Those countries shut down their missions in Kabul shortly before the final Soviet pull-out, citing concern about the military's ability to defend the capital.

At the United Nations in New York, the Afghanistan Government has called on Pakistan to proceed with the establishment of mixed commission for the repatriation of Afghan refugees. The Afghan Foreign Minister, Mr. Abdul Wakil, addressing the Security Council on May 24 said Pakistan should be more cooperative with the United Nations. Good. Offices. Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan, and honour all commitments. Under the Geneva agreements

Pak to test A-bomb soon

Pakistan now has an atomic bomb and is likely to test it soon, possibly in China, according to a British publication. The bomb is deliverable insofar as it can be carried on Pakistan's American-made F-6 tighter bombers, asserts Foreign Report, a weekly newsletter issued by the London based Economist publications.

In a despatch marked "confidential", the newsletter recently claimed to have learnt that intelligence evidence about Pakistan's nuclear ambitions "became conclusive towards he end of 1988" Pakistan's success owes much to Chinese help and Beijing's denials notwithstanding, this support for Pakistan's nuclear programme "continues", the newsletter said.

The Fureign Report claimed to have learnt that Chinese scientists "have been visiting Kahuta recently, and that the head of the installation, Dr Abdel Cader Khan, visited China for a week in November. "Pakistanis now have highly enriched uranium "enough for several bombs" and have overcome

most design problems, it said.

According to the report, U.S. intelligence agencies fear that China is making arrangements for a nuclear test for Pakistan, probably at its Lop Nor testing ground. "Such a test would be deniable by Pakistan but provide assurance that its bomb works as Intended", the report said

IJ.S. intelligence experts date Pakistan's ability to set off a primitive nuclear explosion from late 1983, after China gave Pakistan the design of one of its own atomic bombs and enough highly enriched uranium for two bombs, the report said. It did not set off a nuclear explosion because doing so would have seriously depleted its stock of highly enriched uranium, the newsletter went on. Over the past two years Pakistani scientists have been producing enriched uranium at the Kahuta plant and now "have enough for several bombs," it said.

U.S.S.R. to stop making arms-grade uranium

The Soviet Fresident, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, announced that the Soviet Union has decided to halt production of all weapon-grade enriched uranium from this year. In a speech outlining his global initiative in London on April 7, 1989, he said that the Soviet Union would also be looking for the early conclusion of an international convention for the elimination of chemical weapons.

"I take advantage of this opportunity to inform you that we have recently decided to cease as of this year the production or enriched weapons-grade uranium," Mr Gorbachev told an audience at Guildhall in London. He added "In addition to the industrial reactors for the production of weapons grade plutonium, which were shut down in 1987, we are planning to shut down two other such reactors in the next year without commissioning new units to replace them. "This is yet enother major step towards complete cessation of production of fissionable materials for use in weapons," Mr Gorbachev said.

The Soviet leader's announcement will be hailed as yet another his one initiative aimed at reducing tensions in the international system. This decision seeks not only to prevent further stockpilling of nuclear weapons but should also give added momentum to the talks on the strategic arsenals front.

Mr. Gorbachev's speech in London was not confined to the question of nuclear weapons and the dangers they present to the international community. Rather, the Soviet leader has taken the opportunity to impress upon the audience that his efforts are comprehensive and include the destruction of chemical weapons besides coming to meaningful grips with the problems confronting the NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries in the area of conventional forces.

Body Language

How To Read Others' Thoughts By Their Gestures And Succeed

Mr. Allan Pease











Mr. Allan Pease is the Managing Director of a management consultancy company based in Sydney (Australia) and has produced books, films and cassettes that are used by numerous organisations around the world to train personnel in communications. In this series of articles he tells us how you can correctly interpret other people's thoughts by their gestures. These articles will

quickly teach you how to tell if someone is lying; how to make yourself more likeable; how to get cooperation from other people; how to successfully conduct interviews and business negotiations; how to pick a suitable partner, etc.

The acquisition of knowledge and skills in non-verbal communication serves to make every encounter with another person an exciting experience.

Hand-to-Face Gestures

DECEIT, DOUBT, LYING

How can you tell when someono is lying? Recognition of the non-verbal deceit gestures can be one of the most important observation skills one can acquire. So what deceit signals can give people away?

One of the most commonly used symbols of deceit is that of the three wise monkeys who hear, speak and see no evil. The hand to face actions depicted form the basis of the human deceit gestures (Figure A). In

other words when we see, speak and hear untruths or deceit we often attempt to cover our mouth, eyes and ears with our hands. We have already mentioned that children use these obvious deceit gestures quite openly if the young child tells a lie, he will often cover his mouth with his hands in un altempt to stop the deceitful words from coming out. If he does not wish to listen to a reprimanding parent, he simply covers his ears with his hands. When he sees something he does not wish to look at, he covers his eyes with his hands or arms. As

a gurson becomes older, the hand to face gestures become more refined and less obvious but they still occur when a person is lying, covering up or witnessing deceit, deceit can also mean doubt, uncertainty, lying or exaggeration

When someone uses a hand to face gesture, it does not always mean that he or she is lying. It does however, indicate that the person may be deceiving you and further observation of his other gesture clusters can confirm your suspicions. It is important that you do not interpret hand to-face destures in solution.

Dr Desmond Morris noted that American researchers, tested nurses, who wore instructed to lie to their patients about their health in a role play situation. The nurses who lied showed a greater frequency of hand to face gestures than those who told the truth to the patients. This article looks at the variations in hand to face gestures and discusses how and when they occur.

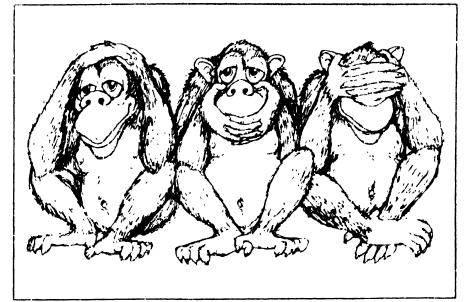


Figure A. Hear no evil, see no evil, speak no evil

The Mouth Guard

The mouth guard is one of the few adult gestures that is as obvious as a child's. The hand covers the mouth and the thumb is pressed against the cheek as the brain subconsciously instructs it to try and suppress the decentul words that are being said. Sometimes this gosture may only be several fingers over the mouth or even a closed first, but its meaning remains the same.

The mouth guard is not to be confused

with evaluation gestures, which will be covered later in this article.



Figure B The mouth quard

Many people try to disguise the mouth guard gesture by giving a fake cough. When playing the role of a gangster or criminal, the late Humphrey Bogart often used this gesture when discussing criminal activities with other gangsters or when being interrogated by the police to show nonverbally that he was being dishonest.

If a person who is speaking uses this gesture, it indicates that he is telling a lie If, however, he covers his mouth while you are speaking, it indicates that he feels you are lying! One of the most unsettling sights a public speaker can see is his audience all using this gesture whilst he is speaking. In a small audience or a one to one situation, it is wise to stop the presentation or delivery and ask, "Would someone care to comment on what I've just said?" This allows the audience's objections to be brought out into the open, giving you the opportunity to qualify your statements and to answer questions.

Nose Touching



Figure C The nose touch

In essence, the nose touch gesture is a sophisticated, disguized version of the mouth guard gosture. It may consist of several light rubs below the nose or it may be one quick, almost imperceptible touch. Some women perform this gesture with small discreet strokes to avoid smudging their make-up.

One explanation of the origin of the nose touch gesture is that, as the negative

thought enters the mind, the subconscious instructs the hand to cover the mouth, but, at the last moment, in an attempt to appear less obvious, the hand pulls away from the face and a quick nose touch gesture is the result Another explanation is that lying causes the delicate nerve endings in the nose to tingle, and the rubbing action takes place to satisfy this feeling. But what if the person only has an itchy nose?' is frequently asked The itch in a person's nose is normally satisfied by a very deliberate rubbing or scratching action, as opposed to the light strokes of the nose touch gesture Like the mouth guard gesture, it can be used both by the speaker to disguise his own deceit and by the listener who doubts the speaker's words

'The Eye Rub



Figure D The eye rub

'See no evil' says the wise monkey, and this gesture is the brain's attempt to block out the deceit, doubt or lie that it sees or to avoid having to look at the face of the person to whom he is telling the lie. Men usually rub their eyes vigorously and if the lie is a big one they will often look away, normally towards the floor. Women use a small, gentle rubbing motion just below the eye, either because they have been brought up to avoid making robust gestures, or to avoid smudging make-up. They also avoid a listener's gaze by looking at the ceiling.

'Lying through your teeth' is a common phrase. It refers to a gesture cluster of clonched teeth and a false smile, combined with the eye rub gesture and an averted gaze. This gesture is used by movie actors to portray insincerity, but is rarely seen in real life.

The Ear Rub

This is, in effect, an attempt by the listener to 'hear no evil' in trying to block the words by putting the hand round or over the ear. This is the sophisticated adult version of the hands over both ears gesture used by the young child who wants to block out his parent's reprimands. Other variations of the car rub gesture include rubbing the back of the ear, the finger drill (where the finger

tip is screwed back and forth inside the ear), pulling at the earlobe or bending the



Figure E The ear rub

entire ear forward to cover the earhole. This last gesture is a signal that the person has heard enough or may want to speak.

The Neck Scratch

In this case, the index finger of the writing hand scratches below the earlobe, or may even scratch the side of the neck. Our observation of this gesture reveals an interesting point: the person scratches about five times. Rarely is the number of scratches less than five and seldom more than five. This gesture is a signal of doubt or uncertainty and is characteristic of the person who says, 'I'm not sure I agree' It is very noticeable when the verbal language.



Figure F The nock scratch

contradicts it, for example, when the person says something like, I can understand how you feel

The Collar Pull

Desmond Morris noted that research into the gestures of those who tell lies revealed that the telling of a lie caused a tingling sensation in the delicate facial and neck tissues and a rub or scratch was required to satisfy it. This seems to be a reasonable explanation of why some people use the collar pull gesture when they tell a lie and suspect that they have been caught out. It is almost as if the lie causes a slight bickle of sweat to form on the neck when the deceiver feels that you suspect he is lying. It is also used when a person is feeling angry or frustrated and needs to pull the collar away from his nock in an attempt to

(Continued on page 30)

Constitution Of India

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The Federal System

Administrative relations between the Union and the States

One of the most difficult problems under a federal system is the adjustment of administrative relations between the Union and the States In the absence of clear provisions in the Constitution, Jonsiderable difficulty is often experienced by the Union and the States in the discharge of these responsibilities. The framers of the Indian Constitution, therefore, decided to include detailed provisions so as to avoid clashes between the Union and the States in the administrative field. Here again, the pattern that is adopted is based mainly on that was established under Government of India Act of 1935

According to Article 256, the executive power of every State is to be exercised in such a way as to ensure compliance with the laws made by the Parliament Further, the Union executive is empowered to give such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for the purpose. The idea of the Union giving directions to the States is foreign to most federations. It is looked upon with suspicion and distrust in the United States In Australia too, the position is more or less the same. Yet it is difficult to see how this can altogether be avoided in practice. If the Contre did not have such power, it would become impossible to secure the proper execution of the laws which Parliament was obliged to enact. Take, for instance, laws such as the untouchability abolition law, factory legislation, child marriz 30 abolition law, etc.

Not satisfied with the general power of the Union to give directions to the States the Constitution goes a step further and calls upon every State (under Article 257) not to impede or prejudice the executive power of the Union in the State. If any Union agency finds it difficult to function within a State, the Union executive is empowered to issue appropriate directions to the State Government to remove all obstacles. The Union's power of giving directions in this regard includes certain specific matters such as

- (1) the construction and maintenance of means of communication which are of national or military importance, and
 - (2) the protection of railways within the

States

This power of giving directions does not in any way affect the power of the Parliament to declare highways or waterways or the power of the Union to construct and maintain means of communication as part of its functions with respect to naval military or air force works

It is possible that by reason of the special directions given by the Centre some extra cost above normal may be incurred by the States in the porformance of the service. The Constitution provides for compensating the States for the extra expenditure they incur on account of undertaking such tasks.

The Constitution also empowers the Union executive, with the consent of the government of a State, to entrust to that government or its officers functions which tall within the scope of the Union's executive functions. Parliament is also empowered, in a similar manner, to confer power or impose duties on State officers through any of its laws which has application in a State. The Union government will pay to the State the cost involved in the discharge of such functions by the State or its officers.

Another provision that facilitates the smooth transaction of administrative business is embodied in Article 261. According to this, full faith and credit shall be given to public acts, records and judicial proceedings of the Union and the States in all parts of the Indian territory. The manner in which these acts and records will be provided by parliamentary enactments. Provision is also made for the execution of final judgments or orders delivered or passed by civil courts in any part of India.

The Constitution has an important provision embodied in Article 262 dealing with the waters of interState rivers and river valleys. Aware of the unending liter. State disputes over this subject in other foderations, particularly the United States, the Constitution-makers decided that the power to deal with this subject should be vested exclusively in the Perliament. Thus Paniament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution or control of the waters of any inter State rivor or river valley. Parliament may also provide that neither the Supreme Court nor any other court shall exercise any jurisdiction in respect of any such dispute or complaint

The importance of this provision is evident in the context of the many inter State multi-purpose river valley projects which have been undertaken or are being undertaken in different parts of the country.

Finally, to facilitate smooth working of the administrative machinery of the country as a whole as well as to ensure better coordination of policy and action between the Union and the States or between the States thomselves, the Constitution empowers the President to appoint an inter-State council whenever necessity is felt.

The President is empowered not only to establish such a council but also to determine its organisation and procedure and to define the nature of its duties. So far, no such council has been established.

An analysis of the legislative and administrative relations between the Union and the States shows that the federal system established under the Constitution, like tother similar systems, aims at achieving the fundamental objective of unity in diversity. A federation being a dual polity based on the division of authority in all the principal departments of the government, is bound to produce diversities in laws, administration and judicial protection. Up to a certain point, the diversity is to be welcomed as an attempt to accommodate the powers of the government to local needs and circumstances. But when it goes beyond a point, it is capable of creating chaos and has indeed produced chaos in many federal states. The framers of the Constitution were aware of the possible inherent dangers of a federal system. Conditions in India at the time of the transfer of power and immediately afterwards were such that there in authority teared that a federal setup without adequate special safeguards to preserve unity would dissipate the century old effort at national unity

At the same time, it would have been politically unwise and impossible in practice to abandon altogether the idea of establishing a federal system Moreover, when vast areas are brought under a single national government. perhaps constitutional form except fuderalism can weld them together as willing partners of an integrated system As independence without security would be short lived, the predominant consideration in devising a federal Union was the urge for the preservation of independence. But for this paramount consideration and the existence

of a vague underlying cultural unity, India presents a picture of perplexing diversity. It has an area almost as large as Europe minus Russia and a larger population than that of the whole of Europe. The number of well developed languages in India is more than in the whole of Western and Central Europe and the racial and cultural differences more pronounced than in Europetheso continental circumstances, it was not easy to frame a federal constitution that could satisfy at once the urge for independence and the paramount need for security. The framers of the constitution, in their attempt to satisfy both those objectives, designed a federal system embodying several special features not generally found in other fodorations

It may be appropriate to collect them here so as to obtain a clear perspective of these distinctive features which place the Iridian federation almost in a class by itself

- (1) The division of powers between the Union and the States is the most elaborate ever attempted by any federal constitution. Although the idea of a Concurrent List of powers is not new, no other constitution has enumerated the items in such detail and included in it a variety of subjects with a view to eliminating, as far as possible, litigation between the Union and the States and also the diversity of law courts and procedures. The residuary powers are vested in the Union.
- (2) Usually, under a federal system, the States have their own constitutions separate from that of the Union This is the case in the United States. The Indian Constitution, on the contrary, embodies not only the constitution of the Union but also those of the States. Further, the States of the Indian Union have a uniform constitution. The amending process, both for the constitution of the Union and the States, is the same.
- (3) Under the Indian federation, the territorial jurisdiction of the States can be changed, States themselves abolished and new States created, without resorting to the procedure proscribed for amending the Constitution (Art. 3). That is, the territorial pattern of the foderal system as it exists today can be reorganised with suitable adjustments without resorting to the comparatively difficult process of a constitutional amendment.
- (4) Dual citizenship is a usual feature that goes with the dual form of government established under a federation. As a result each member-state has the right to grarif its citizens or residents certain rights which it may deny, or grant on more difficult terms to non residents. This was a striking feature of the American federation in its early days. As time passed by the rigours of dual citizenship have become less. Still the idea continues to be associated with the federal system of government. In ladia, however, it has no place. The Constitution has established single citizenship Indians no matter where they reside are all equal in the

eyes of the law

- (5) Dual polity involves in certain federations a double system of judiciary For example, in the United States, the states have their own judicial systems unrelated to and uncoordinated with the federal judiciary Australia too follows more or less the same pattern. But in India the Supreme Court and the high courts form a single integrated judicial system.
- (6) A unique feature of the Indian federal system is its ability to adapt itself to changing circumstances. This is in contrast with the general characteristic of rigidity associated with federal constitutions. Normally, the Indian Constitution is meant to be federal. But under an emergency it can assume a unitary character. The process of change-over does not involve any complicated constitutional process.
- (7) The Constitution vests certain extraordinary powers in the Union Government even during normal times. Thus, a resolution supported by two-thirds majority of the Council of States can temporarily transfer any item from the State List to the Union List, enabling Parliament to pass laws on such items in the national interest. It also provides for Parliament to pass laws on items in the State List if two or more States ask for it.
- (8) The heads of the States—the Gover nors—are appointed by the President They hold office during his pleasure
- (9) The Constitution has certain special provisions to ensure the uniformity of the administrative system and to maintain minimum common administrative standards without impairing the federal principle. These include the creation of all India services such as the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service and placing the members of these Services in key administrative positions in the States.
- (10) Appointments to the high courts are made by the President, and the judges of the high courts can be transferred by the President from one high court to another
- of India has an organisation managed by the officers of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service—a Central service—who are concerned not only with the accounts and auditing of the Union Government but also those of the States
- (12) The Election Commission, a body appointed by the Prosident, is in charge of conducting elections not only to Parliament and to other elective offices of the Union but also those of the State legislatures.
- (13) Although every Bill passed by the State legislatures normally becomes law with the assent or the Governor, certain Bills have to be reserved for the assent of the Prosident.
- r14) The provision for giving grants in aid and loans from the Union to the States and the consequent capacity which the Union hat to influence the States is a special feature of our Constitution.
 - (15) The Constitution vests powers in the

Union and its agencies to resolve conflicts that arise between the Union and the States The Finance Commission, the Inter-State Council, etc., are examples of such agencies

(16) Finally, constitutional amendment too is comparatively a simple process in India. This, again, emphasises the flexibility of federal constitution. Ultimately, the test of a constitution is in its working. If it is found to be defective in any respect in its actual working, it should be amended. For this, the amending process should be reasonably simple and easy.

(Continued from page 28)



Figure G. The collar pull

let the cool air circulate around it. When you see someone use this gesture, a question like "Would you repeat that, ploase?" or, "Could you clarify that point, please?" can cause the would-be deceiver to give the same away.

Fingers in the Mouth



Figure H Reassurance is needed here

Morris's explanation of this gesture is that the fingers are placed in the mouth when a person is under pressure. It is an unconscious attempt by the person to revert to the security of the child sucking on his mother's breast. The young child substitutes his thumb for the breast and as an adult, he not only puts his fingers in his mouth but inserts such things as cigarettes, pipes, pens and the like into it. Whereas most hand to mouth gestures involve lying or deception, the fingers in mouth gesture is an outward manifestation of an innor need for reassurance. Giving the person guarantees and assurances is appropriate when this gesture appears

India's Freedom Movement

Mr. K. K. Bhardwai

Home Rule

The First World War broke out in August 1914 The Allied powers claimed that they were fighting the war for freedom and democracy. In the beginning of the war, some of the Indian nationalists took the British statesmen on their word. They offered utmost support to the government's war effort. Their hope was that the grateful Britain would soon reward India's loyalty These hopes were later shattered to pieces The Congress was still divided between the moderates like Gopal Krishna Gokhale and the extremists like Bal Gangadhar Tilak Surendra Nath Banerjee feared that the long delay by the government in introducing reforms would weaken the moderates' hold upon the people. This came true. Mrs. Annie. Besant gave new hope to the country. "The moment of England's difficulty is the moment of India's opportunity." She started the Home Rule League to be later supported fully by Tilak. It aimed at self-government for India within the British Commonwealth She was more Indian than the Indians, a woman of profound courage determination. The movement soon made a great impact upon the people. The newspaper New India, edited by her from Madras, was eagerly awaited by the people and read with great enthusiasm

Mrs. Besant was Irish by birth. She came to India in 1393. She founded the Central Flindu College in Benaras, It later became a fall fledged university. It was the good fortune of our people that Mrs. Besant adopted India as her home. She loved the motherland passionately. She worked hard with utmost zeal and devotion for social and educational uplift of people but gradually came to realise that until the nation was free, much could not be achieved. That made her take a plunge into politics. She championed the cause of building up India into a mighty self-governing community. For this she started the publication of a weekly review captioned The Commonweal on January 2, 1914 with it, cardinal programme of freligious liberty, national education social reform and political rotorm " She went to England with a view to form an Indian party in Parliament but had no success. Her visit, however, aroused sympathy for India as she made many speeches there to support the cause of Indian freedom. She declared that the "price of India's loyalty is India's freedom "

On her return home, she started a daily newspaper New India on July 14, 1915 - July 14 being the historic date of the fall of Bastille. Two months later, she placed

before the nation her concept of self-rule in a speech at Bombay "I mean by self government that the country shall have a government by councils, elected by the people, elected with power of the purso and the government is responsible to the House " On September 28, 1915, Mrs Besant made a formal declaration that she would start the Home Rule League with "Home Rule for India" as its objective. She also declared that the League would be an auxiliary body to the Indian National Congress. The moderates did not like an idea of establishing another separate organisation for an objective for which the Congress stood They thought that that would weaken the cause organisationally and emotionally Finding lack of support from them, she herself formally inaugurated, the Home Rule League. at Madras in September 1916. It soon caught a big momentum. Its branches were established at Bornbay, Kanpur, Allahabad, Benaras. Mathura. Calicut Ahmednagar. She car ied on hor campaign through the medium of New India and Commonweal Sho also made an extensive tour of the country. She made very stirring speeches. She also distributed large quantities of literature about her movement This was bound to make impact upon the nation. She won not only many adherents to her cause but also captured the hearts of her opponents. Many eminent leaders like Motilal Nehru and Tej Bahadur Sapru thus joined her Home Rule Movement

Tilak, who had great admiration for Mrs. Besant, caught up her idea of Home Rule. In fact, she wanted to reorganise the Nationalist Party immediately after his release from jail in 1914 with a view to make it a dynamic force on the national scene. He desired to cooperate with the Congress and go along with it if possible but could also work at his own being outside the Congress Finding that the moderate leaders of the Congress were not enthusiastic about the Hame Rule Movement to be started by Mrs. Bosant, he undertook an initiative at his own. He called a conference of nationalists at Poona in December 1915 where he got full support of his ideas. He implemented them later and established the Indian Home Rule League at Poona in April 1916 Its objective was to attain self-government within the British empire by the constitutional means. Joseph Baptisa and N.C. Kelkar were appointed the President and the Secretary of the League. Tilak did not formally accept any office in the

organisation but he was its guiding spirit Through his writings in the Mahratta and Kesari, Tilak made the concept of Home Rule as the popular catchword. This earned for him the title Lokmanya, I.e., respected by the people. He also made an extensive tour of the country. He advised the people to become fearless and imbibe the spirit of Though the Home Rule oatnotism. Movements of Tilak and Mrs Besant functioned separately, they worked in close cooperation with each other. There was, however, informal understanding between thom with regard to the sphere of their work. Tilak worked actively in Maharashira and Central Provinces leaving the rest of the country to Mrs. B. sant.

Once the Home Rule Movement was spreading like wildfire, the government decided to crush it. In July 1916, the authorities instituted a case against Tilak for certain speeches he made from the platform of the Home Rule League They asked him to furnish a personal bond of Rs. 20,000 with two sureties of Rs 10,000 each for ensuring good behaviour for a year. Tilak appealed to the Bombay High Court. It set aside the order. A security of Rs. 2,000 was also obtained from the New India, a daily published by Mrs. Besant. That was later forfeited and a new security of Rs 10,000 was levied Mrs. Besant appealed to the Privy Council against this order which rejected her appeal. This compelled her to sell her two presses where the New India and Commonweal were printed These papers reappeared barely three days later under another editor. If the authorities hoped to crush the movement, they were proved to be mistaken. The movement got a now momentum every day. On January 17, 1917, the Home Member of the government of India wrote in a secret report, "The position is one of great difficulty. Moderate leaders can command no support among the local classes who are being led at the heels of Tilak and Bosant" He, therefore, recommended to the Secretary of State for India to grant the reform proposals sent to

The various provincial governments now decided to ban the entry of Tilak and Mrs. Besant in their provinces. The Madras government warned the people against the extravagant demands of the Home Rule League and issued orders for the internment of Mrs. Besant. A storm of resentment and anger swopt the whole nation. There were protests abroad also. The result was that (Continued on page 34)

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India's Population Problem

FIRST PRIZE



R. Vinod

A nation accounting for a mere two per cent of the total land area of the earth is gradually sinking to economic lows beneath the burden of 15% of the world's population. The last straw to break the camel's hump seems to be the steady growth rate of 1.8 per cent which, if not countered with efficiency, threatens to invite a population explosion at the turn of the century.

This pest of a problem is obviously biting into the infrastructure of Indian economy. It has destroyed the golden harvest reaped by our economic policies. The merits of the financial growth rate achieved after a cavalier struggle in the four decades succeeding independence have been nullified by the demerits of a rapidly growing population. Even the quantum leap in agricultural yield has not prevented millions of Indians from going unfed or undraped.

A logistic survey of the developmental maladies faced by our country fails to exonerate population as their root cause. It is the off repeated story of one working hand with several idle mouths to feed. Grants of problems like unemployment and illiteracy are off-shoots of over-population which has pushed us down the time machine to Parwin's "survival of the fittest" days.

The teeming thousands threaten to deal a death blow to our developmental process. The population growth is on par with the growth in per capita income and has paralysed our national rebuilding moves. Many children are deprived of their cherished right to be educated. The sea of uneducated people seems to be unfathomable by the educational scale. The umpteen tonne deficit from self-sufficiency is costing us millions of rupoes of our hard earned foreign exchange.

These four decades have also witnessed a manifold increase in the burden on land. This very moment, every Indian on an average is entitled to just 30 sq m of land which is decreasing with every tick of the clock. Thousands of hiectares of arable agricultural and forest lands are being lost

CONTEST ESSAYS

cut to human settlements. The current area under forest is 19% and agricultural area 72% when compared to 28% and 81% of our total land area at the time of independence.

The roasons responsible for this steep incline in the census bar graph spring from the flaws in our family planning programme Population control methods have not been given due coverage by the mass media Compulsory ex education at secondary school level which if implemented would have served as the pawn in the gambit has been sidelined as a taboo by our perilously conservative society. The tyre treadings of our family planning vehicles are yet to catch the scent of the dirt tracks of the remotost corners of our country. The family planning workers seldom churn out adequate dedication in dispelling the common man's fears of birth control measures

With the nation reluctantly welcoming three new citizens every second, the future seems to be all but bright unless drastic measures are taken 42% of the population are children in the pre reproductive age and 28% are in the reproductive age. The family planning slogan has been changed to 'one family, one child' and the trend setting amendments in our family planning policy have nover been more welcome. They have come forty years late but their advent seems to herald an era of prosperity. I can't but help remembering the proverb, 'Better late than never'

SECOND PRIZE

"It is said that population growth, like railway trains is subject to momentum. They start slowly and gain momentum. Once in motion, it is difficult and takes time to bring the momentum under control. In the case of trains, the limiting factors are mass, and inortia, in population they are agr. distribution, marriage customs, and numerous cultural, social and economic factors."

Within 34 years of independence India's population doubled to 68 crores by 1981, and within the next forty five years, it will roughly be twice the present size. With only 2.4% of the total land area of the world India possesses nearly 16 per cent of total world population, which is further expected to reach a staggoring figure of 92 crores by 2004 in

A country may have a large population, yet it may not face problems so long as it has sufficient resources to support that population. India possesses vast resources but these are largely unutilised or under-utilised. Thus, India's problem is not so much as the large size of the population.



Shilpi Mathur

as the rapid rate of increase in population. If the current population growth rate of 2.25 por cent per annum continues unabated, India's population might even exceed 107 crores by the turn of this century, which is not desirable, for a rapidly increasing population not only acts as a drag on the economy but actually retards economic progress.

An important factor responsible for the rapid rate of increase in population is that while the death rates have decreased considerably since independence, the birth rates have not shown any declining trend but continue to remain high. Moreover, early and universal marriages, the joint family system, high infant mortality rates and the need for security in old age, the desire for sons, illiteracy, and above all, ignorance and poverty, as well as fear of using family planning devices have all contributed towards increased population growth rates in India in addition to these, poor implementation of the family welfare programmes is also responsible for large increases in population

Rapid rates of population growth impose several difficulties on the process of economic growth, especially in a developing nation like India. A continuously increasing population means that houring medical, drinking water, education if and other facilities have to be provided to the increasing numbers. Consequently, all if one resources which could have been spent on developmental projects have to be diverted for providing those basic necessities of life. A rising population also leads to the development of slums and overcrowding in the cities, which in turn result in unhygienic conditions of living.

Another aspect of population problem which India has to deal with, and which is directly connected with increasing numbers, is that of an ever increasing labour force. As population increases at a fast rate, the number of people entoring the labour market also swells in riearly the same proportion. In the absence of adequate employment facilities it leads to disguised

unemployment in the rural areas. In the urban areas, it is visible in the form of unemployment among the industrial workers and educated unemployed. In the cities, the situation is further worsened with the influx of rural unskilled population during the slack season.

in order to meet these problems several steps have been taken by the government but without much success. In this view, it is essential that programmes not only be formulated but implemented with an equal vigour. The adoption of one-child norm by China together with other rigorous measures have reduced its birth rate to about 18 per thousand, while in India it is around 33 per thousand. If this continues, India's population may well exceed that of China in the near future.

it is argued by some, that with increasing development, there is an automatic change in the attitudes of the people towards their families, but the Sixth Plan rightly pointed out that, "developing countries with a large population cannot afford to wait for development to bring about a change in the attitudes of couples to limit the size of families, as the process of development itself is shifted by population growth." Hence, it is imperative that a frontal attack be made to curb population growth. The adoption of family welfare programmes, aimed at bringing a rapid decline in birth and

(Continued from page 31)

the moderates jost their hold over the Congress Mrs Besant was elected the President of the Indian National Congress at Calcutta in 1917. In hor presidential address she thundered, "India demands Home Rule for two reasons one essential and vital, the other less important but weighty. First, because freedom is the birth right of every nation, secondly, because her most important interests are now made subservient to the interests of the British empire without her consent and her resources are not utilised for her greatest needs. It is enough only to mention the money spent on her Army, not for local detence but for Imperial purposes, as compared with that spent on primary education." Her address bore a striking contrast to the presidential address of the former Congress leaders

The Indian Home Rule League of Tilak had 14,000 members on its rolls at the end of the first year of its birth. At the annual session of the League at Nasik, he explained how his organisation was totally different from the Indian National Congress He told that the Congress was only a deliberative body which passed a few pious resolutions from time to time. But his Home Rule League was totally revolutionary. It worked zealously for achievement of its goal. He therefore, did not want his Home. Rule League a long and arduous existence but would like to wind it up at the earliest once the Home Rule was granted to India by the British government. The workers of the Prize Winners In Essay Contest-409

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infant mortality rates, raising the level of female literacy should be undertaken on a

large scale to control the demon of population

Bano, Hazanbagh, Sanjay Jaju, Bhopal, Ms.

Uma Arumugham, Madras, Biman Kumar

Bhatta, Kamrup, Miss Devender Kaur.

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Mrs. S Sreekala, Trivandrum, Ms Shefali

Bombay,

Varshney, Moradabad

Adhikary, Kachua, Narayan

Bhaskar

Achanti

Krishnan

Pethe.

Home Rule League were, therefore, very active. They did their utmost to carry the message of the League to the remotest corner of the country The local governments soon became apprehensive of their activities and sent anxious reports to the Viceroy He apprised the Secretary of the State for India of the situation, "Mrs. Besant, Tilak and others are fomenting with great vigour the agitation for immediate Home Rule and in the absence of any definite announcement by Government of India as to their policy in the matter, it is attracting many of those who hitherto have held less advanced views. The aditation is having mischievous effect on public feeling throughout the country " Perhaps, the warning reached the right ears of Mr E S Montague who made his historic announce ment on August 20, 1917 doclaring responsible government as the goal of British policy in India. There could be no doubt about it that this declaration of the British government was the result of the exertions made by the Home Rule Leaguers

The influence of the Home Rule Movement was not confined to the boundaries of India. Sir. Sub-ahmaniya. Aiyar retired Judge of Madras High Court, wrote a letter to President Wilson of America on June 24, 1917, the publication of which caused a furore in the British Parliament. Montague denounced the letter as "disg-aceful" over which Aiyar renounced his titles of KCIE and Diwan Bahadur. The letter, however, had wonderful impact in the United States, where a Home Rule League came to be

established in New York. It started a monthly journal called Young India Many national leaders from India like Lala Laipat Rai and K. D. Sastri visited America and made extensive tours there to enlighten the public opinion and win support for the cause of India's freedom in 1918. Tilak wrote to Clemencoau, President of the Peace Conference requesting him to solve the Indian problem so that she might become a leading power in Asia and a powerful steward of the League of Nations in the East for maintenance and promotion of peace in the world. A Home Rule for India. League was also established in London Mrs. Besant sent a stirring message to its British members, "Help us to become a free Commonwealth under the British Crown and we will bring our manpower to secure the world peace. Our people have died in your war for freedom. Will you consent that the children of our dead shall remain a subject race." The activities of the Home Rule Lenguers soon brought the results. The Labour Party Conterence at Nottingham passed a unanimous resolution in 1918 in favour of the Home Rule for India. The Home Rule Movement thus marked a turning point in our freedom struggle. It focussed the public attention on the point whether the country could win its freedom with the guidance of the arm-chair politicians or that they would have to exert fully and devote all their capability and energy to serve the motherland to break the shackles of our slavery. The new ideal soon became a torch bearer to all our patriots

COMPETITION SUCCESS REVIEW, JUNE 1989

Test Of English Language



Bank Probationary Officers' Examination, December 1988 Conducted By Banking Service Recruitment Board, Delhi

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and answerquestions (1-15) given below it. Certain words in the passage are printed in bold to help you locate them while answering some of the questions.

Educational planning should aim at meeting the educational needs of the entire population of all age groups. While the traditional structure of education as a three-layer hierarchy from the primary stage to the university represents the core we should not overlook the periphery which is equally important under modern conditions. Workers need to rewind, or renew their enthusiasm, or strike out in a new direction, or improve their skills as much as any university professor. The retired and the aged have their needs as well. Educational planning, in their words should take care of the needs of everyone.

Our structures of education have been built up on the assumption that there is a terminal point to education. This basic defect has become all the more harmful today A UNESCO report entitled "Learning to Be" propared by Edgar Faure and others in 1973 asserts that the education of children must prepare the future adult for various forms of self-learning. A viable educational system of the future should consist of modules with different kinds of functions serving a diversity of constituents. And performance, not the period of study, should by the basis for crudentials. The writing is already on the wall.

In view of the fact that the significance of a commitment of lifelong learning and lifetime education is being discussed only in recent years even in educationally advanced countries, the possibility of the idea becoming an integral part of educational thinking seems to be a far cry. For, to move in that direction means much more than some simple rearrangement of the present organisation of education. But a good beginning can be made by developing open university programmes for older learners of different categories and introducing extension services in the conventional colleges and schools Also, these institutions should learn to cooperate with the numerous community organisations. such as libraries museums, municipal recreational programmes, health services,

- Q. 1. According to the passage, the present education structures assume which of the following?
- (1) Education is a one-time process (2) All people can be educated as per their needs (3) Discussions on lifelong learning should continue for some more time (4) Present educational planning is very much practical (5) Simple rearrangement of the presont educational system is a must
- Q. 2. According to the author, educational planning should attempt to
- (1) decide a terminal point to education (2) train the people at the core (3) fulfil the educational needs of everyone (4) encourage conventional schools and colleges (5) overlook the people on the periphery
- Q. 3. According to the author, what should be the basis for awarding credentials?
- (1) Duration of the course (2) Diversity of the topics covered (3) Participation in community activities (4) Real grasp of matter or skill (5) Competence of the course teachers
- Q. 4. In the context of the passage, what is the meaning of the sentence "The writing is already on the wall"?
- (1) The signs of change are already visible (2) Everything is uncertain now a days (3) It is a mysterious process (4) Changes have already taken place (5) You cannot change the future
- Q. 5. According to the author the concept of lifetime education is
- (1) not practical (2) not desirable (3) in vogue in advanced countries (4) still in formative stages (5) as old as traditional education
- Q. 6. Which of the following is NOT TRUE in the context of the passage?
- (1) 'Learning to Be' defends that there is a terminal point to education (2) Needs of aged and retired should also be considered (3) Eifelung learning is a recent concept (4) Schools and colleges should open extension services (5) Workers' knowledge and skills also need to be updated constantly
- Q. 7. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the author?
- To criticise the present educational system (2) To strengthen the present educational practices (3) To present a

satincal style (4) To present a pragmatic point of view (5) To support non-conventional educational organisations

- Q. 8. What is the main thrust of the author?
- (1) One should never cease to learn (2) Traditional systems should be strengthened (3) There is no substitute for the extant system of education (4) Formal education is more important than non-fermal (5) It is impossible to meet the needs of everyone
- Q. 9. Integrating the concepts of lifelong learning with the educational structure means
- (1) simple rearrangement of present educational organisations (2) longer durations for all formal courses (3) more weightage for actual performance than roal understanding (4) closing down conventional schools and colleges (5) none of these
- Q. 10. What should be the major characteristic of the future educational system?
- (1) Different module, with same function (2) Same module for different groups (3) No modules—but—compulsory—standard programme for all (4) Rearrangement of various course contents (5) None of these
- Q. 11. According to the author, what measures should open university adopt to meet modern conditions?
- (1) Open more colleges on traditional lines (2) Primary education should be under the control of the open universities (3) Develop various programmes for adult learners (4) De recognition of various community organisations (5) Cater to the needs of those who represent 'core'
- Q. 12. Which of the following is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the phrase 'a far cry' as used in the passage?
- (1) Next to impossible (2) Making loud noise (3) Very tunny (4) A reality (5) A theoretical suggestion
- Q. 13 Which of the following is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the word 'present' as used in the passage?
- (1) gift (2) existing (3) given (4) new (5) outward
- Q. 14. Which of the following is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the word 'Integral' according the parsage?'
- (1) minor (2) major (3) essential (4)

- Q. 15. Which of the following is most mearly the SAME in meaning as the word 'meeting' as used in the passage?
- (1) satisfying (2) contacting (3) presenting (4) looking (5) approaching

Directions: Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer if there is no error, the answer is '5' (Ignore the errors of punctuation, if any).

- Q. 16. You are learning Tamil (1) / for the last one year (2) / but you show (3) / no improvement whatsoever (4)
- Q. 17. My uncle (1) / forbade me not to (2) / go through (3) / the contents of his letter (4)
- Q. 18. Jayesh had hardly (1) / started reading the magazine (2) / then the Managing Director (3) / came to see him (4)
- Q. 19. The Manager asked the worker (1) / why was he (2) / again disturbing (3) / the schedule of production (4)
- Q. 20. Why you are (1) / not following my advice (2) / to join (3) / any technical course (4)
- Q. 21. It is a fact (1) / that most of the people (2) / desire to work less (3) / but earn more (4)
- Q. 22. Mr Mehta prefers to go (1) / to his office every day (2) / with the local train (3) / which leaves Andheri by 8 30 a m (4)
- Q. 23. As a student of (1) / English literature he often reads (2) / novels written by (3) / famous English novelists (4)
- Q. 24. Early rising (1) / brings out (2) / the better (3) / in a story writer (4)
- Q. 25. One of the world's (1) / smaller coins is (2) / found in the museum (3) / which is quite near from the old fort (4)
- Q. 26. Though I spend (1) / 16 years in the Navy (2) / at sea, I never (3) / mastered swimming (4)
- Q. 27. No individual (1) / can advance without (2) / the nation of which (3) / he is a partialso advancing (4)
- Q. 28. While he was (1) / waiting for a taxi (2) / two mon ran up to him (3) / and told the sad news (4)
- Q. 29. Despite unbearable financial burden (1) / and numerous other problems (2) / the school have been making (3) / great strides in academic matters (4)
- Q. 30. I am but (1) / a humble seeker (2) / after Truth and bent upon (3) / finding it (4)

Directions: Pick out the most effective word from the given words to fill in the blank to make the sentence meaningfully complete:

- Q. 31. The writer, like a spider, a web, the creatures caught in the web have no substance, no reality
- (1) spins (2) catches (3) writes (4) compiles (5) finds
- Q. 32. In a move the Chief Minister today dropped two ministers from his cabinet
- (1) secret (2) delicate (3) continuous (4) consistent (5) surprise
- Q. 33. In his address to the teachers, the Vice-Chancellor certain measures

- being taken for improving the quality of college education
- (1) declined (2) directed (3) advised (4) highlighted (5) demanded
- Q. 34. Changes in the legal system are inevitable for we are not working for a society
- (1) backward (2) dynamic (3) stagnant (4) modern (5) ruthless
- Q. 35. Modern science began the influence of Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo and Newton
 - (1) by (2) under (3) from (4) upon (5) with
- Q. 36. A meeting of senior police officers was held to . the law and order situation of the town
- (1) review (2) curb (3) cover (4) support (5) criticise
- Q. 37. The problems that India's economic development faces are
- (1) myopic (2) dubious (3) enormous (4) strong (5) morbid
- Q. 38. In our zeal for progress we should not the executive with more powers.
- (1) avoid (2) arm (3) give (4) erihance (5) improve
- Q. 39. At present, all over the world, moral standards . . to have fallen
- (1) look (2) wish (3) started (4) appear (5) intend
- Q. 40. He was one of the spirits behind the successful agitation of the citizens for keeping the city clean
- (1) revolving (2) moving (3) evolving (4) amazing (5) rising

Directions: In the following passage there are blanks, each of which has been numbered. These numbers are printed below the passage and against each, five words are suggested, one of which fits the blank appropriately. Find out the appropriate words.

The Universities in India must learn to (41) individuality, variety and dissent (42), a climate of tolerance Dissent there is even now, but usually of a sensational kind. The general tendency, however, is to produce the 'organisation man' who is (43), to challenge the accepted pattern of social behaviour and social institutions at the intellectual level and who is (44) often anxious to worm himself into the good (45) of the people who count so that he may be able to 'get on' in life.

- Q. 41. (1) ignore (2) encourage (3) establish (4) suppress (5) create
- Q. 42. (1) but (2) before (3) without (4) from (5) within
- Q. 43. () ignorant (2) willing (3) naive (4) free (5) afraid
- **Q. 44.** (1) too (2) rarely (3) hardly (4) never (5) less
- Q. 45. (1) charm (2) looks (3) graces (4) connection (5) influence

Directions: Choose the word which is most OPPOSITE in meaning of the words given below in capitals:

- Q. 46, FRIVOLOUS
- (1) Trivial (2) Significant (3) Fearless (4) Permissive (5) Uncooperative

- Q. 47. SAVAGE
- (1) Cruel (2) Recent (3) Civilised (4) Coward (5) Simple
 - Q. 48. RELINQUISH
- (1) Conquer (2) Attack (3) Fill (4) Assume (5) Withdraw

Directions: Choose the word which is most nearly the SAME in meaning as the words given below in capitals:

- Q. 49. PHENOMENAL
- (1) incidental (2) eventful (3) natural (4) continuous (5) extraordinary
 - Q. 50. SUPERFLUOUS
- (1) compulsory (2) enough (3) useful (4) redundant (5) superior

ANSWERS

- 1. (1) 2. (3) 3. (4) 4. (1) 5. (1) 6. (1) 7. (4) 8. (1) 9. (5) 10. (5) 11. (3) 12. (4)
- 13. (2) 14. (4) 15. (1)
- 16. (1) You have been learning Tamil
- 17. (2) commanded me not to *Note* "Forbade" means to "command a person not to do something". Therefore, "forbade me not to" becomes a double negative.
 - 18. (3) when the Managing Director
- 19. (2) Why he was. *Noto:* in reported speech the direct question "why are you ?" becomes the indirect why he was."
- **20.** (1) Why are you *Note* Compare this with the preceding sontence Sinon this sentence begins with "why", the sentence should and with a question mark
- 21. (2) that most people *Note* Since this sentence is a general statement the definite article before people has to be removed
- 22. (5) Note While current usage suggests that part (3) should read "on/by the local train", since "on/by/in" can substitute "by means of", "with the local train" is also acceptable since it can mean "with the help of the local train"
- 23. (4) As he is a student of *Note* You should be careful when using "as" in the sense of "because" or "since" for it may make the sentence ambiguous in the sentence "As he was a child, we let him sleep, "as" may mean "because", "when" or "while"
 - 24. (3) the best
- 25. (4) "which is quite near (to) the old iort or " far from the old fort" Note the opposite of "far from" is not "near from" Also, part (2), though it may seem odd is however acceptable
 - 26. (1) Though I spent
- 27. (4) he is a part also advancing with him
- 28. (4) and told him the sad news *Note* 'told' is a transitive verb and must therefore take an object "him"
 - 29. (3) the school has been making.
- **30.** (3) of Truth and bent upon. Note: the phrase "seeker after" has now become obsolete
 - 31. (1) 32. (5) 33. (4) 34. (3)
 - **35**. (2) **36**. (1) **37**. (3) **38**. (2)
 - 39. (4) 40. (2) 41. (2) 42. (5)
 - **43**. (5) **44**. (1) **45**. (3) **46**. (2)
 - 47. (3) 48. (4) 49. (5) 50. (4)

 COMPETITION SUCCESS REVIEW II INIE + GRA

Clerks' Grade Examination, December 1988

Directions: In questions 1-5, some of the sentences have errors and some have none. Find out which part of a sentence (A or B or C) has an error. If there is no error, mark your answer as D.

- Q. 1. With a little imagination and enterprise (A) / the tournament could have been transformed (B) / into a major attraction. (C)
- Q. 2. Unless such hearings were held (A) / within a week of the submission of the charge sheet, (B) / the acquittal rate will continue to be high (C)
- Q. 3. To ensure speedy disposal, (A) / the Commission recommended (B) / the setting of special courts (C)
- **Q. 4.** I can actually hear Krishna (A) / wheezing as soon as (B) / I entored the house (C)
- Q. 5. Witnesses and even complaints(A) / are reluctant to pursue a case because(B) / they cannot be absent from their work for long (C)

Directions: In questions 6-10, sentences are given with blanks to be filled in with an appropriate word(s). Four alternatives are suggested for each question. Choose the correct alternative.

- Q. 6. The employees demanded pay parity their counterparts in the Central Government
 - (A) like (B) as (C) with (D) towards
- Q. 7. He walked on and found an empty seat to sit
 - (A) on (B) in (C) up (D) nil
- Q. 8, Madhu left her bag the telephone and then went home.
 - (A) besides (B) beside (C) at (D) around
- Q. 9. Alka was having a lot of trouble with her eyes, so she went to her doctor
 - (A) to (B) over (C) about (D) for
- Q. 10. The CRPF men swung into action and cordoned the area
 - (A) out (B) over (C) of (D) off

Directions: In questions 11-15, four alternatives are given for the word in bold Italics in the sentence. Choose the one which best expresses, the meaning of the word in bold Italics.

- Q. 11. That hole in the road is a *potential* danger
- (A) powerful (B) terrible (C) possible (D) real
 - Q. 12. He's prone to illness
- (A) affected by (B) liable to (C) worried about (D) resistant to
- Q, 13. He is very bolsterous today
- (A) violent (B) indecent (C) humorous (D) wild and noisy
- Q. 14. She vowed that she would never return to her husband
- (A) persuaded herself (B) stated openly (C) confided (D) mentioned in passing
- Q. 15. In this case certain facts must be postulated
- (A) taken for granted (B) formulated (C) promulgated (D) contracticted

Directions: In questions 16-20, choose

the word opposite in meaning to the word given in *bold italics* at the top in each question.

- Q. 16. Not all her children are naughty
- (A) clever (B) good tempered (C) intelligent (D) well-behaved
- Q. 17. Marriages are talked about openly, but not the . ..
- (A) affairs (B) courtships (C) engagements (D) divorces
- Q. 18. They deducted the expenses from his salary, but . . an ad hoc allowance to it
- (A) adduced (B) reduced (C) added (D) deduced
- **Q. 19.** His experience in business has been *narrow* but he has . experience in administration
- (A) interesting (B) unrestricted (C) wide (D) long
- Q. 20. Her coming is *definite*, but about him the situation is
- (A) doubtful (B) regrettable (C) questionable (D) unpredictable

Directions: In questions 21-25, five groups of four words are given. In each group, one word is mis-spelt. Find the mis-spelt word.

- Q 21. (A) Calous (B) Querulous (C) Libelous (D) Penlous
- Q. 22. (A) Stalwort (B) Culvert (C) Bulwark (D) Pulverize
- Q. 23. (A) Stamp (B) Stamon (C) Stamina (D) Stamor
- Q. 24. (A) Ludicrus (B) Lucrative (C) Creative (D) Walrus
- Q. 25. (A) Collate (B) Privilage (C) Cartilage (D) College

Directions: In questions 26-30, the 1st and the last parts of the sentence are numbered as 1 & 6. The rest of the sentence is split into four parts P, Q, R and S. These four parts are not given in their proper order. Read the sentence and find out which of the four combinations is correct.

- Q. 26. (1) The God
- (P) is said to be (Q) but Peace gives victory (R) of victory (S) one handed,
 - (6) to both sides
 - (A) SPOR (B) PSRQ (C) QSRP (D) RPSQ
 - Q. 27. (1) The man
- (P) is wearing (Q) who rests (R) them in (S) on his laurels
 - (6) the wrong place
 - (A) RSPQ (B) QSPR (C) SPRQ (D) PSQR
 - Q. 28. (1) A half truth
- (P) a whole truth (Q) is worth (R) more than (S) won for ourselves
 - (6) learned from others
 - (A) PSRQ (B) RSPQ (C) SQRP (D) QPRS
 - Q. 29. (1) Get someone else
- (P) to blow (Q) and the sound (R) your horn (S) will carry
 - (6) twice as fur
 - (A) PRQS (B) SPQR (C) RSPQ (D) QSPH
 - Q. 30. (1) Ten measures
- (P) descended (Q) politicians took nine (R) on the world, (S) of speech

(6) and the rest one.

(A) PSRQ (B) RSPQ (C) QPSR (D) SPRQ Directions: in questions 31-40, you have two brief passages with 5 questions following each passage. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions out of the four alternatives.

Passage I

This is the story of Mr Rao, a man who thought he had a right to do what he liked One day, he was walking along a busy road, spinning his walking stick round and round in his hand, and trying to look important. A man walking behind him objected: "You ought not to spin your walking stick round and round like that!", he screamed 'I am free to do what I like with my walking stick, argued Mr Rao 'Of course, you are', said the other man, 'but you ought to know that your freedom ends where my nose begins.'

So we can enjoy our rights and our freedom only if they do not interfere with other people's rights and freedom

- Q. 31. Mr. Rao was spinning his walking stick round and round to
- (A) hurt other people (B) look important (C) walk along the road (D) end his freedom
 - Q. 32. A man walking behind Mr Rao

(A) objected to this (B) agreed with him (C) laughed at him (D) thought nothing about it

Q. 33. Mr Rao thought that

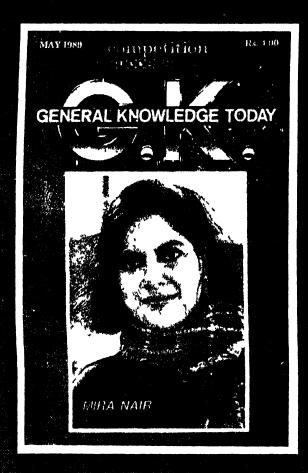
- (A) he was a gentleman (B) he could spin his walking stick round and round (C) he had a right to do what he liked (D) he had a right to walk along a busy road
- Q. 34. We can enjoy our rights and freedom only
- (A) when we are free to do what we like (B) when we can defend our rights (C) when we know what freedom actually means (D) if they do not interfere with other people's rights and freedom
- Q. 35. If they do not interfere with other if, here they rolers to,
- (A) Mr. Rao and the other man (B) rights (C) other people (D) rights and freedom

Passage II

Insects help us in many ways. They force us to keep our bodies and our buildings clean. When everyone keeps their homes clean, there are fewer insect posts. Then flies and cockroaches go to the dustbin and the rubbish heap for their food. When our clothes and bodies are kept clean, we have fewer bugs and lice and fleas. Insects eat up dead insects and other animal and vegetable matter. This saves us from disease and especially from plaque. Dragon flies eat houseflies and ants, and are very fond of eating mosquitoes. Insects also help our trade and industry. Millions of insects provide us daily with valuable materials. We get useful dyes from an insect called the cochineal. The bee provides us with millions of kilograms of honey and wax. Another year tiny insect

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called lac, gives us something even more helpful than wax. This is shellac Shellac is widely used for making sealing-wax, varnish, shoe-polish etc

Q. 36. The insects that are fond of eating mosquitoes are

(A) houseflies (B) ants (C) cockroaches (D) dragon-flies

Q. 37. Insects are

(A) our friends (B) our enemies (C) our neighbours (D) our pets

Q. 38. Cochineal is

(A) a dye (B) an insoct (C) a valuable material (D) a vegetable matter

Q. 39. That which is more helpful than wax is

(A) bee (B) lac (C) shellac (D) honey

Q.40. We are saved from plague by

(A) keeping the house clean (B) flies and cockroaches eating honey (C) washing our clothes regularly (D) insects eating up the dead and waste

Directions: In the following passage, some of the words have been left out. First read the passage over and try to understand what it is about. Then fill in the blanks with the help of the alternatives

We think of a dog as man's best friend Yet some times even the friendliest dog of this disease in connection with dogs

Q. 41. (A) confer (B) give (C) produce (D) bring

death with its bite! Not because.

Q. 42. (A) it (B) that (C) dog (D) which has changed its character, but because

Q. 43. (A) may (B) might (C) has (D) had become infected with a terrible disease

Q. 44. (A) The (B) This (C) A (D) That disease is called 'rabies'. It infects

Q. 45. (A) its (B) the (C) that (D) dog's brain and the spinal cord, and

Q. 46. (A) they (B) which (C) these (D) that

are both vital to life. The

Q. 47. (A) disease (B) infection (C) attack (D) trouble

is caused by a virus; an . .

Q. 48. (A) organ (B) item (C) enzyme (D) organism

which is too small to be

Q. 49. (A) seen (B) looked (C) traced (D) cultured

through the ordinary microscope We usually Q. 50. (A) think (B) link (C) associate (D)

consider

ANSWERS

1. (A) with a little more imagination and enterprise

2. (A) unless such hearings are held.

3. (C) the setting up of special courts. Note part A is also not free from defect though in informal speech it may be acceptable. In formal English it should road "In order to onsure the speedy disposal of cases."

4. (A) I could actually hear Krishna

5. (A) Witnesses and even complainants

6. (C) 7. (A)

8. (B) Note "beside" is a preposition meaning "next to", whereas 'besides' can bu a preposition or an adverb and mean "as well as, moreover, except for, other than"

9. (C) 10. (D) 11. (C) 12. (B)

13. (D) 14. (B) 15. (A) 16. (D)

17. (D) 18. (C) 19. (C) 20. (A)

21. (A) Callous 22. (A) Stalwart

23. (D) Stammer 24. (A) Ludicrous

25. (B) Privilege

26. (D) 27. (B) 28. (C) 29. (A)

30. (D) 31. (B) 32. (A) 33. (C)

34. (D) 35. (D) 36. (D) 37. (A)

38. (B) 39. (C) 40. (D) 41. (D)

42. (A) 43. (C) 44. (B) 45. (B)

46. (C) 47. (A) 48. (D) 49. (A)

50. (A)

Combined Defence Services Examination, October 1988

Spotting Errors

Directions: (i) In this section a number of sentences are given. The sentences are italicised in three separate parts and each one is called a, b, c. Read each sentence to find out whether there is an error in any italicised part. No sentence has more than one error. When you find an error in any one of the italicised parts (a, b, or c), indicate your response. You may feel that there is no error in a sentence, in that case letter 'd' will signify a 'No error' response. (ii) You are to indicate only one response for each item. (If you indicate more than one response, your enswer will be considered wrong.) Errors may be in grammar, word usage or idiom. There may be a word missing or there may be a word which should be removed. (:ii) You are NOT required to correct the error. You are required only to indicate your response. Examples A and B have been solved for you.

A. The young child (a) / singed (b) / a very sweet song (c)

B. We worked (a) / very hard (b) / throughout the season (c)

Explanation: In item A, the word, "singed" is wrong. The letter under this part is "b", so 'b' is the correct answer. Similarly, for item B, 'd' is the correct answer, as the sentence does not contain any error. Now attempt questions 1 to 20

Q. 1. "Excuse me, (a) / where's the (b) / next telephone?" (c)

Q. 2. The most people (a) / agree with (b) / my views. (c)

Q. 3. The girl's birthday (a) / is on (b) / seventeenth of June. (c)

Q. 4. I cannot explain (a) / why does she not study (b) / as hard now as she used to before (c)

Q. 5. This house (a) / is built (b) / of stones (c)

Q. 6. She had (a) / at least (b) / four hundred of books (c)

Q. 7. Twenty miles (a) / are a (b) / long way to walk (c)

Q. 8. The occurrence (a) / of this phenomenon (b) / is occasionally (c) / observed by scientists

Q. 9. He was filled with bittemess (a) / and thought that (b) / the whole world was against him (c)

Q. 10. One of the most controversial French writers of the century (a) / was quietly buried (b) / in his home town (c)

Q. 11. Child was looking out (a) / through the open window with (b) I lear in hareyes (c)

Q. 12. I have some milk (a) / but I don't have (b) / some sugar (c)

Q. 13. A temporary tent was erected (a) ' in which! iaid down (b) / to sleep (c)

Q. 14. The teacher asked him to explain (a) / why had he born absent (b) / for such a long time. (c)

Q. 15. One of our most serious problems (a) / are (b) / the growing menace of terronsm. (c)

Q. 16. My brother has been ill (a) / since (b) / a long time. (c)

Q. 17. A job of this type (a) / involves travel (b) / all over the country (c)

Q. 18. Would it be all right(a) / if I take off my shoes (b) / at the beginning of the ceremony?(c)

Q. 13. The roots (a) / help a plant (b) / to soak water, (c)

Q. 20. You should pen! its skin (a) / before you eat (b) / a banana (c)

Sentence Improvement

Directions: Look at the Italicised part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the italicised part. If one of them (a, b or c) is better than the Italicised part, indicate your response if none of the substitutions improve the sentence, Indicate 'd' as your response. Thus a 'No Improvement response will be signified by the letter 'd'. Examples C and D have been solved for you.

C. The young child singed a very sweet sona

(a) child singed the (b) boy singed a (c) child sang n (d) No improvement

D. I have already read this book twice

(a) I already twice have read this book (b) I twice have already in adithin book (c) I have twice already read this book (d) No.

Explanation: For item C, the correct sentence should read, "The young child sang a very sweet song" 'c' is, therefore, the correct answer

Item D is a correct sentence. None of the changes suggested will improve it 'd' is, therefore, the correct answer. Errors may be in grammar, appropriate word usage or idiom. There may be a necessary word missing or there may be a word which should be removed. Work as fast and as carefully as you can Now attempt questions 21 to 40

- Q. 21, I've always been terribly frightened by dying
- (a) Inghtened of (b) trightened about (c) Inghtened from (d) No improvement
- Q. 22. I can't go on holiday because I broke my leg
- (a) have broken (b) had broken (c) broked(d) No improvement
- Q. 23. He walks as it the earth belongs to him
- (a) has belonged to him (b) belonged to him (c) is belonging to him (d) No improvement
- Q. 24. Abhijit worked hard lest he should fail
- (a) would not fail (b) might not fail (c) should not fail (d) No improvement
- **Q. 25.** She felt as if she had been knowing him all her life
- (a) was knowing (b) knew (c) had known (d) No improvement
- Q. 26. I look forward to met you in Bombay
- (a) to meeting (b) to have met (c) to be meeting (d) No improvement
- Q. 27. It has the largest circulation than any other newspaper
- (a) than all newspapers (b) among other newspapers (c) of all newspapers (d) No improvement
- **Q. 28.** I do not remember whether he will pay his subscription or not
- (a) has paid (b) will be paying (c) was paying (d) No improvement
- **Q. 29.** I am giving her English lessons in exchange of Bindi lessons
- (a) in exchange with (b) in exchanging (c) in exchange for (d) No improvement
 - Q. 30. A thing of beauty is joy for ever
- (a) is joyous (b) is the joy (c) is a joy (d) No improvement
 - Q. 31. I felt that he will steal the watch
- (a) he would steal the watch (b) he may steal the watch (c) he will be stealing the watch (d) No improvement
 - Q. 32. I want that you should be careful
- (a) that you be careful (b) that you are careful (c) you to be careful (d) No improvement
 - Q. 33. She will buy for you a pericil
- (a) buy pencil for you (b) buy you pencil (c) buy you a pencil (d, *lo improvement
- Q. 34. As they mer again at 9 p.m., he said. "Good night very pleased to see you again."
- (a) Good evening (b) Good day (c) God bye (d) No improvement
- Q. 35 You understand the problem don't you?
- (a) do you (b) didn't you (c) isn't you (d) No improvement
- **Q. 36.** There is rumour that a tiger has been seen in the neighbourhood.
- (a) is the rumour (b) is a rumour (c) is rumours (d) No improvement
- **Q. 37.** Your shirt's hanging out my child tuck it at once
- (a) tuck it in (b) tuck it through (c) tuck it into (d) Ne improvement
- **Q. 38.** You can't imagine that she has a sharp tongue

- (a) what a sharp tongue she has (b) that she has sharp tongue (c) what sharp tongue she has (d) No improvement
 - Q. 39. A potter can shape clay in a pot.
- (a) clay into a pot (b) clay as a pot (c) the clay as a pot (d) No improvement
- Q. 40. The money is to be used for the benefit of the poor.
- (a) for benefit of poor people (b) for the benefit of the poors (c) for the benefit of the poor people (d) No improvement

Vocabulary (Synonyms)

Directions: In each of the following sentences a word or phrase is *Italicised* and is followed by four words marked (a), (b), (c), (d). Choose from these words the one which is nearest in meaning to the *Italicised* word and indicate your choice. Now attempt questions 41 to 50.

- Q 41. The entire nation *grieved* over the death of the President
- (a) wept (b) mourned (c) raved (d) bellowed
- Q. 42. That rich follow dissipates his money because he has not earned it himself
- (a) expends (b) squanders (c) hoards (d) lavishes
 - Q. 43. He is of a very affable nature
- (a) uncivil (b) irritating (c) humble (d) pleasant
- **Q. 44.** He is very polite to his parents, and treats them with *deference*
- (a) respect (b) haughtiness (c) indulgence (d) adoration
- Q. 45. Our neighbours are eminent people
- (a) very talkative (b) well-known (c) shy (d) impudent
- Q. 46. Civil disobedience was Gandhi's unique political weapon
- (a) greatest (b) powerful (c) strongest (d) original
- **Q.** 47. Genius is ninety nine per cent perspiration and one per cent inspiration
- (a) struggle (b) industry (c) intelligence (d) ability
- Q. 48. Most passengers are bound to experience some discomfort if the train is delayed.
- (a) cortain (b) required (c) likely (d) obliged
- Q. 49. The whole affair appears to be very intricate
- (a) delicate (b) interesting (c) complicated (d) suspicious
- Q 50 He did not pay any heed to my advice
- (a) thought (b) respect (c) caution (d) attention

Antonyms

Directions: In each of the following sentences a word or phrase is *Italicised* and it is followed by four words marked (a), (b), (c), (d). Choose from theso words the one which is most nearly opposite in meaning to the *Italicised* word, and indicate your choice Now attempt questions 51 to 60.

Q. 51. The story you will read is about a dwarf

- (a) midget (b) giant (c) superman (d) famous hero
- Q. 52. Since his childhood he has been living in *prosperity*.
- (a) poverty (b) affluence (c) misery (d) grandeur
- Q. 53. Do you expect a good leader to be myopic?
- (a) verbose (b) pedantic (c) visionary (d) farsionted
- Q. 54. To my surprise, he is quite arrogant
- (a) stubborn (b) docile (c) meek (d) humble
- Q. 55. Diversity in certain matters can be strength
- (a) disparity (b) unity (c) similarity (d) unanimity
- Q. 56. There is a great shortage of food in India
- (a) limitation (b) multitude (c) abundance (d) need
- Q. 57. In spite of the leador's efforts there was discord in the party
- (a) unison (b) harmony (c) unitary (d) unanimous
- 58. He was covered with *glory* because of
- his conduct in the battle

 (a) dishonour (b) modals (c) dislike (d)
- punishment
 Q. 59. The relationship between a
- teacher and a student can be cordial.

 (a) acrimonious (b) spiteful (c) sweet (d) cold
- Q. 60. Many episodes in the story are lacts
 - (a) truths (b) lies (c) real events (d) fiction

Fill in the Blanks

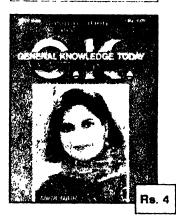
Directions: Each of the following sentences has a blank space and four words are given below it. Select the word you consider most appropriate for the blank space and indicate your choice.

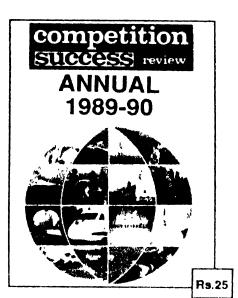
- Q. 61. Trespassers will be
- (a) persecuted (b) prosecuted (c) permitted (d) persuaded
- Q. 62. I asked him many questions to what had happened
- (a) elicit (b) illicit (c) elide (d) extract
- Q. 63. Times number I have warned him against such behaviour
- (a) upon a (b) beyond all (c) out of (d) without a
- Q. 64. The Head of the Department was kind, even towards his students
- (a) harsh (b) friendly (c) strict (d) suspicious
- Q. 65. As for Tennyson, who lived in one of the great ages of science, he been ashamed of himself to write anything so foolish as his apostrophe to the "Flower in the Crannied Wall"
- (a) ought to have (b) faught to have (c) taught to have (d) sought to have
- Q. 66. the match was declared over by the umpire, they cheered each other and went for lunch
- (a) As far as (b) As soon as (c) As long as (d) As fast as
 - Q. 67. Tomorrow's managers will face (Continued on page 57)

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Do Not Criticise

A leader to be successful has to motivate and influence others. We have seen that he has to get genuinely interested in others and learn to give lavish appreciation. Now we shall consider another important factor, which is avoiding criticism.

All of us know too well that no one likes criticism. In fact, no one admits that he is in the wrong and that he has made a mistake No one ever blames himself, although the whole world may condemn him as the guilty one. Let us take the case of Adolf Hitler who is regarded as primarily responsible for World War II. The Allies have condemned Hitler and his associates as the worst offendors against humanity and greatest of war criminals. But Hitler or, for that matter. those of his lieutenants who survived him never admitted that they were in the wrong They defended themselves stoutly that they did everything for the sake of their German fatherland and that the Allies were to blame for all that happened

The thinking process and psychology of notorious criminals, robbers and dacoits are no different. All of them regard themselves as champions of the poor and the downtrodden. They feel that they are being punished, lianged or put behind the prison bars for no faults of their own. In the same way, when confronted with criticism, each individual tries to justify and defend himself or herself. Nobody likes being found fault with or blamed or criticised. Whether young or old, children or grown ups, friends or fues, known ones or strangers, nobody rolishos criticism A leader should. therefore, pause before criticising anyone and always try to avoid it

Anyway, what is the object of criticising one or finding fault with another individual? What do we hope to accomplish by criticising another? Every time we get the urge to criticise, we should ask this question to ourselves. Is it our intention to correct and improve the other person? Do you really feel that with your criticism the other person will mend his ways and register. improvement? Since everybody resents criticism the guestion of changing and improving will not arise. On the other hand, he will defend, justify and persist with greater vigour and determination. Even a child will not accept the criticism. It will simmer, boil and revolt. Thus criticism instead of motivating one to act the way you want, will induce him to do just the opposite

If criticism cannot bring about changes or improvements on the part of others why then do many include in it. Perhaps some get a feeling of importance by resorting to run down others. They try to show themselves off by finding fault with others in the process they not only expose.

IMPROVE YOUR PERSONALITY

themselves but also earn the enmity and hatred of others. What is more, as we have seen, the craving to feel important is universal. The person who is being criticised has his own ego and self esteem. He will not accept the criticism meekly and with thanks. He will react violently and include in scathing counter-criticism. The net result would be nothing but washing the dirty linen in public.

There is another important reason why criticism should be avoided. Criticism and condomnation kills the initiative It often makes people to give up or abanden their efforts. Thus the nation may lose the services of great engineers, scientists, soldiers and artists because of destructive criticism It breeds inferiority complex and there are instances where uncharitable criticism has driven people to go mad or even commit suicide. Fully realising the ill. effects of criticism, Dr Samuel Johnson observed "God Himself, sir, does not propose to judge man until the end of his days " It is, therefore, foolhardy on our part to rush and criticise others. According to Charles Shwab, "There is nothing else that so kills the ambitions of a man as criticism from his superiors." He declared. "I never criticise anyone. I believe in giving a manincentive to work. So I am anxious to praise but loath to find fault. If I like anything I am. hearty in my approbation and lavish in my

Often we shall refrain from criticism when we try to understand others. If we station ourselves in the shoes of the other individual and look at the things from his point of view, we will at once realise why and how he acted the way he had acted. What is more, each individual is conditioned by his environmental factor. He is often a helpless victim of circumstances. You and I know very well that all our actions are not strictly rational and logical. We act on impulso. swayed by emotions and influenced by likes, dislikes and other such prejudices The leader must, therefore, understand others, lock at the matter from the other's point of view, give appreciation and avoid criticism. No one can claim to be perfect and beyond improvement. There is room for improvement oven among the best of us We should, therefore, correct ourselves, clear our own door steps and not point out the snow on the roof of another's house.

The success of Mahatrna Gandhi and Abraham Lincoln can be traced to this great quality on their part to avoid criticising

others. Gandhiji blamed himself and tried to purify himself by resorting to fasts but nover uttered a word of criticism either on the British or on other Indian political leaders Lincoln scrupulously avoided rash and hasty criticism. He did not mail his letters with adverse comments immediately He held them back and generally they were destroyed and never found their way to the intended addresses. A leader can try to be wiser than others but he should never tell others so Stefansson, a famous explorer and scientist, observed that "a scientist never tries to prove anything, he attempts only to find the facts." The same rule applies to a leader. He should first find the facts. He should avoid criticism. Instead he must understand and appreciate

You will naturally ask how a leader can improve his followers and bring out the best in them, if he decides to close his eyes to their mistakes and shortcomings. A leader where he considers it assential has to draw the attention of the individual concerned to his limitations, errors, omissions and commissions. But this has to be done diplomatically and tactfully. It should be done after understanding the situation and with due appreciation It should be converted to helpful suggestions instead of harsh criticism Instead of downright condemnation, a leader should ask questions. He should gently point out, in an objective manner, where things have gone wrong Often practical demonstration instead of mere words, will produce the desired results. A leader should listen more and encourage the other party to truk. He should give an opportunity to the other to save his face. He should make the other person realise his mistake and should not force him to admit or own it

As we said the aim is not simply to find fault but to bring about improvements. One important factor we should bear in mind is not to criticise anyone in public, that is, in the presence of another. The ego and selfesteem will drive people to defend themselves and justify their actions when they are criticised in public. We should therefore, avoid criticism and if at all we have to say something unpalatable we must give it a sugar coating, make it appear as a suggestion and administer it in strict privacy Before pointing out the mistakes, we must generously give appreciation and sincere praise to their good points. We must approach the individual in a friendly way and get him or her into a receptive mood Wherever possible, we must draw their attention to their blunders in an indirect manner. It would be extremely helpful to talk about our own

(Continued on page 60)



First, empty stands. Cold evenings. An ungry coach. Broken bones. Sweat. Tears. Black eyes. Bruises. Then, 30,000 cheers. A flair for fun!



LOVE

There is

no Difficulty that enough Love will not Conquer; no Disease that enough Love will not Heal; no Door that enough Love will not Open; no Gulf that enough Love will not Bridge; no Wall that enough Love will not Throw Down; no Sin that enough Love will not Redeem.

It makes no difference
how deeply seated may be the trouble,
how hopeless the outlook,
how muddled the tangle,
how great the mistake,
a sufficient realization of Love
will dissolve it All.

If only You could Love enough,
You would be
the happiest and most powerful
being in the world!

—Emmet Fox







Janata Dal Collapse In Karnataka

April 21 was a bad day for the Janata Dal in Karnetaka. On that day to the shock and surprise of the leaders of this party, its government headed by Mr. S. R. Bommai was dismissed and President's rule promulgated in the State on the recommendation of the Governor, Mr. P. Venkatasubbish.

There was, however, no surprise for others as the fall of the Bommai government was expected for long. In fact, it was imminent ever since Mr. R. K. Hegde had relinquished, the office of the Chief Minister last year and Mr. Bommai had stepped into it. There was joy and happiness for Mr. Deve Gowda, president of the State Janata Party, once a colleague of Mr. Bommai, and his party membors. Mr. Gowda was glad particularly because he had predicted the fall of the Janata Dal government.

With the dismissal of this government, the Opposition in the country will feel crippled. It was the Janata Party government under Mr. Hegde and then the Janata Dal government under Mr. Bommai that had given enough hope to the leaders like Mr. V.P. Singh and Mr. N. T. Rama Rao, leading the Janata Dal and the National Front respectively, that they would be able to dislodge the Congress (I) from power at the Contre. With the President's rule now in Karnataka a major source of strength for the Opposition is now gone.

Groupism

The fall of the Bommai government has been caused mainly because of groupism in the Janata Dal which continued to plague it even after 27 MLAs had withdrawn their support to it and continued to stay as the Janata Party under Mr. Gowda. After taking over the office of Chief Minister from Mr. Hegde, Mr. Bommai had constituted a small ministry and held out the assurance that it would be expanded soon to accommodate representatives of different groups in the party. But the assurance took a long. time to fulfil Mr Bommai delayed fulfilling the hope for a major expansion for the simple reason that by had found it difficult to accommodate all the ministerial aspirants in his cabinet. There was a group of Hegde loyalists in the party which wanted a big share in the ministry which Mr. Bommai could not agree to. It is the members of this group who caused their government to go

The boat of the Karnataka government began to rock and sink when Mr. Bommai expanded his cabinot on April 15 by inducting 13 MLAs into it, thereby taking its total strength to 34 Mr. Bommai described his expanded cabinet as the "war cabinut"

as he had tried to give representation to all districts and communities. But he did not know that very soon he and his cabinet would be out of power mainly bocause his efforts to pleaso all sections of his party MLAs had not succeeded. Mr. Hogde's supporters decided it was time to teach Mr. Bommai a lesson with the help of dissidents. The prominent among the dissidents was Mr. Kalyan Rao Molokan, who had stayed



with Janata Dal but was close to Mr. Deve. Gowda. He met the Governor along with the letters of 19 other MLAs (18 of the Janata Dal and 1 of BJP) on April 19 and told him that he and signatories to the letters had withdrawn their support to the Bommai government which had slender majority (118) in the House of 223 Among the Hegde loyalists who had joined Mr Molekar! were Dr Jeevarai Alva, Mr D B Inamdar and Mr B N Bachchegowda As soon as the news about it reached Mr Bommai he and his friends tried to handle the situation. They managed to get seven of these MLAs retract their stand and write to the Governor about it But it was too late The Governor had despatched his recommendation to the Centre that the Bommai government should be dismissed as it had lost its already slender majority in the House, and the state be placed under the President's rule

Majority claimed

Mr Bommai did try his best to save the dismissal of his government. He met the Governor with his colleagues and claimed he had a majority in the Assembly. He tried to impress on him the need of giving him an opportunity to prove his majority in the Assembly. He also told the Governor that he had summoned the Assembly to meet on April 27 where he was sure to establish that he had the support of a majority of the MLAs. But the Governor was helpless as he had by that time rushed his recommendation to the Centre.

The leaders of Opposition parties led by Mr V P Silly and Mr. N T Rama Rao met the President, Mr. R. Venkataraman, in Delhi and urged him not to accept the Governor's recommendation and allow the Janata Dal to prove its majority in the Assembly The President told them he could not but act on the advice of his council of chisters. Some of these leaders also pased the issue in Farliament But it too

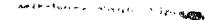
went in vain After keeping Parliament in suspense till late evening of April 21 Home Minister Buta Singh announced that the President had dismissed the Bommai government and dissolved the Assembly on the Governor's recommendation. It is said that this decision was taken after receiving a second report of the Governor on the situation. He had reportedly said in this report that the delay in bringing the State under the President's rule had led to fierce horse-trading.

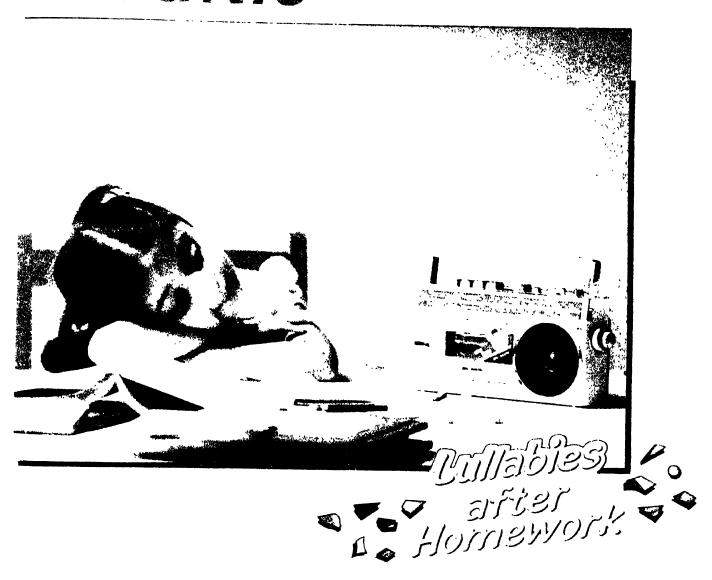
The fact that the Bommai government was not popular in Karnataka was proved on April 27 when a call given by the Janata Dal for a State bandh on that day was almost fully ignored. There was near normalcy in the State and the people did not show any interest in the appeal of the Janata Dal leaders and workers to stay away from work Had the Bommai government or even the Janata Dal been really popular with the people, there would have been the same kind of unrest in the State as was seen in Andhra Pradesh after the dismissal of the N T Rama Rao government Even the fast undertaken by Hegde on April 28 to atone for the misdeeds of his partymen causing the fall of their government did not evoke much public support. It is said that the people's response did not develop in Karnataka as was expected particularly because the Centre took precaution this time and did not install a puppet regime as was done in Andhra Pradesh by making Bhaskar Rao, Chief Minister

Power hunger

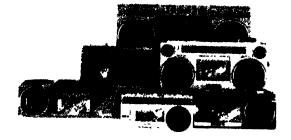
It may be true that the Janata Dal government fell because of the malevolent contents in the party. It had more aspirants for power than there were ministerial berths. But it can be asked why the healthy step of the Bommai government proving its majority support in the Assembly was not allowed to be taken. Such a step has been suggested by the Sarkaria Commission report on the Centre State relations, the Supreme Court observations in some major cases and the judgement of the Guwahati High Court in the case of the President's rule in Nagaland If the Bommai government's loss of majority support was proved in the Assembly on April 27, the Governor, the Centre and the President of India would have been spared of the criticism being levelled now that the President's rule in Karnataka was politically motivated to help the Congress(i) in the State and elsewhere. The Opposition will make most of this criticism to put the Rajiv Gandhi government on the defensive. All this does not help in building up a healthy democracy.

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Two-in-Ones

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Facing The Interview Board

(Right Approach)

Anand Kumar Behl is a smart young man of good height and fair complexion. His lean build and high heeled shoes add to his height and show his general appearance to advantage. His large brown eyes reflect his keenness, interest and intelligence. His cheerful countenance and enthusiastic smile reflect friendliness and sincerity. He has dressed suitably for the formal occasion of IAS interview. His terrycot trousers, printed full sleeves shirt and flower-design matching tie fit him perfectly and enhance his personality and smartness. He has taken care to groom himself well and attractively to gain the advantage of the first favourable impression. His abundant, long, dark hair is well shampooed and combed nicely. His shoes are well polished and shining. His finger nails are well trimmed and perfectly clean. At the UPSC library which serves as the waiting room for candidates appearing for the IAS interview, we find Mr. Behi quite at ease in the company of some fellow candidates who all happen to be total strangers as well as his competitors. Such is his self-confidence that he is roady to share his knowledge and ideas concerning the IAS interview with these other candidates without the slightest hit of hesitation. He discusses with them trie various aspects concerning the interview in a friendly manner and his appeal is very forceful and convincing

Prem (One of the candicties): Now all said and done, I feel this so called personality test or interview is a big hoax. For the life of me, I just carnot understand how one can find out the true personality of an individual by posing some furing questions and getting all types of odd answers.

Dilip (Another candidate): Well, I suppose it is all one's luck or chall, say fate. As they say, it is destiny and what is written. Why worry? If your stars are good I assure you that you will get selected, no matter how you answer the questions, or for that matter even if you do not answer the questions also. What do you say Mi. Behl? I am sure you will agree with me.

Beht: Well, my dear friends, I feel we must look at this matter in a purposive, realistic as well as optimistic mariner. We have a definite goal and we are here on a specific mission which is to achieve this goal. Our aim is to get selected for the IAS and join the IAS cadre. If we want to achieve this objective or goal, you all will agree we must approach the problem with correct positive attitude. There appears to be no point in entertaining doubts,

questioning the credibility of the technique or displaying a fatalistic or defeatist attitude. We must face the interview with total confidence and optimism and get the best out of it. Whether we like it or not, the interview is very much there and if we wish to make the IAS, we have to get through this interview or personally test with flying colours. There may be something called luck or fate but fortune favours the brave Personally. I believe in pluck than in luck With courage and determination I am certain of gaining the goal.

Prem: What precisely do you mean by optimistic outlook?

Behl: It means that you must feel and have the self-confidence that you can and also you will definitely do well at the interview. You must believe in your own ability and have faith in your capacity. As you know, ultimately the man who wins is the man who thinks he can. That is optimism for you.

Prem - Well, I don't say that I have no faith or self-confidence in myself. I only pointed out that the interview cannot help in correctly deciphering one's personality. Even trained psychiatricts find it difficult to understand, the complicated personality traits of their patients.

Behl: Now doar Prem, the psychiatrists, as you correctly said, are concerned with patients who have problems. You will readily grant that we are not here as patients. What is more, such doubts and thinking, I am afraid, will interfere with one's proparations for the interview and vitally influence his performance during the interview. Whether we believe in the usefulness or credibility of the interview as a technique to evaluate the personality traits and leadership levels of the candidates, we cannot get away from the fact that the interview technique is now used for assessing the personality of the candidate and selecting him for the 'AS Accepting this simple fact, you should prepare for the interview and try your best to acquit yourself creditably

Rao (Yet unother candidate in the group):
Mr. Behl, I have a doubt, it is not very clear to me how exactly the questions and answers figuring in the interview could help in discovering the personality traits of an individual

B hill: You soe, the questions are framed in such a way that your leadership qualities can be gauged from the replies given by you. For example, such qualities like organising ability, dynamism, social adaptability, perseverance and so on can be assessed from the answers given by the candidate.

Rso: Can you explain this further with some correct examples?

Behi. All right First let me pose a question. Let us ask Mr. Prem first Mr. Prem, if you get a holiday unexpectedly and the whole 24 hours are totally free and completely at your disposal, what would you do? I mean how would you make use of the unexpected holiday?

Prem: Wall, I really don't plan things in advance and in any case you said it was an unexpocted holiday. However, one thing I would certainly do I hate getting up early in the morning and I would like to stay in bod and sleep as much as I could. In other words, mostly I will relax in bed. In case I get bored. I may watch the TV or go to a movie.

Behl: (Turning to Mr. Rao). Now I would like to have your answer to the same question Mr. Rao. What will you do with such an unexpected holiday?

Rao: You see, I am a chicket addict. If I get a holiday, as you say, I will at once got in touch with my friends and club and organise a cricket match.

Behl . Now friends, let us compare these two answers. The first answer shows that its author is not sure of his own mind. He has no priorities and says he cannot make up his mind or take firm decision. He admits that he does not plan in advance. Thus when the opportunities arise, they will find him unprepared and he would miss or waste them. Further, his answer indicates that he will be spending all or most of the time alone in bed either sleeping or watching TV. He does not contemplate any social or other activity. He does not talk about his friends. The indications or readings can be that the candidate is weak in the organisational and social spheres. On the other hand, the answer of Mr. Rae shows that his mind is firmly made up and that he will organise a cricket match with the cooperation of his friends. In other words, various leadership qualities can be found to the

Dilip Yes, Lagror, with an account right that this interview can the willight on the personality characteristics of the candidate and thus serve the purpose quite all right. Thank you very much indeed for enlightening us on the subject. Now, they are summoning you for the interview. We all wish you the best of luck.

Bohl: Thank you friends and wish you all the same (He proceeds to the interview room where before making his entry he gently taps on the door and obtains permission Next, he opens the door gently, walks in and closes the door without any noise. Thereafter, he walks up smartly

towards the Chairman and comes to a halt near the chair meant for the candidate. Standing to attention he greets the Chairman and Members of the Board in a pleasant, cheerful and audible voice)

Behl: Good morning to you all, Sirs
Chalaman: Good, morning to you

Chairman: Good morning to you, Mr Behl Please take your seat

Behl: Thank you, Sir (He sits down smartly, crossing his legs and keeping them close to the chair. His hands are resting on his laps and his back is in touch with the back rost of the chair. He remains in an attentive posture, keeping his eyes on the Chairman and awaiting the next move from the Board.)

Chairman: I see Mr. Behl that you are not a native of Delhi Is it your first visit to India's Capital or you have been here before? How do you like this city?

Behl: Sir I have been here earlier on a few occasions. I was here once to participate in the national NCC meet and also to take part in the Republic Day celebrations and march past. I had also been here again as a member of the excursion party from my college which visited Delhi and other places. I like this place very much. It is an interesting city with quite a few attractions to the tourists.

Chairman: What are the things which impressed you most in Delhi?

Behl: I found New Delhi to be a well planned and neat city with wide roads lined with shady as well as colourful trees. The sprawling Central Vista with Rashtrapati Bhavan at one end and India Gate at the other, is a lovely place with the long artificial water lakes. Delhi has several historical monuments like the Qutab Minar, Red Fort, Jama Masjid, Humayun's Tomb, Purana Qila and the like. The modern attractions are the Rashtrapati Bhavan, Jantar Mantar, Birla Mandir, Nehru Museum, Raj Ghat, Shantivan, Birla House, etc. Of course, Connaught Place Chandni Chowk and Aimal Khan Road are the shopping attractions. We had also been to Buddha Jayanti Park, Nohru Park, Rail Museum, Air. Force Museum and Ashoka Hotel. We were also taken to Dolhi Zoo. Those are the things which immediately come to my mind-Oh yos, Sir. We also went to the Parliament House and witnessed the Lok Sabha in

Chairman: How did you visit the places you monitioned? Did you have company? Was it an expensive affair?

Behl: (Smiling) Oh! I had excellent company During the first visit I did not have to sperid anything for sight seeing. The trip was arranged by the NGC Directorate. A lovely luxury bus took 50 or 60 of us everywhere and we also must the President and the Prime Minister. On the second occasion, when our college excursion party was here, myself and three of my friends hired cycles and went cycling to most of these places. In fact, Sir, cycling is my hobby and I love cycle treks, especially the long distance ones with friends, extending

to 4 or 5 days.

1st Member: What is the longest distance you have covered on your cycle hikes?

Behl: I would say about 500 kilometres, Sir I think we made it in 5 days. We went to Agra from Delhi on cycles and returned also on cycles. It took us two days to go and three days to return

1st Member: Why it took one day extra for the return journey. Were you tired?

Behl: (Smiling) No, Sir, we went to Agra direct but while returning we made a detour We went to Brindavan Of course, while camping at Agra, we also made it to Fatehpur Sikn and back on cycles. We were so happy and the trip was so enjoyable that we never felt tired.

Comments: This candidate is keen. energetic and dynamic. He displays strong urge, drive and motivation. He has a pleasing and smart appearance and also proves intelligent and imaginative. He is always cheorful and ploasant and his enthusiasm is catchy. He appears well informed and is able to speak on any subject with authority. He displays a positive attitude and approaches a given problem with hope and optimism and determination and confidence that he would prove successful. Socially, he is friendly, adaptable and possesses a big circle of friends. He readily mixes with strangers and makes a strong and favourable impact on them with his friendliness, warmth and pleasing manners. He is keen to help others and seeks out new opportunities and responsibilities on his own initiative. He has a flair for adventure and accepts reasonable risks with courage and fortitude. Physically, he is fit and has good staminal for sustained hard work. Above all, he is goal oriented and enjoys the ability to achieve results as a member of a team by collective efforts and cooperation

2nd Member: Mr Behl, what do you think of the increasing violence, indiscipline, strikes, hartals and agitations in the country? How do you account for them? Can you think of any solutions to overcome these problems which are assuming serious proportions?

Behl: After 42 years of Independence a social transformation is sweeping the country and the masses, particularly the underprivileged are becoming increasingly conscious of their rights, and the power of the ballot in their possession. The 1977 general elections, in which the Congress was replaced by the Janata, especially, at the termination of the omergency, have made the musses to realise the supreme power of the ballot in their hands. The agitations started by the Janata before and during the emergency continued even after Janata came to power. Now the Janata has gone but the mania for agitations is growing stronger At the moment, more than the massus and the underprivileged, it is the disgruntled interests the vested politicians, the fairly affluent sections in the

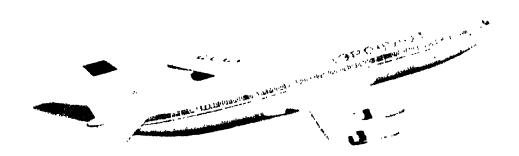
society and the intelligentsia who are sponsoring, organising and feeding the agitations and violence to serve their sectarian, selfish and narrow interests. The Assam agitation, Punjab agitation, Gujarat agitation, farmer's agitation and violence in educational institutions are politically motivated and in certain cases there could also be foreign hands involved. Needless to say, these agitations are not at all in the interests of the country, national unity and integrity. These hamper the nation's economic growth and social progress. The masses are fully exploited and it is the poor and downtrodden who suffer most Unless the trend is reversed it is likely to prove disastrous to the country.

2nd Member: Can you suggest some solutions to overcome this serious problem?

Behl: I feel, Sir, first and foremost the political leaders must realise the danger and give up the agitational path. The press must play its part. The elected Government must be given a chance to work and run their full term. Above all, the right-minded citizens should hack the elected Government in its efforts to tackle such agitations with a firm hand. Education and enlightenment will help. to curb violence and agitation, 1981 marked the fiftieth anniversary of the martyrdom of brave Bhagat Singh and his courageous comrades Sukhdev and Rajguru These young men, in their twenties and prime of life, went to the gallows, making the supreme sacrifice of their very lives to win independence for the country. Our students should be made aware of the great sacrifices, patriotic deeds and noble services rendered by such brave sons of India All publicity media, the press, radio, TV, films, etc should be pressed into service to imbibe the youth with the ideals of unity, sacrifice and service. Of course, the anti-social elements should be dealt with sternly. The fathers and mother, in every homo have a special responsibility to discipline their sons and daughters and make them serve the cause of the nation So also the teachers at educational institutions have an important role to play Awareness, realisation of the dancer and enlightenment---these are the answers to solve this serious problem

Comments: The candidate reveals high sense of responsibility and is fully conscious of his social obligations. He has practical ideas to tackle a difficult and dangorous problem. He is sincere and earnest in his approach and examines the problem systematically in depth and from all angles so that it can be mastered and resolved. He has the courage to express his convictions without fear or favour. He believes in actions and constructive approach. He is also far-sighted and caters. to the long term needs in short, the candidate possesses good organising and planning ability and he can be relied upon to overcome problems and difficulties courageously. constructivaly and successfully.

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3rd Member: There is a growing demand in the country, unfortunately supported by agitations and violence, for more and more reservations. But some feel reservations should be done away with What are your views on the subject?

Behl: Sir, reservations by their very nature are short-term remedies. They cannot be perpetuated and should never be allowed to become permanent The Constitution, when it was framed provided for reservations only for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and that too just for ten years. But this is being extended indefinitely, mainly for the political expediency of capturing votes and winning elections. What is worse, the weapon of reservation has been extended indiscriminately to cover various communities and castes in the guise of backward classes The aim is not to uplift the downtrodon but to capture votes. Our goal is a casteless society but the reservation provision perpetuates class and caste divisions I. therefore, feel that the reservation provision should be modified. It should not be casteoriented but merit-based. The present reservation system had done more harm than good and must be imaginatively modified to help the downtrodden and economically weaker sections

Comments: The candidate has taken a live interest in the happenings which occurin various parts of the country. He has studied the issues in depth, analysed and digested the implications and merits of the conflicting arguments and issues. He has the capacity to grasp the essentials of the problem and understand the real issues as well as the superficial and secondary issues. Once again, he displays the courage and intellectual intergrity to speak out his mind and give vent to his honest views. His approach is always objective and his arguments invariably rational and convincing. He carefully eschews emotional bias This level-headed and practical candidate can be depended upon to tackle complicated issues in an objective and successful manner.

4th Member: Do you think Indo-Pakistan relations would improve considerably in the near future with the restoration of democracy in Pakistan?

Behl: With the restoration of democracy, those who have come to power in Pakistan will be greatly influenced by the feelings of the electorate and general public opinion Due to the hostile propaganda indulged in by the rulers and leaders of Pakistan since the very birth of that country, the feelings of the electorate and public opinion there is totally hostile towards India Perhaps a military dictator with the full support of the army can take the risk of taking decisions which might not be popular with the people But an elected Prime Minister cannot afford to take such risks. Besides, the Pakistan Peoples Party headed by Ms Benazir Bhutto did not win a landslide victory. It did not even get an absolute majority in

Pakistan's National Assembly but emerged only as the single largest party. Hence Ms Bhutto has of necessity to dance to the tunes of the people, the Pakistan President who enjoys real unlimited powers and to the Army which can assert itself at any time Further, the disputes between India and Pakistan are basic and cannot be resolved by negotiation. Going by the two nation theory founded on religion, Pakistan wants Kashmir India which is a secular State will not concede Kashmir to Pakistan Secondly, because of India's military intervention Pakistan lost its Eastern wing, which has now become the independent Bangladesh After acquiring Kashmir, Pakistan would want Bangladesh Thereafter, when Bangladesh is back in its fold, Pakistan would want a land corridor to link its Western half with the Eastern half Finally it would try to annex the entire Northern India as the same has been under Islamic rule for six or seven centuries. Thus Pakistan wants the onlire Northern region of the Indian sub-continent, and it will be making all possible efforts to achieve this objective, adopting any means whatever, fair or foul. This is the reality with which India has to live and the only way to meet this challenge is to speak from a position of strength at all times. Above all, there is also another important factor which influences Pakistan foreign policy at present and that is the American connection. Pakistan is a member of American sponsored and dominated military block it gets massive U.S. military and economic aid and it has thus the compulsions to toe the American line Islamabad will thus blow hot and cold as demanded by the occasion and we have to be prepared for the same

Comments: The candidate has an excellent grip over current international events. He has studied the important issues in their full perspectives, relating to it past and similar events. His approach is practical and realistic. As observed earlier, he examines every issue in its entirety from all angles. He is able to analyse the programd cons in full depth and adduce logical and rational reasons for his stand. He has succeeded in convincing his listeners with his sincere attitude and pragmatism. He can be rated as intelligent, and imaginative leader with capacity to gain the objective successfully.

5th Member: I see you have done your MBA course. Suppose you get a good offer from some of the multinational firms, won't you prefer it instead of the IAS career?

Behl: No, Sir To be frank I have alroady turned down some offers from the private sector which were more attractive in terms of pay, future prospects and even service conditions as compared to the IAS. I have made up my mind to join the IAS and I stand by my resolution. I am not interested in multinationals or foreign offers. It is my earnest wish to serve my motherland in a fruitful way and in a welfaro state, the best way to do it is to join the top administrative.

Servico

5th Member: Why not join the armed forces? You will serve the nation's interests more directly by joining the armed forces

Behl: Sir, if I join the armed forces now I will be at a disadvantage to reach the top because of my age. I should have joined the armed forces earlier through NDA. What is more important, in a democracy the armed forces are subject to civil control. You will agree I can help the armed forces better if I become. Deputy. Secretary or Joint Secretary or Socretary in the Ministry of Defence. Above all, if there is a war and they accept volunteers, I can always don the uniform and fight for the country. Right now, the bost way is to make the IAS.

Chairman: (Smiling) What happens if you are not selected for the IAS?

Behl: I will try and try again till I make it. I am absolutely confident that I will make it, Sir.

Chairman: Young man, I do appreciate your determination and keenness. But you must realise that the selection to the IAS depends on the merit list. If there are candidates who score higher marks than you, one can't stop them. I was, therefore, interested to know your other plans.

Behl: My goal is to serve the country and according to me the IAS is the best way to do so. The next best way is to join politics and got elected as the Prime Minister. I will try that.

Chairman: Well, that is a good one. I wish you good luck in all your ventures Mr. Behl. Now the interview is over. Good day to you.

Behl: Thank you, Sirs, and good day to you all (Ho makes a smart exit)

Summing-up Comments: This candidate is intelligent, imaginative, pleasant and cheerful. He has a friendly disposition and proves to be a ready mixer. He enjoys good grasp and makes sustained efforts to keep himself well informed. With his analytical mind, he examines the various problems and issues objectively and draws valid conclusions after considering each fact and issue in a logical and rational manner. In the field of organisation, he can determine the priorities with speed, use the available resources to best advantage and produce results. Dynamically, he is resolute and determined. He is able to make up his mind readily and stand firm by his decisions. Socially, his influencing ability is of a very high order. He enjoys good verbal facility and prosonts his case with tolling effect and carry his men with him. In dealing with others he is flexible, adaptable and fully cooperative. He has a marked preference for outdoor life and adventure. He is pager. to shoulder additional in positive for and makes good use of the apportunities. With his keenners are sincerity are high level. leadorrhip attitic radiates option in a minimum in positive bent of mind, will prove to the a definite to test win asset to true high placement in a not appeara recommendations.

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(Continued from page 40)

- extremely situations in which they will need to make speedy decisions
- (a) hard (b) unlikely (c) complex (d) uneconomic
- Q. 68. The happiness of a country consists . . . the freedom of its citizens
 - (a) with (b) of (c) in (d) upon
- **Q. 69.** Keats is the saddest example of a fine spirit hounded to death by criticism
- (a) honest (b) agreeable (c) savage (d) impartial
- Q. 70. Nehru was well known for his kind heartedness and which are rare qualities in great leaders
- (a) political acumen (b) political philosophy (c) statesmanship (d) straightforwardness

Selecting Words

Directions: In the following passage at certain points, you are given a choice of three words marked (a), (b), (c). Choose the best word from these three and indicate your choice. Examples E and F have been solved for you.

E: The [(a) boy / (b) horse / (c) dog] was in the school in Shimla

F: [(a) She / (b) It / (c) He] was homesick

Explanation: Out of the list given in item E, only 'boy' is the correct answer So, 'a' should be indicated as your response For item F 'c' is the correct answor, because that is the pronoun which refers back to the noun 'boy' Now attempt questions 71 to 85

The largest part of the havoc in this century has been worked not by physical scientists but by certain naturalists who have hit upon the fact that man is animal. It would seem that man might have known this all the time, if not through introspection, then certainly by the behaviour of his ancestors. But he has been so obsessed ...71... [(a) by / (b) with / (c) about] his divinity that he has lost ...72... [(a) sight / (b) count / (c) knowledge] of himself as an animal ...73... He [(a) was / (b) is / (c) has] in literal fact so set himself ...74... [(a) in / (b) above / (c) among] and beyond and outside animals that ...75... ((a) in / (b) during / (c) fc.1 thousands of years he has been ...76... [(a) glad / (b) loath / (c) careful] to show his own skill And, ...77... [(a) while / (b) when / (c) though] he has exploited his mind principally ...78... [(a) with / (b) for / (c) through] the pleasure of his body and ...79... [(a) from / (b) with / (c) for] / the relief of it from pain, ...80... [(a) he / (b) it / (c) world] has used his voice and the ...81... [(a) fame / (b) power / (c) name] of every one of his ...82... [(a) actions / (b) gods / (c) sins] to deny that his body is ...83... [(a) having / (b) possessing / (c) of] any consequence to him. Only now ...84... [(a) when / (b) that / (c) after] his body is in danger of ...85... [(a) complete / (b) partial / (c) universal] dissolution does he question his estimate of his soul

Comprehension Passages

Directions: In this part you have six short passages. After each passage, you will find a few questions, each based on

what is stated or implied in the passage. First read a passage and then answer the questions following that passage. While answering the questions, you can look back at the passage as often as you like. Now attempt questions 86 to 115.

Passage I

What is the purpose of poetry in modern life? Let us begin by saying what it is not Obviously the purpose is not ethical. The poet does not desire to improve the morals of the readers. The old cant of poet's 'message' is now completely discredited and the history of 'uplift' may be left to the unimportant provinces, where it still flourishes. Didactic poetry is now universally recognised as an impertinence

The danger of poetry's becoming a kind of after-dinner processes and its far greater than the danger of its reverting to a method of moral instruction,

- Q. 86. In the light of what has been written in this passage, 'didactic' means
- (a) that which informs (b) that which tuaches (c) that which inspires (d) that which pleases
- Q. 87. The purpose of poetry in modern life is to
- (a) improve the moral tone of society (b) entertain the readers (c) help beguile leisure hours (d) give aesthetic joy
- Q. 88. Which one of the following statements is true?
- (a) Modern poetry faces the danger of becoming a vehicle of propaganda (b) Modern poetry may become a means of imparting information (c) Modern poetry may become a kind of after-dinner amusement (d) Modern poetry may lose its depth and profundity
- Q. 89. What, do you think, hampers the growth of true enjoyment of poetry?
- (a) The loss of sense of beauty (b) The tendency to moralise (c) Immunity to emotions (d) Development of science
- Q. 90. The passage says that in modern
- (a) poetry is unnecessary (b) poets are second-rate citizens (c) people do not read poetry (d) the purpose of poetry has changed

Passage II

And how does Denis Compton play? He simply plays—like a boy striking at a rubber ball with a palling from a fence—for fun. He plays happily. Oh yos, many of his strokes cause, the academically minded cricket critics to turn in horror—only to be won back at once by the air of charm which Compton lends to every game he plays. Rarely has a man made runs so negligently, nover has a man made so many runs without seeming to take thought for the safety of his method.

- Q. 91. 'He simply plays' means that Compton
- (a) is a simple player (b) is like a boy fond of playing (c) plays for the sheer delight of it (d) plays to amuse
- Q. 92 The academically minded cricket critics are
 - (a) university cricket experts (b) bookish

- cricketers (c) theoretically concerned (d) members of cricket academies
- Q, 93. The academically minded critics turn in horror because Compton
- (a) is a fierce striker of the ball (b) is horrible to look at when he strikes (c) always hits them on the head (d) plays in an unorthodox way
- Q. 94. 'Rarely has a man made runs so negligently' means
- (a) Compton is a negligent runner (b) Compton takes risky runs (c) Compton makes his runs playfully (d) Compton is a negligent player
- Q. 95. The author wants to say that Compton played
- (a) spontaneously (b) carolessly (c) thoughtlessly (d) dangerously

Passage III

Interestingly enough, the Civil Services are not regarded as the top-notch careers for men and women all over the country there is a distinct pattern. Remarks Siddhartha, "From my experience I've found that most people who take the exams are from places like Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, States which are more backward than the others, and which offer fewer employment opportunities. In a small town in U.P., for example, young men routinely sit for the exam after doing their postgraduation " "Now-a-days my son is preparing himself for the competition" parents will chorus across the length and breadth of the town, and everyone knows which competition is being referred to. Whereas in a city like Bombay, points out Siddhartha, there will be very few people so obsessed with the IAS "That's because in Bombay there are a thousand opportunities for young people to take "

- Q. 96. Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh are named together because
- (a) they are Indian States (b) they are backward States (c) they produce more IAS Officers (d) they are thickly populated States
- Q. 97. "Now a days my son is preparing himself for the composition" means
- (a) IAS competitions (b) All competitions (c) Wrestling competitions (d) Not clear in the passage
- Q. 98. In Bombay, IAS is not so popular because
- (a) people there are less intelligent (b) there are several openings for people (c) they do not care for jobs (d) their parents don't like IAS
- Q. 99. "Siddhartha", mentioned in the passage is
- (a) the author (b) an IAS officer (c) the person interviewed (d) not clear
- Q. 100. The saying of the parents "Now adays competition" shows that parents
- (a) don't like what the son is doing (b) are proud of what the son is doing (c) are indifferent to what the son is doing (d) are ashamed of what the son is doing

Passage IV

At last everything was done by robots

Some human beings, so far, had proved indispensable, geological experts to direct mining robots into suitable areas. appearments to decide great matters of colicy, and of course, the two scientists of either side, to devote their great brains to new heights of ingenuity. These two men were both wholehearted enthusiasts. Both were above the battle in the sense that they cared nothing for the issue on which politicians wasted their eloquence, but only for the perfection of the machines. Both liked war because it induced the politicians to give them scope. Neither wished the war to end, since they feared that with its ending men would fall back into traditional ways and would insist upon again doing, by means of human muscles and brains, things that robots could do without fatigue and with far more precision

- Q. 101. In the passage 'above the battle' are
- (a) robots (b) human beings (c) politicians (d) scientists
- Q. 102. From the tone of the passage it is possible to conclude that robots are unsatisfactory substitutes because they cannot
- (a) use muscles and brain (b) decide matters of policy (c) work without direction (d) direct mining operations
- Q. 103. 'Continuation of war' according to the scientists in the passage is desirable because
- (a) robots were ideal tools for it (b) it would give them scope for their ingenuity (c) human muscles and brain would be rendered unnecessary (d) governments would become relatively dependent
- Q. 104. The phrase 'fall back into' in the passage totally reflects
- (a) a rational conclusion (b) a fear of lapsing into something undesirable (c) a state of affairs considered desirable (d) the irony of the situation
- Q. 105. 'The ending of war' for the scientists in the passage is undesirable because
- (a) human beings would insist on using brains and musices (b) human beings would not function as electively as robots (c) human beings would reduce the role of the robots (d) the scientists would lose their importance

Passage V

The bus was over crowded as it was the last one of the evening. This gave an opportunity to the pickpockets to try their skill on the unwary. One pickpocket successfully removed the purse of an old man. But at the moment he tried to pass it on to his companion, the conductor noticed the operation and helped retrieve the stolen purse.

- Q. 106. There was a big crowd for the bus because
- (a) it was festival time (b) there was a strike by bus operators (c) there was no other bus that evening (d) it was operated at economical rates
 - Q. 107. The pickpackets were happy

because

- (a) there were many people (b) there was no policeman (c) it was dark due to power failure (d) they had already picked a number of pockets
- Q. 108. One of the pickpockets succeeded because
- (a) he took the purse of a blind person (b) he used force (c) the victim was aged (d) the victim was careless
 - Q. 109. The pickpocket was caught
- (a) while stealing (b) while running away
 (c) when he abused the victim (d) when handing over the purse to another pickpocket
 - Q. 110. The conductor
- (a) remained a silent spectator (b) sympathised with the thief (c) helped catch the thief (d) shared the booty with the thief

Passage VI

The one American industry unaffected by the general depression of trade is the beauty industry. American women continue to spend on their faces and hodies as much an they spent before the coming of the slump-about three million pounds a week These facts and figures are 'official', and can be accepted as being substantially true. Reading them, I was only surprised by the comparative smallness of the sums expended From the prodigious number of advertisement of aids to beauty contained in the American magazines, I had imagined that the personal appearance business must stand high up among the champions of American industry—the equal, or only just less than the equal, of bootlegging and racketeering, the movies and automobiles Still, one hundred and fifty-six million pounds a year is a tidy sum. Rather more than twice the revenue of India

- Q. 111. The statistics of expenditure refer to a poriod which
- (a) could be described as prosperous (b) could be described as not so prosperous (c) belongs to forties (d) belongs to sixties
- **Q.** 112. In the passage the word bootlegging means
- (a) smuggling (b) trading in illicit liquor (c) begging (d) walking with boots
- Q. 113. The author expected the amounts of money spent on beauty aids to be
- (a) much larger than they are (b) much smaller than they are (c) as much as they actually are (d) much less than what is spent on films
- Q. 114. Author's conclusion that beauty industry has not suffered a setback even during devices in its based on the fact that
- (a) phenomenal amounts are spent on advertisements of aids to beauty (b) he imagined that the beauty industry almost equals bootlegging, racketeering, movies and automobiles (c) one hundred and fifty-six million pounds are spent annually on beauty aids (d) American women still spent the same amounts on beauty aids as they used to before depression
- Q. 115. The author's reaction to the amounts spent on beauty aids is defined by the words that

(a) such huge amounts are spent on beauty aids (b) the amount spent on beauty aids is relatively small (c) although the amount spent on beauty aids is relatively small, it is substantial (d) so much money is wasted on beauty aids, while it could be usefully spent for the betterment of a country like India

Reconstructing Passages

Directions: In each of the following five Items you have six sentences of a paragraph. The first and the last sentences of the paragraph are in their proper places at S1 and S6. The four middle sentences, that should occupy positions S2 to S5, have been jumbled and named P, Q, R and S. You should find the proper sequence of these four sentences that will reconstruct the original six-sentence paragraph.

Example: S1: The lion used to be very widely distributed in Africa and Asia

- P: There are special forest zones set aside for wildlife in various countries
- Q: Indiscriminate killing by hunters has been the cause of this drastic fall in their numbers
- **R:** Today they are a relatively rare species
- S: If the species survives at all it will be only in national parks
- \$6: No hunting is permitted in such reserved areas

The proper sequence should be

(a) QSPR (b) RSPQ (c) SRPQ (d) RQSP

The answer is 'd' as the correct sequence of the sentences should be RQSP Now attempt questions 116 to 120

- **Q. 116. S1:** There is high incidence of stomach cancer in Japan
- **S6:** Consumers should, therefore, reject all artificially coloured edibles
- P: It seems to be due to the consumption of polished rice
- $\boldsymbol{Q}.$ Washing removes some of the talc or the polished rice
- R: But no amount of rinsing can disludge the talc completely
- **S:** The polish contains asbestos contaminated talc

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SQPR (b) PSQR (c) PQRS (d) PQSR
- Q. 117. S1: Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu was bom in August 1910, in Skopje
- S6: After school, she would go among the slum dwellers bringing them medicines and bandages
- P: Sister Teresa's room overlooked the slum, known as Moti Jheol Slum
- **Q:** At eighteen the joined the Sisters of Loreto Abbey in Dublin and was sent to Darjeeling to begin her novitiate
- **R:** She saw the dirt, the ragged children, the open sewers, the diseases, the hunger, the poverty
- S: By 1931 she was at the Loreto Convent High School in Calcutta as teacher and later as Principal, Sister Teresa

The proper sequence should be.

- (a) QSPR (b) SQPR (c) PRQS (d) RPSQ
- Q. 118. S1: True bird sorig has two main purposes

- S6: Large conspicuous birds or those living in flocks do not usually sing
- P: Many also sing to attract a mate to the territory
- Q: Song is most used by birds which communicate with each other—birds living scattered in the woods, hedges and fields, and small birds with inconspicuous plumage
- R: Some birds, therefore, like the nightingale, sing only during the broading season, others that sing all the year round are at their best at that period
- S: Many male birds sing in order to warn off other males of their own kind from intruding into their breeding territory

The proper sequence should be

- (a) SPRQ (b) QSRP (c) RQPS (d) PSQR
- Q. 119. S1: Before he became famous as a writer, Nathaniel Hawthorne earned his living as a Clerk

S6: Hawthorne was surprised

- P: Every day he sat in his office and worked as long as he could, and still his employers had nothing but complaints about him
- Q: He had no taste for the kind of writing that a Clerk had to do
- R: So he could not win the good opinion of his employers
- S: One evening, before he left his office he was told that his services were no longer wanted

The proper sequence should be

- (a) QRPS (b) RSPQ (c) PQRS (d) QPSR
- Q. 120. S1: Teeth were not removed painlessly in Simpson's days
- S6: It was soon found that chloroform had several advantages over ether as an anaesthetic
 - P: These were discovered much later
 - Q: This was ether
- R: There were no good, local anaesthetics then
- S: But just before Simpson found out what chloroform could do, some American doctors had discovered another general anaesthetic

The proper sequence should be

(a) PSQR (b) SQRP (c) RPSQ (d) POSR

ANSWERS

- 1. (c). nearest telephone Note: a situation may arise where the use of the word "next" may be necessary in such a sentence. For example, if the speaker is already near a telephone but it is not working as is so often the case here, then he may rightly ask "where is the next nearest telephone" But "nearest" in any case, must be included
- 2. (a) most people. *Note:* Since "most people" is a generalisation, the definite article "the" must be deleted
- 3. (b) is on the *Note*, here the dofinite article "the" is necessary since seventeenth of June" is not a generalisation but a definite date
- 4. (b) why she does not study *Note* "why does she" sequence usually implies a question, whereas this sentence is an answer to a question like "why does she not study as hard now as she used to before?"
- 5. (c) with stones *Note:* It is also correct to say "This house was built with stones", or "is made of stones".
- 6. (c) four hundred books *Note:* If a definite number is not mentioned the sentence can correctly read "she had hundreds of books".
- 7. (b) is a. Note: though "miles" gives the impression that it is plural, here "twenty miles" is the length of the "walk" which is singular
 - 8. (c) has been occasionally.
 - 9. (a) He was full of bitterness
- 10. (a) "one of the most controversial French writer" or "one of the most controversial of French writers"
 - 11, (a) The/A child was looking out
- 12. (c). any sugar Note: "some" is usually used in affirmative sentences ("I have some milk" or "He took some sugar"), in questions where "yes" is the expected answei (Can I have some money?), or in offers and requests (Do you want some money? Could you do some cooking for me?) "Any" is used in negative sentences (I do not have any sugar), in certain types of questions (Have you any sugar?) and

with "barely", "hardly", "scarcely" (I have hardly any food)

- 13. (b) in which I laid myself down. Note: it is also correct to say "in which I lay myself down". In formal writing however, it is important to note the difference between "lay" which is transitive and therefore takes an object, and "lie" (meaning recline or be situated) which is intransitive and does not take an object.
- 14. (b) why he had been absent *Note*: here the position of "had" is similar to "does" in guestion 4.
- 15. (b) is. Note: here the verb must agree with the singular "one" and not the plural "problems"
- **16.** (b) for *Note* "since" can be used with a specific past eg My brother has been ill since last year
 - 17. (b) involves travelling
 - 18. (b) if I took off my shoes.
 - 19. (c). to soak up water
 - 20. (a) you should peel off the skin
 - 21. (a) 22. (a) 23. (d) 24. (d)
 - 25. (c) 26. (a) 27. (b) 28. (a)
 - 29. (c) 30. (c) 31. (a) 32. (c)
 - 33. (c) 34. (a) 35. (d) 36. (b)
 - 37. (a) 38. (a) 39. (a) 40. (c)
 - 41. (b) 42. (b) 43. (d) 44. (a)
 - 45. (b) 46. (d) 47. (b) 48. (a)
 - 49. (c) 50. (d) 51. (b) 52. (a)
 - 53. (d) 54. (c) 55. (b) 56. (c)
 - 57. (b) 58. (a) 59. (d) 60. (d)
 - 61. (b) 62. (a) 63. (d) 64. (b)
 - 65. (a) 66. (b) 67. (c) 68. (c)
 - 69. (c) 70. (d) 71. (h) 72. (a)
 - 73. (c) 74. (b) 75. (c) 76. (c) 77. (c) 78. (b) 79. (c) 80. (a)
 - 81. (c) 82. (b) 83. (c) 84. (b)
 - 85. (a) 86. (b) 87. (b) 88. (c)
 - 89. (c) 90. (d) 91. (c) 92. (c)
 - 93. (d) 94. (b) 95. (a) 96. (h)
 - 97. (a) 98. (b) 99. (c) 100. (b)
 - 101. (d) 102. (b) 103. (b) 104. (b)
 - 105. (c) 106. (c) 107. (a) 108. (c)
 - 109. (d) 110. (c) 111. (b) 112. (b) 113. (a) 114. (d) 115. (c)
 - 116. (b) PSQR 117. (a) QSPR
 - 118. (a) SPRQ 119. (c) PQRS
 - 120 (c) RPSQ

Bank Clerical Examination, July 1988 Conducted By Banking Service Recruitment Board, Patna

Directions: Read each sentence to find if there is any grammatical error in it. If there is any error, it will be only in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is your answer. If there is no error, the answer!s5.(Disregardpunctuationerrors) any)

- Q. 1. Lata parted (1) / with her mother (2) / with tears but the journey (3) / to Delhi amused her (4)
- Q. 2. Neither the size (1) / nor the colour (2) / of the gloves (3) / were right (4)
- Q. 3. Everyone of (1) / the men present hero (2) / has given a day's pay (3) / as their contribution to the fund (4)
- Q. 4. Having been found guilty (1) / on murder (2) / the accused was (3) /

sentenced to death (4)

- Q. 5. If I would have (1) / worked regularly (2) / I would have (3) / passed the examination (4)
- Q. 6. The gentleman (1) / together with his (2) / wife and daughter (3) / wore drowned (4)
- Q. 7. The smuggler yielded (1) / for the temptation (2) / and fell into (3) / the police trap (4)
- Q. 8. The girl said (1) / that she preferred (2) / the blue gown (3) / than the black one (4)
- Q. 9. India is (1) / one of the leading (2) / film producing country (3) / in the world. (4)
 - Q. 10. Hardly had (1) / 1 left the house (2)

/than it began (3) / to rain (4)

- Q. 11. The unreasonable behaviour (1) / of his daughter (2) / was thoroughly (3) / upset Mr Gupta (4)
- Q. 12. The father as well as (1) / tho sons were (2) / mysteriously missing (3) / from the house (4)
- Q. 13. Suril is a (1) / best student (2) / in our class (3) / at present (4)
- Q. 14. It is in 1929 (1) / that we first (2) / flew to (3) / the United States (4)
- Q. 15. Our country need (1) / a number of (2) / self sacrificing and (3) / devoted political leaders (4)
- Q. 16. Instead of (1) / his busy and hard life (2) / he still retains (3) / freshness and robustness (4)

- Q. 17. The issues are (1) / complex and (2) / has been obscured (3) / by other factors (4)
- Q. 18. He looked at me (1) / level-eyed for (2) / a few moments (3) / before he spoke (4)
- Q. 19. The bus was (1) / hired by (2) / the ladies for (3) / its picnic (4)
- Q. 20. It was seven o'clock (1) / in the evening when (2) / the train steamed (3) / into the station (4)

Directions: Select the most suitable word or group of words for each sentence to complete it meaningfully.

- Q. 21. No one can stop a man from doing a thing if he is really keen . . . it.
 - (1) in (2) at (3) for (4) on (5) with
- Q. 22. Tho _____ nature of your order left us no time to make the usual inquiries
- (1) important (2) urgent (3) plain (4) complex (5) trivial
- Q. 23. The victorious army ... through the fallen city
- (1) attacked (2) ran (3) marched (4) disturbed (5) disbursed
- Q. 24. Few countries can . . . India in variety, colour and the richness of dance forms
- (1) rival (2) depict (3) prevail (4) perform (4) roveal
- Q. 25. Mr. Ramesh said that it was all that he . . . collect from him.
 - (1) shall (2) could (3) can (4) may (5) will
 - Q. 26. Many areas of the city were into darkness for several hours
- (1) deep (2) spread (3) vacant (4) plunged (5) mergod
- Q. 27. A servant is expected to a orders of his master
- (1) carry on (2) get carried (3) carry for (4) carry in (5) carry out
 - Q. 28. It is but true
- (1) incredible (2) indifferent (3) incriminate (4) insufficient (5) invaluable
- Q. 29. The eminent lawyer ... his success to his father's guidance
- (1) contributos (2) alleges (3) accounts (4) attributes (5) counts on
 - Q, 30. The insects are a great nuisance us
 - (1) with (2) for (3) ic (4) at (5) upon
 - Q. 31. She was a devoted wife and looked her husband very well
 - (1) after (2) at (3) for (4) to (5) upon
- Q. 32. Hardly . . . left the room when I arrived
- (1) did she (2) she did (3) she had (4) she (5) had she
 - Q. 33. Vijay finds geography to be the of the two subjects
- (1) difficult (2) easy (3) easier (4) pleasing (5) interesting
- Q. 34. Violence . . . for the second time today
- (1) reckoned (2) looted (3) erupted (4) disrupted (5) dislocated
- Q. 35. It was a bumpy journey we all slept soundly.
- (1) yet (2) hence (3) because (4) since (5)

Directions: Read the following passage

carefully and answer the questions that follow it:

The wise old Wazir was famous for his judgement and people came to him for justice from all parts of the country. One day two men came to his court and claimed ownership of an extraordinarily goodlooking horse. It was a black beauty indeed. One of the men was tall, very well-dressed and soft spoken. The other one was just the opposite. Each of them said that the horse was his. The Wazir heard them patiently and asked them to leave the horse and come to hini next morning. Both the men came the next morning. The Wazir asked his soldiers to give the horse to the tall man and to arrest the other man. The tall man wanted to know how the Wazir had leaint the truth "Very simple", said he "Firstly, a man of your appearance and manners could not have been the thief Still, I wanted to be sure Just after you had left the court, I asked one of my soldiers to leave the horse free and to see whom it followed. It went after you. This hint was enough for me".

Q. 36. This story proves that

- (1) the court soldiers were very smart (2) the judge was quite old (3) the horse was very clever (4) the horse was a real beauty (5) the judge was indeed quite intelligent
- Q. 37. With the Wazir's wisdom, the tall
- (1) consoled (2) impressed (3) embarrassed (4) undecided (5) confused
- Q. 38. The Wazir discovered the real owner of the horse
- (1) by arresting the other man (2) from the appearance and good manners of the tall man (3) by patiently listening to the case of theft (4) by knowing whom the horse followed (5) by leaving the horse free
- Q. 39. Which of the following best describes the other man?
- (1) ill-dressed, short-statured, loud-voiced (2) tall, ill-dressed, courteous (3) not well-dressed, short but good-mannered (4) thin, poorly-built, harsh in expression (5) harsh in manners and speech, tall, poorly-built
- Q. 40. People came to the Wazir from all places because he was
- (1) very famous (2) an old judge (3) a wise judge (4) an old Wazır (5) a very patient listener

Directions: Pick out the word or group of words with the closest meaning to that of the word in *italics* as used in the above passage.

Q. 41. followed

- (1) pursued (2) understood (3) owned (4) went after (5) interrupted
 - Q. 42. claimed
- (1) demanded as a right (2) said (3) declared (4) promised (5) possessed
 - Q. 43. patiently
- (1) sufficiently (2) politely (3) pretentiously (4) willingly (5) calmly
 - Q. 44. still
- (1) however (2) calm (3) quiet (4) quite (5) though
 - Q. 45. hmt

(1) advice (2) nod (3) clue (4) suggestion (5) truth

Directions: Pick out the word or group of words with the meaning most opposite of that of the word in *italics* as used in the above passage.

- Q. 46. famous
- (1) widely known (2) Infamous (3) easily known (4) notorious (5) gentle
 - Q. 47. sure
- (1) promising (2) indefinite (3) unfaithful (4) uncertain (5) undependable
 - Q. 48. extraordinarily
- (1) exceptionally (2) unusual (3) as is common (4) exactly (5) plainly
 - Q. 49. enough
- (1) inadequate (2) sufficient (3) scarce (4) plenty (5) understandable
 - Q. 50. arrest
- (1) trap (2) imprison (3) chase (4) release (5) catch attention

ANSWERS

- 1. (2) from her mother. Note: "part with" normally means "give up", "relinquish", "part from" means "separate from; leave"
 - 2. (4) was right
- **3.** (1). Every one of *Note* "Everyone" means "everybody" whoreas "every one" means "each individual person or thing out of the whole member, excepting none".
 - 4. (2) of murder
 - 5. (1) "If I" or "If I had"
- 6. (4): was drowned *Note* though "The gentleman togethor with his wife and daughter" has a plural meaning as a whole when "with/together" "with/as" "with/along-with" links a singular subject to a following noun or nouns, the verb should remain in the singular
 - 7. (2) to the temptation
- **8.** (4) to the black one *But note.* the blue gown is more preferable *than* the black gown
 - 9. (3) film producing countries
 - 10. (3) before/when it began
 - 11. (3) has thoroughly
- 12. (2), the sons was *Noto* the problem is the same as in Q. 6.
 - 13. (1) Sunil is the
 - 14. (1) It was in 1929
 - 15. (1) our country needs
 - 16. (1). "In spite of" or "despite"
 - 17. (3) have been obscured
- 18. (2) sharply for Note: "level-eyed" is vague

19. (4): their picnic 20. (5)
21. (4): on 22. (2): urgent 23. (3): marched 24. (1): rival 25. (2): could 26. (4). plunged 27. (5): carry out 28. (1): incredible 29. (4). attributes 30. (3): to 31. (1): after 32. (5): had she 33. (3): easier 34. (3) erupted

- **36**. (5) **37**. (2) **38**. (4) **39**. (1)
- 40. (3) 41. (4) 42. (1) 43. (5)
- 44. (1) 45. (3) 46. (2) 47. (4)
- **48.** (3) **49.** (1) **50.** (4)

35. (1): yet

Quantitative Aptitude Test

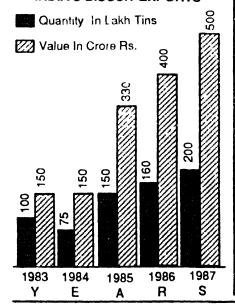
Bank Probationary Officers'/Trainee Officers' Examination, January 1989 Conducted by Banking Service Recruitment Board, Bombay

Directions: Study the following table carefully and answer questions 1-5:
Financial statement of a company over the years (Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Gross Turnover	Profit before Interest and Depreciation	Interest	Depreciation	Net Profit
Ì	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1980-81	1380.00	380 92	300 35	69 90	10 67
1981-82	1401 00	404 98	315.40	71 12	18 46
1982-83	1540.00	520 03	390 85	80 02	49 16
1983-84	2112 00	599 01	444 44	88 88	65 69
1984-85	2520.00	£10 11	505 42	9191	212 78
1985-86	275 8 99	920 00	600 20	99.00	220 80

- Q. 1. During which year did the "Net Profit" exceed Rs. 1 crore for the first time?
- (i) 1985-86 (2) 1984-85 (3) 1983-84 (4) 1982-83 (5) None of these
- Q. 2. During which year was the "Gross Turnover" closest to thrice the "Profit before Interest and Depreciation"?
- (1) 1985-86 (2) 1984-85 (3) 1983 84 (4) 1982 83 (5) 1981-82
- Q. 3. During which year did the "Net Profit" form the highest proportion of the "Profit before Interest and Deprociation"?
- (1) 1984 85 (2) 1983 84 (3) 1982 83 (4) 1981-82 (5) 1980-81
- Q. 4. Which of the following registered the lowest increase in terms of rupees from the year 1984-85 to the year 1985-86?
- (1) Gross Turnover (2) Profit before Interest and Depreciation (3) Depreciation (4) Interest (5) Net Profit
- O. 5. The "Gross Turnover" for 1982 83 is about what per cent of the "Gross Turnover" for 1984-85?
- (1) 61 (2) 163 (3) 0 611 (4) 39 (5) 0 006 Directions: Study the following graph carefully and answer questions 6-10:

INDIA'S BISCUIT EXPORTS



- Q. 6. In which year the value per tin was minimum?
- (1) 1983 (2) 1984 (3) 1985 (4) 1986 (5) 1987
- Q. 7. What was the difference between the tins of biscuits exported in 1985 and 1986?
- (1) 10 (2) 1000 (3) 100000 (4) 1000000 (5) None of these
- Q. 8. What was the approximate per cent increase in export value from 1983 to 1987?
- (1) 350 (2) 330 (3) 43 (4) 2 4 (5) None of these
- Q. 9. If in 1986 the tins were exported at the same rate per tin as that in 1985, what would be the value in crores of rupees of export in 1986?
- (1) 400 (2) 352 (3) 375 (4) 330 (5) None of these
- Q. 10. What was the percentage drop in export quantity from 1983 to 1984?
- (1) 75 (2) Nii (3) 25 (4) 50 (5) None of these
- Q. 11. Which of the following sets of fractions is in descending order?

(1)
$$\frac{7}{16}$$
, $\frac{5}{11}$, $\frac{9}{17}$, $\frac{4}{7}$ (2) $\frac{4}{7}$, $\frac{9}{17}$, $\frac{5}{11}$, $\frac{7}{16}$ (3) $\frac{9}{17}$, $\frac{5}{11}$, $\frac{7}{16}$, $\frac{4}{7}$ (4) $\frac{4}{7}$, $\frac{5}{11}$, $\frac{9}{17}$, $\frac{7}{16}$ (5) None of these

- Q. 12. The ratio of Waman's ago to Laxmi's age is 4. 5 and the sum of their ages is 81. What will be the ratio of their ages, after 9 years?
- (1) 6 5 (2) 5 4 (3) 5 6 (4) 3 4 (5) None of these
- Q. 13. If the solling price of 40 articles is equal to the cost price of 50 articles, what is the per cent gain or loss?
- (1) 25% loss (2) 25% gain (3) 20% loss (4) 20% gain (5) None of these
- O. 14 Ten years ago B was ten times as old as C. If the ratio of their present ages is 4 1, what is B's present ago?
- (1) 10 (2) 40 (3) 60 (4) 15 (5) None of these
- Q. 15. What will be 80 per cent of a number whose 200 per cent is 90?
- (1) 144 (2) 72 (3) 36 (4) 90 (5) None of these

- Q. 16. If a quarter kilogramme costs 80 paise, how many paise will 200 gms cost?
- (1) 16 (2) 64 (3) 100 (4) 40 (5) None of these
- Q. 17. Which is the largest of the following numbers?
- (1) 579 98 (2) 579 979 (3) 579 1 (4) 579 098 (5) 579 908
- Q. 18. How many packets each of 350 grammes can be prepared out of 7,70 kilogrammes of sugar?
- (1) 11 (2) 22 (3) 110 (4) 220 (5) None of these
- Q. 19. Suppose you know that $\sqrt{24}$ is approximately 4 898. Which of the following is the best approximation of $\sqrt{8}$
- (1) 0 544 (2) 2 666 (3) 1 633 (4) 1.333 (5) None of these
- Q. 20. The sum of a two digit number and the number obtained by interchanging the digits is 99. What is the sum of the two digits of the number?
- (1) 9 (2) 18 (3) 81 (4) cannot be determined (5) None of these
- Q 21. What should be subtracted from 32575 to make it exactly divisible by 9?
 - (1) 1 (2) 2 (3) 3 (4) 4 (5) None of those
- Q. 22. The loss incurred on selling an article for Rs 270 is as much as the profit made after selling it at 10 per cent profit What is the cost price of the article?
- (1) 90 (2) 110 (3) 363 (4) 300 (5) None of those
- Q 23. The average age of five workers in a store was 3f years. When a new worker joined them, the average age of all of them became 37 years. Therefore, how old was the new worker?
- (1) 37 (2) 42 (3) 44 (4) cannot be determined (5) None of these
- Q 24. A number exceeds its one seventh by 84. What is that number?
- (1) 12 (2) 14 (3) 196 (4) 98 (5) None of these
- Q. 25. If the length of a rectangle is 5 cms more than its breadth, and its area is 24 sq cm. What will be its perimeter?
- (1) 11 cms (2) 30 cms (3) 121 cms (4) 60 cms (5) None of these
- Q. 26. How many days will 36 men take to complete a job to which 24 men take 48 days to finish?
- (1) 72 (2) 36 (3) 32 (4) 18 (5) None of these Q. 27. The prices of a scooter and a television set are in the ratio of 3 2 if a scooter costs Rs 6000 more than the television set, what is the price of the
- (1) Rs 18000 (2) Rs 12000 (3) Rs 6000 (4) Rs 10000 (5) None of these

television set?

Q. 28. One-fifth of the officers and onehalf of the supervisors of an institution participate in a conference If the number of participating officers and supervisors together is 400, what is the total number of officers and supervisors in the institute?

(1) 800 (2) 1200 (3) 680 (4) Data inadoquate (5) None of these

Q. 29. If a, b, c, d and e are five consecutive odd numbers, what is their average?

(1) 5(a+4) (2) $\frac{abcode}{5}$ (3) 5(a+b+c)+ d + e) (4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

Q. 30. In an office there were Grade A and Grade B officers Each officer contributed as many rupees as the number of officers in his grade If the total collection was Rs 106, what was the total number of officers in the office?

(1) 10 (2) 14 (3) 11 (4) Data madequate (5) None of these

Directions (Q. 31-35): In each of the following number series a wrong number is given. Find out the wrong number.

Q. 31. 169 121 80 49 25 9 1

(1) 121 (2) 80 (3) 49 (4) 25 (5) 9

Q. 32. 1 16 9 64 25 216 49

(1) 16 (2) 9 (3) 64 (4) 25 (5) 216

Q. 33. 1 4 10 22 46 95 190

(1) 4 (2) 10 (3) 22 (4) 46 (5) 95

Q. 34.3 3 6 18 70 360 2160

(1) 3 (2) 6 (3) 18 (4) 70 (5) 360

Q. 35. 90 72 55 40 30 20 12

(1) 72 (2) 56 (3) 40 (4) 30 (5) 20 Directions: in questions 36-50, what

should replace the question mark?

Q. 36. (39 + 13) - (18 + 21) + (9 - 22) = ?(1) 0 (2) 44 (3) 42 (4) 48 (5) None of these

Q. 37. 17 x 17 x $\frac{1}{51}$ + $\frac{17}{3}$ = ?

(1) 0 (2) 1 (3) $\frac{289}{9}$ (4) $\frac{9}{289}$ (5) None of

Q. 38. 313131031 x $\frac{1}{31} = ?$

(1) 1111 (2) 11110 (3) 1010101 (4) 101011 (5) None of these

Q. 39. 170 x 590 = ?

(1) 1007/2 (2) 10300 (3) 107720 (4) 10030 (5) None of these

Q. 40. 57354 - 29999 - 268 - ? = 0

(1) 38197 (2) 1555 (C) 555 (4) 27087 (5) None of these

Q. 41. $\sqrt{4} + (8)^2 = 7$

(1) 80 (2) 68 (3) 18 (4) 66 (5) None of these

Q. 42, 7+15 05

(1) 7 5 (2) 0 75 (3) 750 (4) 0 075 (5) None of thuse

Q. 43. $(40)^{2}$ - $(30)^{2}$ = 10 x ?

(1) 1 (2) 10 (3) 70 (4) 690 (5) None of these

Q.44, 120 80 + 40 = 7

(1) 3 2 (2) 0 32 (3) 0 302 (4) 30 2 (5) None of these

Q. 45, 60% of 120 = ?

(1) 2 (2) 72 (3) 50 (4) 200 (5) None of these

D. 46. $\sqrt{\frac{5}{3}} = 5$

(1) 1 (2) $\frac{1}{5}$ (3) 5 (4) 25 (5) None of these

Q. 47. 15% of 7 = 225

(1) 15 (2) 150 (3) 1500 (4) 1 5 (5) None of

Q. 48. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ + 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ = ?

(1) $7\frac{3}{4}$ (2) 7 (3) 8 (4) $3\frac{3}{4}$ (5) None of

Q. 49. 3232 + 16 + 008 = ?

(1) 2 82 (2) 2.02 (3) 2 28 (4) 2.10 (5) None of these

Q. 50. 74819 + 291 - 7 = 61119

(1) 13991 (2) 14001 (3) 42806 (4) 32800 (5) None of these

ANSWERS

1. (2): 1984-85 -212.78 lakh

2. (1) The ratio of "Gross Tumover" to the "Profit before Interest and Depreciation"

1380 00 - 362 in 1980-81 = -380 92

1401 00 = 3 46 in 1981-82 = 1401-98

1540 00 $\ln 1982.83 = \frac{134000}{520.03} \approx 2.96$

2112 00 in 1983-84 = $\frac{2112.00}{599.01}$

in 1985 86 = $\frac{2758.99}{92000}$ = 300

3. (1) Suppose "Net Profit" = K% of "Profit before Interest and Depreciation"

For 1980-81, K = 10 67 x 100

For 1981-82, K = 18 46 x 100

For 1982-83, K = $\frac{49.16 \times 100}{520.03}$

For 1983-84, $K = \frac{65.69 \times 100}{599.01} \approx 10.97$

For 1984-85, $K = \frac{212.78 \times 100}{810.11} = 26.26$

For 1985-86, K = 220 80 x 100 = 24 920 00

4. (3) The increase from the year 1984-85 to the year 1985-86 in

Gross Turnover = 2758 99 2520 -238 99

Profit before Interest and Depreciation =

810 11 = 109 89 Interest = 600 20 - 505 42 = 94 78

Deprociation = 99.00 - 91.91 = 7.09Net Profit = 220 80 - 212 78 = 8 02

5. (1) Suppose "Gross Turnover" for 1982 83 - K% of the "Gross Turnover" for 1984-85

. $K = \frac{1540 \times 100}{2520} = 61.1 \approx 61$ 6. (1) The value per tin in

 $1983 = Rs = \frac{150}{100} = Rs = 150$

1984 = Rs $\frac{150}{75}$ = Rs 200

 $1985 = Rs \quad \frac{330}{150} = Rs \quad 220$

1986 = Rs $\frac{400}{160}$ = Rs 250 1987 = Rs $\frac{500}{200}$ = Rs 250

7. (4) 160-150 = Rs 10 lakhs = Rs. 10,00,000

8. (5) ' % increase in export value from 1983 to 1987 = $\frac{500 - 150}{150}$ x 100 = 233 3%

9. (2) . Rs 1.60 x 220 crore = Rs 352

10. (3)

11. (2) $\frac{7}{16}$ = 4375, $\frac{5}{11}$ = 4545

 $\frac{9}{17}$ = 5294, $\frac{4}{7}$ = .5714

12. (3) . R:L 4 5

 $\therefore \frac{R}{L} = \frac{4}{5} \text{ and } R + L = 81$

Hence R = 36 and L = 45

.. After nine years R L 45 54 I.e. R L: 5.6

13. (2) Suppose C P of 50 articles = Rs

.: S P of 40 articles = Rs 100

i e S P of 50 articles - Rs 125

:. Gain on Rs 100 = Rs 25

ie. Gain % = 25

14. (3) B-10 = 10 (C-10)(1)

B C 4 1

 $Ie \frac{B}{C} = 4 I.e B = 4C$ (2)

Solving (1) and (2), we get B = 60

15. (3) Suppose 200% of K = 90 ·. K = 45

ie 80% of K = 80% of 45 = 36

16. (2) $\frac{1}{4}$ kg = 250 gm

Cost of 250 gm = 80 paise . cost of 200 gm = 64 paise

17. (1)

18. (2) 7 70 x 1000 350

19. (3) $\sqrt{24} = 4898$

 $1e \sqrt{3} \times \sqrt{8} = 4898$

1e $3 \times \sqrt{\frac{8}{3}} = 4.898$ 1e $\sqrt{\frac{8}{3}} = 1.633$

20. (1) Let the two-digit number be 10X + Y which unit's digit is Y and ten's digit is X

(10X + Y) + (10Y + X) = 99

1e X + Y = 9

21. (4)

22. (4) Suppose C P of the article

- Rs K

SP of the article = Rs 270

Loss - Rs (K -- 270)

: K - 270 - 10% of K / e K = 300

23. (2) Total age of 5 workers = $36 \times 5 =$ 180 years

The total age of 6 workers including the new worker = $37 \times 6 = 222$ years

.. age of new worker = 222 - 180 = 42

24. (4) Suppose the number be X

 $X = \frac{1}{7}X + 84 ie X = 98$

25. (5) Let the breadth of the rectangle be X cm

.. length (X + 5) cm

Hence $X(X + 5) = 24 i e X^2 + 5X - 24 = 0$ ie. X = 3 (also X = --5)

.. perimeter = 22 cm

26. (3) 24 men can finish the job in 48

.. 1 man will finish the same job in 24 x 48 (Continued on page 66)

With Co-existence And Cooperation Replacing Cold War And Confrontation In Super Power Relations, Non-Alignment Is Now Irrelevant

Nature and Scope

The knowledge of the candidate on a given subject and the candidate's capacity to speak and express himself can be easily and more conveniently assessed in an interview or a formal debate. Hence, the idea of exposing him to the GD Test is to find out certain other personality traits on his part. For instance, if a candidate is able to create a strong as well as favourable impact on the group it indicates that he enjoys marked natural leadership qualities In the GD Test, he has to compete with others and successfully establish himself as a leader. He has to cope up with new and developing situations and meet problems and challenges as they keep unfolding. The situations, problems and challenges cannot be predicted in advance and should be successfully tackled as and when they arise. They, in turn depend on the personality traits of the other participants in the GD Test who constitute the group

The aspirants must note that creating a strong and forceful impact on other group members by itself will not once again guarantee success. By shouting, by displaying overbearing behaviour or by using strong language or abusive words one can create a strong impact on a group. But this would turn out to be a negative impact. The group would avoid such a candidate than accept him willingly and extend hearty cooperation. Therefore, this candidate should create a favourable or beneficial impact on the group. The group should look up to him willingly and eagerly for leadership.

To enable the readers to grasp the secret and essentials of this important test, we present here a tape recorded live' Group Discussion conducted at our Competition Success Institute. The comments of the expert examiners which have been incorporated at appropriate places, will give an insight into the personality aspects of the concerned candidate. The expert comments will also help the aspirants to understand the technique and improve their own performance. Needless to say that the CSR is the pionoer and sole specialist in this important field.

Composition and Modus Operandi

The group consists of eight candidates, seated in a closed circle, each candidate tacing all the others in the group. No one

GROUP DISCUSSION

has been designated as the leader or chairman for the exercise. In other words, it has deliberately been made a leaderless exercise. The candidates are clearly told that the Group Discussion is not a formal debate but only a friendly chit-chat or exchange of ideas on the given topic Each candidate is welcome to express his views or feelings, comment or criticise, freely, frankly as and when he chooses or feels like. There are no hard rules as to how the participants should conduct the discussion among themselves It is all left to them The examiners being seated behind a smokedglass screen and provided with ear-phones are able to observe and listen to the group deliberations without the candidates being aware of it. The candidates are allotted chest or roll numbers to facilitate easy recognition and identification. As soon as the examiner who briefed the candidates about the conduct of the exercise withdraws, the candidates break the silence and indulge in asides, whispers and cross talks. The room which was absolutely still till then, is suddenly filled with the noise of the chatter, cross-talks, etc. Before this state could continue for long, candidate No 5 is seen raising his voice above the general chatter and din and addressing the entire group in a pleasant confident voice

No. 5: (With a friendly and cheerful smile) Friends, with your permission may I say a few words to the entire group (Now all others coase talking and once again there is silence. All are attracted by his sincere, friendly and pleasant approach and pay attention to him.) I feel we should start our Group Discussion straightaway. Otherwise, we will lose time and all of us may not get the opportunity to express our views on the subject.

No. 8: Easy, easy. No 5 There is no need to hurry and rush things in haste. First of all, let me gather some ideas on the subject. If you ask me, I am trying to find out from my neighbours on either side, as to what they have in their minds. You see, this is a complicated subject. It is not so easy as you think. It is connected with international issues, diplomatic matters, foreign affairs and so on. The examiner has really, or rather deliberately, chosen a very difficult subject. But not to worry. You know why? My triend, I mean my neighbour No. 7, has studied in Jawaharlal Nehru University.

He has dealt with this subject. You can say he is an authority on the topic. This is why I want to get some ideas from him first.

No. 5: Thank you No. 8. I entirely agree with you that we should not rush our discussion and do things in great haste or hurry. That is why I appealed to you all that we must begin our exercise straightaway and avoid spending time in talking to our neighbours and so on. You see, finends, if we do not start now but waste the time on asides, we will be forced to rush the discussion later on.

No. 8: I say No. 5, you are panicking for nothing. The examiner did not tell us to rush things. He said this is not a formal debate but only a friendly chit-chat. This means we can take things easy. By the way, (he turns and takes a look towards the entrance) hope the examiner is not eavesdropping.

No. 2: (At this stage No. 2 intervenes on his own initiative). Please Mr 8, I feel you have not exactly followed, or perhaps have understood differently, the briefing given by the examiner on the conduct of this exercise. All he meant was that we could discuss the subject given to us in a friendly way But we have to complete the task within the time limit he has laid down. We have been given only 25 to 30 minutes. And there are eight of us in the group who have to express their ideas on the subject. That means we do need time I am afraid we might already have spent at least five minutes, if not more Let us, therefore, commence the discussion immediately

No. 8: No, no, no. My dear No. 2. You are completely off the track. The examinor did not mean anything the way you said just now. Want to take a bet on it? Well, I am betting my watch on it. For your information it is a digital alarm plus calculator. The latest model which costs more than two thousand rupees. If you accept the bet I will go and call the examiner.

No. 2: (Smiling) Well, my friend. You are doing the betting and not me. I have nothing to bet. If you wish to part with your watch, you are most welcome to do so. (At this stage No. 5 intervenes).

No. 5: Please No. 8, don't take matters personally. As you said yourself, we are here to exchange our views only in friendly and cordial manner. Now let us see your requirements. You are interested in the ideas that No. 7 has on the subject. You want to hear them. Well, so are we. About are equally keen to know his views on the subject. Hence, if No. 7 and yourself agrive can start the exercise with No. 7. While, do you say No. 7?

No. 7: I have nothing to say I will do whatever you all want mu to do

Some of the other candidates: Yes, yes Please go ahead and speak No. 7

Comments: In this group No 5 has first come forward to shoulder the responsibility. displaying initiative and enterprise. He is goal oriented and displays keenness to accomplish the given objective within the allotted time-frame. We find him to be very tactful, cooperative and resourceful. When No 8 raisos persistent and unreasonable objections, he is able to bring the opponents around using the opponents' own arguments in a skillful and pleasant manner Later on, when a verbal duel develops between Nos 8 and 2, he steps in once more in a diplomatic, unobstrusive way and puts across an acceptable solution for successfully solving the problem Ultimately, his suggestion is readily and eagerly accepted by all members of the group We also notice that No 5 is not selfish but has given precedence to the interests of the group over his own. He does not stake any claim to be the first speaker on the subject given for the discussion. On the other hand, he offers the opportunity to someone else in the group. In brief, he proves to be a good organiser and an able coordinator. He is quite successful in motivating others, including those who are initially opposed to him. We find that No. 2. also comes friward on his own initiative to shoulder responsibility and gives good support to No 5 Although No 8 offers stiff opposition and poses strong challenges, No 2 persists with patience and perseverance. He retains his composure and balance and tackles No 8 in a friendly and accommodative manner. He did not get exercised or lose self-control when No. 8 challenged him to bet. No. 8 has proved himself to be rigid, egoistic, selfish, quarrelsome and obstinate. He has also not grasped correctly the briefing given by the examiner. We also find that he is unsure of himself and lacking in ideas. He appears to be bragging to cover up his completeignorance. He revealed himself to be Toaning heavily on of ers for ideas. Above all, it can also be gauged that he is lacking in courage. In spite of his bravailo and boasting, he is afraid that he might be overheard by the examiner. Thus this candidate (No. 8) lacks courage, sincerity and frankness. As for No. 7, he accupts responsibility when called upon to do so However during this stage he has not shown enterprise and initiative to assert himself. The other candidates have, by and large, remained spectators

No. 7: Gentlemen, I feel it would be better if I begin with a small introduction. As you all know India, on attaining independence, bucame the largest democracy in the world. It gained freedom after being a colony of the British Empire for 200 years. India had to struggle and sacrifice a great deal to win freedom. Having attained independence, its main objective is to remain free and also

fight against colonialism in any form, anywhere in the world. Unfortunately, after World War II, the major powers which fought as Allies against the Axis powers consisting of Hitler's Germany, Mussolini's Italy and Japan split into two rival groups or blocs The Western bloc was headed by the United States which had become a Super Power The democracies of Western Europe which were afraid of the growing might of the Soviet Union formed the NATO military alliance under the aggis of the U.S.A. The Soviet Union which, in turn, was well on the way of becoming a Super Power, retaliated by forming the Warsaw alliance under its leadership as a counter measure to NATO An armaments race began between the two blocs with emphasis on piling up more and more nuclear weapons and fool proof delivery systems which can destroy this planet many times over. After World War II, China, one of the allies and Big Five, became a Communist nation. Then the Korean war started. Subsequently, the fight independence in Vietnam was spearheaded by the Communists who won a big victory against France in Dien Bien Phu-America and its allies felt that Russia is extending its influence in order to bring about world communism. To stop the spread of Soviet power and Communism, America created more military pacts like CENTO and SEATO The rivalry between Moscow and Washington resulted in cold war and each Super Power tried to rope in the newly liberated countries into the military alliance sponsored by it. Thus, the stage was set for the world to be divided into two sharp, mutually opposed blocs. India, under the leadership of Nehru, felt that this would result in the independent nations becoming colonies once again. Besides, a Third World War between the two power blocs with nuclear weapons would load to the destruction of the world itself and turn out to be the end of human civilisation. Hence, in conjunction with Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia and President Nasser of Egypt, Nehru founded the non-aligned movement with about 25 mombers. Today its strength has grown to over hundred Peaceful co existence is the basic theme of nonalignment. Non alignment and co existence are extremely popular today in international relationships. Now, you all know the background. It is for you to tell whether nonalignment is relevant now or not

Comments: No. 7 speaks fluently and has the command of the language. However his ideas are general and not specific to the point. He seems reluctant to commit himself. He does not want to take risks and plays safe. It is also seen that he has not really grasped the subject. He has spoken at great length about the history of the non-aligned movement which is outside the purview of the topic of discussion. He also referred to India's democratic norms. Thus he appeared to be not clear as to what is required and went on a fishing expedition. The only favourable factor on his part was

that he accepted the responsibility when it was assigned to him. In other words, he is a willing and cooperative worker. As this candidate lacks organising ability, drive and dynamism he could at bost be a good worker Not selected

No. 5: No 8, would you like to speak now? If we go clockwise in our circle, it is now your turn after No 7. Then, it would be No 1, 2 and so on. We could complete the first round with No. 6 What do you say?

No. 8: No, I don't want to speak now In fact I would like to speak last. You can go anticlockwise. That would suit me better

No. 2: Excuse me, I have one request to make, please.

No. 5: Of course Please go ahead

No. 2: You see, we all must get a fair chance All must be given equal opportunity to express his views on the subject I, therefore suggest that during the first round each should speak only for two minutes and no more Otherwise, the time will be up and those who are going to speak last may have to rush or may not even get the opportunity at all

No. 5: You are quite right No. 2. Thank you very much lit is my fault. I should have mentioned about it earlier. Okay, friends, let us limit our initial comments to two minutes. Now come on No. 6, it is your turn. Please go ahead.

Comments: No 8 does not utilise the opportunity offered to him. He confirms his lack of ideas and selfish attitude Having seen that No. 7 had taken too much time. No 2 takes the initiative and points out the necessity to fix a time limit. His performance indicates alertness and involvement. No. 5 proves cooperative and flexible. He takes the blame himself and accepts roadily the useful suggestion made by No 2 Above all, his ability to coordinate and lead is fully established. All look up to him for leadership and guidance. He tactfully offers the next opportunity to speak to No 8, who has been proving troublesome. He is also prepared for the contingencies and when No. 8 declines, No. 6 is asked to speak instead. Thus No. 5 reveals foresight and problem-solving ability

No. 6: Gentlemen, by and large, I am in agreement with No 7 He has explained everything I agree that peaceful coexistence is the most popular and important principle in non-alignment. It is also one of the principles of Panch Sheel enunciated by India In fact, all the principles of Panch Sheel have been accepted in non alignment. The other important principles which I could remember are respecting the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each country, eradication of colonialism, imperialism, racism, aparthied, etc., noninterference in the internal affairs of another country and avoidance of violence or torce to decide disputed issues. These are all very relevant and essential principles

Comments: This candidate appears to be confused. He is not very clear about the

topic of discussion. However, he seems to remember vaguely that it relates to the relevance of non-alignment. But he speaks about the relevance of Panch Sheel principles. Secondly, he is lacking in originality. He is overawed by the picture painted by No. 7 and decides to follow the path opened up by him. Thus No 6 is unsure of himself and does not prove adventurous. We have also seen that he had not played any active part earlier in the group deliberations. He has been a reserved and silent participant or just an onlooker. He cannot accept responsibility and function as a successful leader Rejected.

No. 5: Friends, the topic for our discussion reads that "With co-existence and cooperation replacing cold war and confrontation in Super Power relations, nonalignment is now irrelevant. It follows that it was valid earlier but has lost its utility now and has thus become irrelevant. Before examining the validity of the proposition that non-alignment is irrelevant now, let us consider the circumstances under which it was relevant. Then we can see whether the same or similar circumstances continue to exist today I would even go a step further and consider whether the circumstances which warranted the birth of the non-aligned movement, even if absent or dormant today, could reappear again. Thus, if nonalignment could become tomorrow, it would only be prudent to preserve it and strengthen it today so that it can play its part effectively when the expected need arises. Therefore, the scope and the role of non-alignment can be examined shall we say, on the pattern of yesterday, today and tomorrow.

Non-alignment was relevant yesterday because the two Super Powers were proceeding on a course of collision and confrontation which in the context of the nuclear holocaust would have spelt destruction of the human race and civilisation. The two power blocs were engaged in a disastrous arms race and forging military pacts. The division of the world into two water-tight and opposing compartments or camps could have resulted in the dreaded Third World War at any time. Hence, those who were wise and saw the danger decided to launch the nonaligned movement. With the non-aligned nations forming a third group, the world was not divided into just two blocs. There was the third group to play a useful mediatory role. The non-aligned nations, succeeded in bringing about detente. Here non-alignment, more than anything else, meant not joining any of the military pacts, either of the West or of the East. This much about yesterday. Now let us consider the present situation and the prospects for tomorrow At this point of time, with the coming to power of Soviet leader. Mr Gorbachev had three summit meetings with President Reagan and signed a treaty to eliminate all U.S and Soviet intermediate-range nuclear missiles from Europe. This treaty is now being implemented. Talks are also on between USA and the USSR to reduce the number of ICBMs with nuclear warheads Russia has withdrawn its troops from Afghanistan and advised Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea, thus removing the big hurdles which were blocking doser Soviet American cooperation. Within Russia democratic concepts and reforms ushering openness have been introduced. The Soviet Union is also gradually taking to market economy and competition, instead of total State control over production and distribution. Mr. Gorbachev has also agreed to the principle of a nuclear-free world. With the arrival of President Bush on the scene, greater Soviet-U.S cooperation is expected. Thus, the era of Super Power confrontation has yielded place to active cooperation. Therefore, the NAM's utility to serve as a buffer between the East and West does not exist now. But NAM has its utility to play a role in solving bilateral disputes among its own members and finding solutions to regional problems as in West Asia, Iran-Iraq war, Alghanistan, Kampuchea etc. It has to fight 'Apartheid' also Hence it is not correct to think that NAM is now irrelevant

Comments: A very powerful and inspiring speaker, No. 5 displays originality, dynamism and independent approach to the subject. He has the courage to speak out his mind freely and frankly, revealing intellectual integrity. His ideas indicate high level of maturity and wisdom. He has a wealth of ideas and argues his case in depth. His approach is realistic, practical, and constructive. He meets the challenges boldly and squarely and makes up his mind firmly and instantly. He analyses the issues in a detached and objective manner and arnves at valid conclusions. He has made a forceful as well as tavourable impact on the group. He has revealed outstanding ability to motivate and quide the group as a successful and able leader Selected and specially recommended with top position in the group

No. 4: Well, gentlemen, after listening to No. 5, I wonder whether I can add anything further to our discussion. What I mean is that nothing further can be said on the subject. No. 5 has explained everything very clearly. I entirely agree with what he said and I second him and support him wholeheartedly. I think that would do for my part.

Comments: No. 4 seems a dull and insipid candidate whose ideas are limited. His interest is nominal and he is lacking in drive and enterprise. His presence has not at all been felt by the group as he had not made any contribution worth talking about towards group activity. Rejected.

No. 3: Comrades, I want to be blunt and tell you point blank that the so-called non-alignment is all woolly talk and sheer escapism. It is a recourse adopted and excuse offered by weak nations who do not

wish to take the plunge and face the challenges. As you heard, the non-aligned are supposed to be pledged to end imperialism, colonialism, exploitation, racism, apartheid and what not. But what they really do to translate these objectives into action. We all know that the socialist countries are the true champions of the poor, backward and exploited people. The old imperialism and colonialism have been cleverly substituted today by Neocolonialism, economic exploitation and hegemonism. By remaining non-aligned we had only helped these imperialist countries to enslave the world once again. It is an idle talk to assert that detente was ushered in on account of the non aligned. Because Russia became a Super Power and demonstrated its ability to launch ICBMs with nuclear warheads, detente came into being If we had supported the socialist countries, today we won't be begging aid from the rich industrialised nations. Thus non-alignment has been and is wrong and will always be so it has never been relevant. The sooner we wake up from out dreams and delusions the better it is for us and others like us.

Comments: Although No. 3 reveals fair measure of ideas and speaks very forcefully and fluently, his approach is rigid and one-sided. He does not wish to consider the issues impartially and objectively. He makes up his mind in advance and refuses even to consider the arguments of the other side. His infloxible and uncooperative temperament will lead to clashes and conflicts in the organisation and he cannot accomplish results successfully Rejected.

No. 2: Friends, I agree with No 5 that NAM will continue to have its utility though Super Power cooperation have replaced Cold War and the grim prospects of a nuclear holocaust has somewhat receded But the U.S. is still persisting with its Star. Wars programme and Russia would be taking counter measures. What is more, the policies now being pursued by Mr. Gorbachev could be revised or completely reversed if he is suddenly replaced by another Soviet leader. Such sudden changes or coups, are probable under Soviet political situation Apart from the military and political aspects, the NAM can also play a vital role in the field of economic development, trade, commerce, etc., in relation to the developed countries and developing countries. Thus, I would say NAM is still very much relevant

Comments: This candidate displays new initiative and dynamism. He is determined and persuasive. He is intelligent and reveals the ability to think extensively and argue in depth. He approaches the problem in a rational and logical manner. He has matured views and analyses the problem from various angles, weighing the pros and cons dispassionately. He is able to think ahead, and plan realistically. His organisational ability is sound and he can

find workable solutions and cope successfully with unexpected situations and challenges. Thus, he is able to overcome the spell cast by No. 5 on the group and establish himself also as an able leader. He has great urge, dynamism and interest. He extends roady cooperation and proves enterprising. Selected and accorded high rank rating

No. 1: After listening to the two stalwarts in our group No 5 and No 2, 1 am rather confused as to who is right. It is a debatable issue and each individual has to decide for himself I am quite clear about one thing I have no doubts or second thoughts at all I have no doubt you all will feel like myself, I mean including No. 5 and No 2 That is about the views expressed by our comrade Mr No 3 I don't give a damn about all that talk about socialist countries. The guestion is whether we should retain our freedom and liberty or we should become slaves again For his information, he must see that even socialist countries like Russia and China do not see eye to eye. In fact, they are bitter rivals and enemies In my view, if we had joined the CENTO and SEATO and perhaps even the NATO we would have fared a lot better. We could have beaten, in economic development, even Japan and Germany, who have benefited by massive US economic and military aid. My appeal to you is that you should not be led astray by false propaganda That is all

Comments: This candidate also, like No. 3 whom he opposes, has proved to be rigid and headstrong This candidate also will create frictions and fights and divide the organisation Rejected

No. 8: I am quite surprised, gentlemen, that we should debate so much and air such funny views on which great people, our national and international leaders have but one view. Our young Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, not only believes in nonalignment but is taking all steps to make it strong and effective. All political parties in India support non-alignment. The leaders from over 100 countries believe in it and participate in the moet. The Super Powers and the U.N. show special interest. Do we mean to say that we are wiser to differ from them? At least, I am not any more intelligent than those great people. If any of you think you are wiser I am ready to challenge that As I said, I am ready to bet if there are any takers

Comments: No 8 is rigid, quarrelsome and provocative He lacks the ability to cooperate and adjust to the needs of the group. He has a short temper and over critical approach He cannot accept criticism in the right spirit. Not sincere and honest in his approach. Rejected.

Concluding Comments: This 'live' discussion clearly brings out that to be successful in the GD Test, the candidate must not only possess ideas and power or expression out also positive personality traits. Thus we find Nos. 5 and 2 proving . uccessful and getting selected

(Continued from page 42)

mistakes before pointing out the mistakes of the other individual Even slight improvements on his part should be noted and generously appreciated.

A leader, who has to influence and motivate others, should, therefore, avoid criticism as far as possible. He will find hardly any occasion to criticise others if he takes genuine interest in the other individual, look at the things from the other's viewpoint and give sincere and honest appreciation for which the other has a gnawing craving, unsatiable hunger Proper understanding and appreciation will eliminate the need for criticism Where mistakes have to be brought to the notice for bringing about improvements in the future, it has to be done in a friendly and tactful manner to produce the desired results. A leader, who avoids criticism as a rule and makes them appear as helpful suggestions in unavoidable circumstances, will be favoured with phenomenal success.

(Continued from page 62)

i.e. 36 men will finish the same job

$$\ln \left(\frac{24 \times 48}{36} \right) = 32 \text{ days}$$

27. (2) Suppose the price of the television be Rs K

:, price of the scooter = Rs. (6000 + K) Hence
$$6000 + K \quad K :: 3 \quad 2$$

1.e.
$$\frac{6000 + K}{K} = \frac{3}{2}$$
 1.e. $K = 12000$
28. (4) 29. (5) 30. (4)

31. (2) The terms of the given series are 13², 11², 9², 7², 5², 3², 1²

32. (5) The second, fourth and sixth terms of the series are 4², 8², 12²

33. (5): Multiply each term by 2 and then add 2 in the product to obtain the next term

34. (4) $3 \times 1 = 3$, $3 \times 2 = 6$, $6 \times 3 = 18$. $18 \times 4 = 72, 72 \times 5 = 360, 360 \times 6 = 2160$

35. (3) Subtracting 18, 16, 14, 12, 10 and 8 from 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th terms respectively to obtain their successive

36. (1) Given expression = 52 - 39 - 13 = 0

37. (2) Given expression

37. (2) Given expression =
$$17 \times 1.7 \times \frac{1}{51} \times \frac{3}{17} = 1$$

38. (5) 10101001 39

39. (5) 100300 40. (4) Question mark is replaced by

57354 - 29999 - 268 = 27087

41. (4) Given expression = 2 + 64 = 66 42. (1)

43. (3) Question mark is replaced by (40 + 30)(40 - 30) = 70

10 44. (5) 0 02

46. (2) $\sqrt{\frac{5}{X}} = 5 \Rightarrow \frac{5}{X} = 25 \Rightarrow X = \frac{1}{5}$ **47.** (3) 15% of K = 225

 $1.0 \text{ K} = \frac{225 \times 100}{15} = 1500$

48. (3) Question mark is replaced by

 $\frac{17}{2} - \frac{13}{4} + \frac{11}{4} = 8$

49. (4) · Given expression 50. (1) = 202 + 08 = 210

Memory Retention Contest ANNOUNCEMENT

We are glad to announce a unique contest to the candidates appearing at the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination to be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission on June 11, 1989. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the General Studies paper which you can recollect and send the same to us

The three candidates who recollect the maximum number of questions asked in the examination correctly and send the same to us will be awarded First, Second and Third prize of Rs. 1.000. Rs 500 and Rs 250 respectively Ten consolation prizes (books worth Rs 100 each) will also be awarded

Similar memory contest will be held in respect of State Rank Probationary Officers' Examination 1 to be held on June 4, 1989. You should note the maximum number of questions asked in the Tests of Reasoning, Quantitative Aptitude, English Comprehension and Awareness separately which you can recollect and send the same to us. Prizes as announced above for the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination will be awarded in respect of this

Memory retention contest will also be held in respect of Sub-Inspectors of Police (Delhi Police, Central Bureau of Investigation and Central Police Organisation) Examination to be conducted by the Staff Selection Commission on June 18, 1989 You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the General Intelligence and Reasoning, General Awareness and Numerical Ability, and English papers separately which you can recollect and send the same to us Prizes as announced in above for the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination will also be awarded in respect of this examination

Similar memory retention contest will be held in respect of Bank Clerical Examination to be conducted by the Banking Service Recruitment Boards, Jaipur and Delhi on June 25, 1989. You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in the Tests of Reasoning, Clerical Aptitude Numerical Ability and English Language/English Comprehension separately which you can recollect and send the same to us Prizes as announced above for the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination will also be awarded in respect of this examination

Memory retention contest will also be held in respect of Marketing Trainees' Examination to be conducted by the General Insurance Corporation of India on June 25, 1989 You should note down the maximum number of questions asked in Verbal Reasoning, Numerical Reasoning, Sales Aptitude, English Knowledge and Comprehension, General Insurance Awareness separately which you can recollect and send the same to us Prizes as announced above for the Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination will also be awarded in respect of this examination

Decision of the Editorial Board will be final Entries should be addressed to the Editor Competition Review Private Limited, 60: Prabhat Kiran, Rajendra Place, New Dem-110008 Last date for receipt of entries is Jur 15,1989

Latest In General Knowledge

Abbreviations

AICTE: All India Council of Technical

ANC: African National Congress **CCS**: Cash Compensatory Support ECA : Economic Commission for Africa

ITBP: Indo-Tibetan Border Police MBRS: Multi-Barrel Rocket System

NCSTC: National Council for Science and

Technology Communication

SWAPO: South-West Africa People's Organisation

UNDP: United Nations Development Programme

UNTAG: United Nations Transition Assistance Group

Anniversaries, Days, Etc.

May Day: May Day, also known as International Labour Day and Workers Day, was celebrated the world over on May 1, 1989 as a day of solidarity of the working

World Heritage Day: The international Council of Monuments and Sites, a wing of UNESCO, has declared April 18 of each year as a World Hentage Day This is aimed to unite the global efforts in preservation and propagation of the cultural hentage of the world

Ambedkar's Birth Anniversary: The 98th birth anniversary of Dr B R Ambedkar, one of the architects of the Indian Constitution, was celebrated on April 14,

Jagjivan Ram's Birth Anniversary: The 82nd birth anniversary of the late Jagiivan Ram, the former Deputy Prime Minister, was observed on April 5, 1989

Jallianwala Bagh Massacre Anniversary: The 70th anniversary of the massacre at the Jallianwala Bagh in Amntsar was observed on April 13, 1989

Charlie Chaplin's Birth Centenary: The birth centenary of Charles Spencer Chaplin, the noble tramp popularly known as Charlie Chaplin, was observed on April 16, 1989

Mahavir Javanti : The Mahavir Javanti was celebrated on April 18, 1989. It was on this day that the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, formally inaugurated the Mahavir Vanasthali in New Delhi

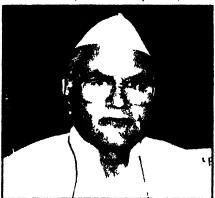
Maharashtra Day: The 29th anniversary of the formation of Maharashtra State was celebrated on May 1, 1989

Himachai Day: The Himachai Day was celebrated on April 15, 1989 It was 41 years ago that the distinct entity called Himachal Pradesh was born

Orissa Day: The Onssa Day was celebrated on April 1, 1989. It was 53 years ago that a separate State of Onssa was formed

Appointments

Assam and Meghalaya Governor: The former Rajasthan Chief Minister, Mr Handeo Joshi, was on April 28, 1989



Handeo Joshi

appointed Governor of Assam and Meghalaya He has succeeded Mr Bhishma Narain Singh who resigned

Mizoram Governor: Gen K V Krishna Rao (Rotd), Governor of Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura, who is at present discharging the duties of Governor of Mizoram, will continue to do so till a successor is appointed The vacancy was caused with the resignation of Mr. Hiteswar Saikia

I&B Minister: Mr K K Tewari the Union Minister of State for External Affairs has been shifted to the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting on April 22, 1989

Envoy to Pakistan: Mr J N Dixit assumed charge as India s Ambassador to Pakistan on April 16, 1989

Envoy to Sri Lanka: Mr Lakhan Lal Mehrotra has succeeded Mr J N Dixit as the new Indian High Commissioner to Sri

Envoy to Afghanistan · Mr M H Ansun the new Indian Ambassador to Afghanistan presented his credentials to the Alghan President, Dr. Mohammad Najibullah, in Kabul on April 24, 1989

World Court Judge . The Chief Justice of India Mr R S Pathak has been elected to the World Court officially known as the International Court of Justice, on April 18, 1989 convincingly defeating rivals from Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand in the very first round or voting in the UN General Assembly and Security Council

Jordan Prime Minister: The former Army Commander, Field Marshal Zeid Bin Shaker was on April 27, 1989 named by King Hussein to head a new government. He succeeds Mr. Zeid Rifai, who resigned

Tunisian President . The President, Mr. Zine el Abidine Ben Ali was re elected to remain in power for another five years

Palestinian President: The Palestine Liberation Organisation leader, Mr. Yasser Arafat, was on April 2, 1989 unanimously elected President of the newly formed Palestinian State, comprising Israeloccupied Arab territories of West Bank and Gaza Stno

New Zealand Envoy to India: Ms Prscilla Williams is to succeed Sir Edmund Hillary, the first man to climb Mount Everest, as New Zealand's High Commissioner to India in July 1989 Ms Williams will be the first woman to hold the New Delhi post

Education and **Employment**

Scholarship up for students: The amount of scholarship for M.E./M.Tech students has been raised from Rs 1,000 to Rs 1,800 a month, beginning from April 1 this year. The revised rates would be applicable to all postgraduate courses in engineering and technology for which the minimum entry qualification is a bachelor's degree in engineering or a master's degree in science, and the selection is made through the Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering (GATE) Every rucipient of the scholarship will be required to devote eight to ten hours overy week to toaching and research

The duration of the scholarship will in no case exceed 18 months and the recipient must consistently maintain a first class or equivalent during the period of scholarship The recipient will not be eligible for any stipend or emoluments from any other source

Wherever the Centre UGC CSIR or industry sponsored projects are being undertaken, the services of these students may be used for assistance in the projects funded by these agencies

A portion of the scholarship amount of Rs 800 a month for the time being may be charged to the project funds for the duration the students are engaged in these projects

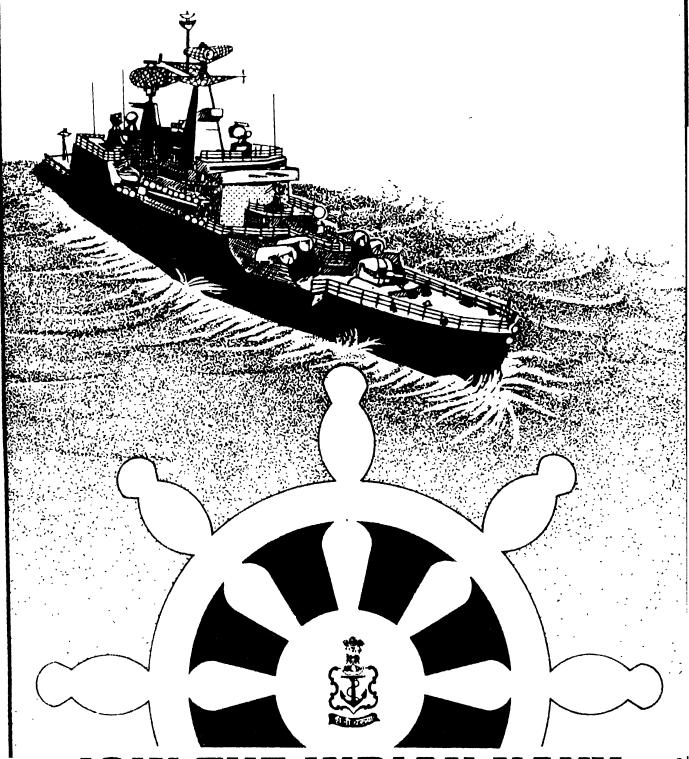
The contingency grant, not exceeding Rs 3 000 a year per student, will continue with the grant sanctioned being treated as a limit and the scholar will be reimbursed the actual expenditure incurred on the admissible items within the limit

Honours and Awards

Dada Saheb Phalke Award: Veteran film actor Ashok Kumar has bagged the

After 10+2 The Navy Will See You Through

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NAVY'S 10+2 (Tech.) Cadet Entry Scheme

ELIGIBILITY CONDITIONS:-

- (a) Age Must be between 16%—19 years (i.e. born between 02 Dec 70 and 01 June 73 both dates inclusive)
- (b) Educational Qualification Candidates passing any one of the following examinations with First Class and securing 70% or more marks in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics (passing in these subjects individually) shall be eligible for this entry -
- Senior School Certificate Examination (12 years course) of the Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi
- ii) Indian School Certificate Examination (12 years course) of the Council of the Indian School Certificate Examination
- iii) Intermediate Examination of any Indian University/Board recognised by a University/ State Government/Government of India
- iv) Pre-University (two years cource) examination of any Indian University/Board recognised by the University or equivalent examination
- v) Any other examination recognised as equivalent to the Senior School Certificate Examination of the Central Board of Secondary Education

Note:- Candidates must also have studied English (Core or Elective) either at the High School or at the XII Class level and passed a public examination, obtaining at least 50% marks in that subject

- (c) Physical Standard:-Candidates must have a height of at least 157 cms with co-related weight, a well developed and proportionate chest with at least 5 cms expansion and have unaided eye-sight (distant vision) 6/12 6/18 and limits of Myopia should not exceed -3.0 Dioptres in either eye.
- (d) Should be an unmarried male Indian Citizen
- (e) Vacancies .- 74
- (F) Training Pattern. The course commences with effect from 04 Dec 89. Successful candidates will be entered as Cadets and undergo Naval Orientation training at Naval Academy, Goa for 6 months, followed by a 4 years Engineering, Lonavia. After successfully completing 3½ years of total training. Cadets will be promoted to the rank of Midshipnian and after a further period of six months they will be promoted to the rank of Ag. Sub. Lt. On successful completion of course the candidates will be awarded a E. Tech. degree by Jawahartal Nehru. University.

THE NAVY OFFERS YOU

On being promoted to the rank of Midshipman you will get Rs 1500/-p m and on being commissioned as Acting Sub Lieutenant, total emoluments will be Rs 3000/- p.m. approximately, which of course increase as you serve on Free food and generous Outfit allowances, accommodation and allied services at nominal rates, 60 days Annual Leave and 20 days Casual Leave each year with generous Leave Travel Coricession, free medical facilities for self and family, Group InAurance cover of Rs 2 5 takhs at nominal premium of Rs 225/- p.m. Group Housing Scheme benefits, low-interest rate loans for purchasing a Car/Scooter and house-building, concession in Indian Airlines flights as per rules, opportunities for higher

studies and service training at various Institutes of Research and Development

HOW TO APPLY.

Completed typed applications in capital letters as per format given alongside are to reach DIRECTORATE OF MANPOWER AND RECRUITMENT, R & R SECTION, NAVAL HEADQUARTERS ROOM NO 208, 'C' WING SENA BHAVAN NEW DELHI-110011 by Registered post on or before 08 Jul 89. The cover containing the application should be superscribed with the words "APPLICATION FOR 10 + 2 CADET ENTRY SCHEME" (TECHNICAL BRANCH)

IMPORTANT:

- Applications not accompanied by copies of certificates in proof of age and educational qualification will be summarily rejected.
- 2 Applications sent in parts will not be entertained
- 3 Incomplete applications will not be considered and no correspondence entertained in this respect
- 4 One each self-addrossed unstamped envelope (12 \times 27 cms.) and self-addressed Postcard must be forwarded alongwith the application.
- 5 The candidature of applicants who are otherwise found eligible but not able to compete favourably with those detailed by Naval Headquarters for Services Selection Board interviews will be dropped and no further correspondence will be entertained.
- 6 Suitable number of applicants in order of merit based on their performance in the stipulated academic examination, will be called for the Services Selection Board interviews in July and August 1989. There will be no second Call/Postponement of the Interview.

Candidates selected in SSB interview and declared medically fit would be appointed in order of merit based on the marks obtained in the SSB interviews only.

 The terms and conditions given in this advertisement are subject to change and should, therefore, be treated as guidelines only

Note:- Requisite enclosures must be properly tagged/stitched/pinned with the application form, with self-addressed postcard at the end Naval Headquarters will not be responsible for loss of enclosures, if serit loose

APPLICATION FOR 10+2 CADET ENTRY SCHEME (TECHNICAL) DEC. 1989 COURSE

(as shown in Matriculation

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Declaration

Name and Address

end above)

- (a) Thereby solemnly declare that all the statements made in the application are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
- (b) I have fit veribeen debarred from appearing at any examination nor have I ever been arrested, prosecuted and convicted by a cominal court or involved in any other case registered by the Police.
- (c) In the event of any information being found false or incorrect, action can be taken against me

	Signature
	Name of Applicant
	Permanent Address
	Pin
	Correspondence Address
	Pin
Signature of V	Vitness

_ Pin ___

DECLARATION BY FATHER/GUARDIAN

10 + 2 Cadet Entry Scheme (Technical) In the Navy Dec 1989

(Form of Contificate to be signed by the perent/guardian of candidate)

I (name) ______ father/guardian of (name _____) who is a randidate for the 10 +2 Cadet Entry Scheme in the Navy, hereby certify that I fully understand that my son/ward will if required attend the Services Selection Board interviews with my full and free consent at my own risk and that if or my son/ward shall not be entitled to claim any compensation or other relief from the Government in respect of any injury which my son/ward niay sustain in the course of or as a result of any of the fests given to him at the said Services Selection Board whether due to negligence of any person or otherwise.

Date	(Signature of Father/Guardian)	
Piace Date:	(Signature of candidate)	



CUT & KEEP

prestigious Dada Saheb Phalke award for 1988 for outstanding contribution to the film industry, the Information and Broadcasting Minister, Mr. H.K.L. Bhagat, announced on April 14, 1989.

The award comprises a Swama Kamal, a cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh and a shawl. The Dada Saheb Phalke award is given by the Government to a film personality for his/her outstanding contribution to the growth and development of Indian cinema. It is a unique one in that it symbolises the state's recognition of a man or a woman who made outstanding contribution to the development and enrichment of Indian cinema.

The earlier recipients of the award are Devika Rani Roerich (1969), B N. Sircar (1970), Prithviraj Kapoor (1971), Pankaj Mullick (1972), Sulochana (Ruby Myers) (1973), B. N. Reddy (1974), Dhiren Ganguly (1975), Kanan Devi (1976), Nitin Bose (1977), R. C. Boral (1978), Sohrab Modi (1979), P. Jairaj (1980), Naushad Ali (1981), L. V. Prasad (1982), Durga Khote (1983), Satyajit Ray (1984), V. Shantaram (1985), B. Nagi Reddy (1986) and Raj Kapoor (1987).

National Film Awards: The 36th National Film awards were announced by the Information and Broadcasting Minister, Mr. H.K.L. Bhagat, in New Delhi or, April 13, 1989

Malayalam film "Piravi" and Telugu film "Dasi" won nine of the 31 awards.

"Piravi" won awards for the best feature film, best direction (Shaji N Karun), best sctor (Premji) and best sudlography (Krishnan).

"Dasi" won awards for the best actress (Archana), best cinematography (A. K. Bir), best art direction (T. Vaikuntham), best dostume designer (Sudarshan) and best feature film in Telugu.

The Swama Kamal and the Rajat Kamal given to these two films carry citations and cash prizes ranging from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 50,000.

Hindi film "Qayamat Se Qayamat Tak" won the award for the best film "providing popular and wholesome entertainment".

The Indira Gandhi award for the best first film of a director goes to Hindi film "Trishagni" by Nabendu Ghosh.

Telugu film "Rudra Voena" won the Nargis Dutt award for the best film on national integration.

Hindi film "Mein Zinda Hoon" won the award for the best film on social issues for effectively portraying the agony of the middle-class working woman

The best children's film award was won by Malayalam film "Manu Uncle" for its endearing and hilarious picturisation of adventure among children.

Pankaj Kapoor won the best supporting actor award for his role in "Raakh" (Hindi), while Uttara Bhavkar was given the best supporting actress award for her performance in Hindi film "Ek Din Achanak".

Shafiq Syed was named the best child

artiste for his portrayal of a slum child in "Salaam Bombay".

S. P. Balasubramaniam got the best male playback singer award for his songs in Telugu film "Rudra Veena". Chitra was doclared best female playback singer for "Vaishali".

The award for the best screenplay went to Arundhati Roy in "In Which Annie Gives It Those Ones" (English), best editing to A. Sheekar Prasad in "Raakh" (Hindi) and best music direction to O.N.V. Kurup in "Vaishali" (Malayalam).

The **special jury sward** was given to Ashok Ahuja in "Vasundhara" (Hindi).

The Rajat Kamal for the best film in Assamese was won by "Kolahal", best film in Hindi by "Salaam Bombay", best feature film in Kannada by "Baannada Vesha", best feature film in Malayalam by "Rugmini', best feature film in Telugu by "Dasi" and best feature film in other languages by "In Which Annie Gives It Those Ones".

Aamir Khan was taken note of through a "special mention" by the jury for his innovative and promising performance of character roles in "Qayamat Se Qayamat Tak" and "Raakh".

The national award for the best book on clnema was given to Kishore Valicha for *The Moving Image* (English). Manmohan Chadha won the best film journalist award.

Human Rights Award: The jailed South African nationalist leader, Dr. Nelson Mandela, has been chosen to be the first recipient of a \$ 2,50,000 Human Rights prize donated by the Libyan leader, Col. Moammer Gaddafi, a Swiss legislator announced on April 22, 1989.



Nelson Mandela

Mr. Jean Ziegler, Professor of Sociology in Geneva and a Social Democratic Deputy in the Federal Assembly, said an award ceremony for the prize would take place on June 10 in Ceneva.

Dr. Mandela, President of the outlawed African National Congress, has been serving a life sentence for the past 25 years.

Harishchandra Awards: The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Mr. H.K.L. Bhagat, gave away the fifth Bharatendu Harishchandra awards for the year 1987 in New Delhi on April 23, 1989.

The Bharatendu Harishchandra awards

are given every year by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting with a view to promoting original writings in Hindi on subjects pertaining to mass communication.

The first prize of Rs. 10,000 this year was presented to Dr. Sudhish Pachauri of Delhi for manuscript titled "Doordarshan—Dasha aur Disha".

Dr. Ramesh Kumar Jain of Rajasthan received the second prize of Rs. 7,000 for his book *Hindi Patrakarita ka Aalochnatmak Itihas*, while the third prize of Rs. 5,000 was presented to Mr. Murli Manohar Manjul of Udaipur for his book *Aakhon Dekha Haal* on the subject of running commentary.

A consolation prize of Rs. 5,000 was also presented this year, which went to Dr. Sarit Kumar Mukherji for his book Kshetriya Prachar—Jan Sanchar ka Sashakt Madhyam.

Asan Awards: The 'Asan Prize' instituted in the name of Mahakavi Kumaran Asan will be given to Mr. Palai Narayanan Nair for his contribution to poetry in 1988. He has been chosen for the award given to a poet in Malayalam language.

For the award to a poet in a regional language, R T. Rajagopalan (Suratha), a Tamil poet was chosen.

The awards carry a cash prize of Rs 3,500 each besides a plaque and a certificate

Ambedkar Awards: Dr. Shobha Singh of the United States has been selected for the Dr. Ambedkar International award for 1989 in recognition of his services for the equality of human beings. Through his organisation "Vision", Dr Singh was engaged in social service of the downtrodden for the past 50 years.

Ten eminent personalities, including writers, journalists and scholars, have been selected for their contribution to the upift of the downtrodden. These awardees are Safdar Hashmi of Delhi (for the development of street theatre media), Dr. Jasbir Singh of Punjab, Mr. Ram Baskhetre of Maharashtra, Mr Mamta Prasad, U.P. Rovenue Minister. Mr. Govind Chandra Seth of Orissa, and Dr. (Mrs.) Meera Kishore of Bihar (all for Dalit literature), Mr. Anil Narendra, Chief Editor, Veer Arjun (for journalism), Mr. P. Ranjan Babu, Director, Dalit Open University. Andhra Pradesh, Mr. Malku Ram of Patna for social service and Mr. Narayan Dhule of Maharashtra (for life-long fight against iniustice)

Haldi Ghati Award: Eminent cartoonist R. K. Laxman is the recipient of the prestigious Haldi Ghati award for journalism of the Maharana Mewar Foundation. The award carries Rs 25,000 in cash, a silver plaque and a shawl.

The Haldi Ghati award is given every year to deserving journalists in recognition of their valuable service to society through the medium of journalism. The earlier recipients of the Haldi Ghati award include K. C. Kullsh, founder editor of the Rajasthan

Patrika, Cho Ramaswamy, M. J. Akbar and Kuldip Nayar.

Inventions and Discoveries

Blood substitute to be marketed: An entirely new blood substitute, which can be given to all patients regardless of blood type, will be introduced in the world market soon. An agreement for its production was recently signed between Northfield Laboratories of Chicago, the developer of the product, and the Swedish pharmaceutical firm, Kabi.

The new blood substitute is based on polymerised human haemoglobin recovered from donor red blood cells. It is capable of transporting oxygen and maintaining pressure in the blood vessels in the same way as ordinary red blood cells

It is believed to be entirely free of viral pathogens, including hepatitis virus and HIV. Neither will it be excreted via the kidneys like earlier haemoglobin preparations, due to larger molecule size, according to researchers.

No typing or cross-matching of blood will be necessary for patients receiving the polyhaemoglobin solution. Another advantage is that it can be stored for at least a year in refrigerators without loss of quality, compared to a maximum of six weeks for ordinary blood.

Pre-Indus Valley findings in Ladakh: Indian geologists have found ancient cave dwellings and a pre-historic fireplace in Jammu and Kashmir's Ladakh district, providing new evidence for stone age cultures predating the Indus Vailey civilisation.

Analysis of charcoal collected from the site of the fireplace, about 100 km east of Leh, shows that it is 6,700 years old, scientists said reporting their finds in the last issue of the journal *Current Science*.

The lower Indus Valley settloments which include the cities of Mohenjodaro and Harappa, archaeologists say, date back to about 4,500 years.

The Indus settlements are believed to represent one of the world's earliest civilisation but recent excavations in Mehrgarh in Pakistan have uncovered remains of farming settlements, 3,000 years older The sites in Ladakh indicate stone age cultures between Harappan civilisations and the Mehrgarh settlements on the sub-continent.

Ancient coins found: Copper coins dating back to .117 AD have been discovered at Maidan Chogul in Kupwara district in the Kashmir valley by the Department of Archaeology. The four types of coins, numbering 137 and belonging to the period of the Kushan ruler Kanishka, show Lord Shiva and the buil, mercury, sun and the moon The coins were found in earthen pots.

The Department of Archaeology has also

found coins of the Kushan King Rujala Kara from Turkapora village in Bandipora tehsil of Baramulla district.

Electricity from thin air: The world's first air-driven hydro-electric unit is being prepared for operation in Northern Ireland. The experimental installation will provide a power output of 38 KW through a generating system including a special turbine. This is designed to continue rotating in the same direction regardless of the way in which air is forced past its blades. Its potential has been recognised by the European Commission which has grant-aided the experiment.

The equipment consists of two vertical cylinders each about 3 m in diameter and protruding about one metre above water intake level. These are connected at the top to a turbine. A specially designed valve at the bottom of the cylinders directs water alternately in each.

Miscellany

Tallest Jain temple: A Jain temple—claimed to be the largest and the tallest in India—is nearing completion atop the Shetrunji hills, 16 km from the famous Jain pilgrim centre in Palitana (Bhavnagar district), which has a cluster of temples.

The Hastagiri temple has been built in pink and white marble over an area of 1 2 lakh square feet and is 1,250 feet high from the ground level of the ravines. Its pan-type 'shikhar' (apex) is as high as 145 feet. One has to climb 2,100 stone steps to reach the temple.

World's most advanced telescope: Perched on top of a windswept mountain in Chile's Atacama desert, the world's most advanced reflecting telescope has just taken its first peek at the stars.

From a height of 2,400 metres, astronomers were able to enjoy a rare view of two heavenly bodies belonging to a remote stellar system. The so-called new technology telescope, which has a reflector aperture of 3.5 metres, took seven years to complete. It is the forerunner of a more ambitious 16 metre telescope due to be launched in the 1990s.

Fastest supercomputer: A US-Japanese venture has developed a basically Japanese-made supercomputer that can produce about 20 billion mathematical results per second. The fastest supercomputer at present produces 2.7 billion operations per second, built by a US-firm.

The new development comes at a time when the United States has an informal ban on the sale of Japanese supercomputers in the U.S.A. and when the White House is considering the expenditure of an additional \$ 1.5 billion over a five-year period to retain U.S. technological edge over Japan and other challengers.

According to a U.S. firm, the new supercomputer by the joint venture company HNSX—put together by Honeywell

of the U.S.A. and NEC supercomputers Inc. of Japan—will be available only in 1990-end and by that time the firm will deliver its next supercomputer, the Cray-3, which reportedly will perform 16 billion operations per second.

Projects

Nathpa-Jhakri hydel project: The Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, laid the foundation stone of the Rs. 2,587-crore "Nathpa-Jhakri hydel project" at Jhakri, about 160 km from Shimla, on April 13, 1989.

The project, which will be the largest in India, will have the dam site at the Sutlej, vertically down the village of Nathpa overlooking the river in Kinnaur district. Its power house will be at Jhakri, near Rampur, in Shimla district. It will stretch over a length of nearly 40 km from Nathpa to Jhakri.

The project said to be one-and-a-half times larger than the Bhakra complex, would provide direct employment to 32,000 skilled and unskilled workers and yield Rs. 3,000 crore annually as indirect benefits by way of increase in agricultural and industrial output in the region

Underground hydel project: Asia's first fully-underground 120 MW Sanjay hydel project has been commissioned in the tribal district of Kinnaur in Himachal Pradesh. All its three units have started generating power, which will shortly flow into the power-starved northern grid.

The prestigious project is a unique engineering feat in Asia. Even the switchyard, power house and penstocks are studded into the Himalayan mountain. The project harnesses the water of the Bhaha Khad, a tributory of the Sutlej.

Tulbul project may be resumed: Work on the prestigious Tulbul navigation project near Sopore in Baramulla district in Jammu and Kashmir is likely to commence soon following the recent official level talks between India and Pakistan.

The project involves the construction of a 440-feet-long barrage by the Jammu and Kashmir Government on the Jhelum river just below the world famous Wular Lake to improve the navigability of the river in the winter months.

Majalgaon project: The Majalgaon hydroelectric project in Maharashtra has been approved by the Planning Commission at an estimated cost of Rs. 488.60 lakh The project, which envisages generation of 2,250 KW from three units, has been approved for inclusion in the Sate's Seventh Plan.

Water releases from the existing Majalgaon dam into the right bank canal would be used for power generation in the project which includes construction of intake structure surface power house and associated civil works.

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NON-GRADUATES THROUGH ENTRANCE EXAMS
ELIGIBLE.

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TWO SITTINGS. B.Com., GRADUATES ELIGIBLE.

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Sports Round-Up

ATHLETICS

London Marathon: Kenya's world champion Douglas Wakiihuri surged to the front over the final 300 metres to win the ninth London marathon on April 23, 1989 in a personal best 2 hrs 9 min 3 sec.

Australian Commonwealth bronze medallist Steve Monechetti was second in 2:09 06 and Ahmed Salah (Djibouti), one place behind Wakiihuri in both the 1987 World champions and last year's Seoul Olympics, third in 2:09.09

World Marathon Cup: Ethiopian Metaferia Zeleke improved his personal best by nearly six minutes to win the Milan World Marathon Cup on April 16, 1989. He completed the city-centre route in 2 hrs 10 min 28 sec after overtaking compatriot Tesfaye Tafa about 12 km from the finish.

BADMINTON

Syed Modi Badminton Tournament: Madhurya Barua of Assam and Seema Bhandari of Madhya Pradesh won the men's and women's singles titles respectively in the Syed Modi Memorial Prize Money badminton tournament in Lucknow on April 26, 1989.

In the men's singles final, Barua defeated Inderjit Mukherjee of Bengal 15-9, 15-18, 15-6 in a well-contested match which lasted over an hour.

Seema Bhandari beat P Vandana of Railways, who reached the final when Madhumita Bisht conceded her semi-final due to illness. Seema won 11-4, 9-11, 11-4.

In the boys' singles final, Praveen Kumar of Andhra Pradesh beat Dipankar Bhattacharya of Assam 15-11, 15-8.

BASKETBALL

Federation Cup: Holders Western Railway retained the Federation Cup basketball trophy defeating Western Command 86 59 in the finals in Visakhapatnam on April 15, 1989.

Earlier in the women's section, Southern Railway defeated FACT (Kerala) 79-58 to annex the trophy

BOXING

WBC Featherweight Title: Australian Jeff Fenech dominated Mexican challenger Marcos. Villasana for 12 rounds in Melbourne on April 8, 1989, pounding out a unanimous points decision to retain his World Boxing Council featherweight title.

BRIDGE

Inter-State Bridge Championship: Maharashtra bagged the Agarwala Trophy when Ajit Chakradeo and K. S. Samant from Bombay won the Agarwala pairs event with

140 victory points in the Inter-State bridge championship in Hyderabad on April 29, 1989

CRICKET

India-West Indies Tests: West Indies won the fourth and final Test by seven wickets to complete a 3-0 victory over India at Sabina Park in Kingston (Jamaica) on May 3, 1989.

Resuming at 31 for one, West Indies lost the wicket of Richardson (3) and Haynes (35) before Logie put the issue beyond



Sanjay Manjrekar topped batting average against West Indies

doubt with a massive six off Venkataramana. The West Indies were 60 for three Venkataramana, making his first debut, claimed the prize wicket of Haynes

The West Indies had already won the series when India lost their third Test by a whopping margin of 217 runs and with it the series 0-2 at the Queens Park Oval in Port of Spain on April 20

CHESS

National Team Chess Championship: Union Bank of India retained the National team chess championship title with a tally of 21 points after the final round in Kozhikode on April 26, 1989.

Union Bank defeated Bhilai Steel Plant by 2 5-1.5 points. International Master and national champion Praveen Thipsay drew his game with Sudhakar Babu and emerged with the best score to bag the top board prize

V. Ravikumar of Union Bank won a marathon battle against K Agarwal in a Rock-and-Pound endgame.

Indian Bank boat Nesamony Transport Corporation 4-0 and were runners-up with 20 points while Neyveli Lignite Corporation outclassed Gujarat with a similar score and finished third with 19 points.

World Chesa Cup: World champion Garri Kasparov defeated former champion Bons Spassky in the final round in Barcelona on April 20, 1989 to the Yugoslav grandmaster Ljumbmir Ljubojevic for the fourth World Chess Cup title

Kasparov (26) and Ljubojevic (38) each finished with 11 points out of a possible 16 Soviet grandmaster Alery Salov came third with 10 points. Viktor Korchnor, a Soviet defector who now plays for Switzerland, was fourth with 9 5 points.

The World Cup, a series of six tournaments staged over two years and featuring a total prize money of \$ 1.2 million, is widely regarded as the second most important chess event after the World championship.

FOOTBALL

Mini-Federation Cup: Mohammedan Sporting, Calcutta, won the Mini-Federation Cup (under-15) football tournament beating East Bengal, Calcutta, 2-1 in Coimbatore on May 2, 1989.

After being level 1-1 at regulation time, Mohammedan Sporting won the match in extra time through a self goal by East Bengal goal-keeper

Federation Cup: Salgaccar Sports Club, Goa, reasserted their supremacy in Indian club football when they warded off a spirited challengo from Mohammedan Sporting Club to win by two goals to none in the Federation Cup final in Coimbatore on April 23, 1989

This was Salgaccar's third successive entry into the finals. It is their second title triumph in a row, a feat also achieved by Mohun Bagan and Sporting.

Santosh Trophy: Three brilliant saves by custodian Debashis Mukherjoe in the tie-breaker helped favourites Bengal regain the glittering Santosh Trophy after a lapse of one year, defeating Kerala 4-3 in the final of the 45th National football championship at the Nehru Stadium in Guwahati on April 1, 1989

With this victory, Bengal became the national champions for a record 23rd time out of their 33 entries into the final so far

HOCKEY

Bombay Gold Cup: Kamataka XI crossed their first hurdle when they convincingly beat Western Railway 4-2 in the first round of the Bombay Gold Cup hockey tournament in Bombay on April 26, 1989.

Both the teams were level at one-all during the breather

Belghton Cup: Army Services Corps regained the Beighton Cup, defeating Corps of Signals 5.4 in sudden death in an all-Jalandhar hockey final in Calcutta on April 15, 1989

Both the teams were locked one-all in the scheduled 70 minutes and then in the trebreaker the two teams scored three goals each. ASC finally clinched the issue by the first shot in sudden death.

All-India Invitation Hockey Tournament: Services XI won the RCF-Maharaja Gold Cup beating State Bank of India 2-1 in the final of the all-India invitation hockey tournament in Bangalore on April 15, 1989.

TABLE TENNIS

World Table Tennis Championship: Jan-Ove Waldner beat fellow-Swede Jorgen Persson, 21-17, 21-18, 20-33, 18-21, 21-10, to win the men's singles title at the World table tennis championship in Dortmund (West Germany) on April 9, 1989

Waldner was the first European to win the title since 1975

Earlier, Qiao Hong of China defeated Li Bun Hui of North Korea, 21-15, 21-12, 11-21, 21-16 for the women's title Hong also teamed with Deng Yaping to win the women's doubles.

In the men's event, it was the first time in 14 years that an Asian did not win the crown. Istvan Jonyer of Hungary won in 1975. The last time two Europeans played for the title was in 1953

Joerg Rosskopf and Steffen Fetzner of West Germany defeated Leszek Kucharski of Poland and Zoran Kalinic of Yugoslavia 18-21, 21-17, 21-19 to win the men's doubles title This was the first world championship modal for West Germany since 1971.

In an exclusively Chinese final, Qiao Hong and Deng Yaping defeated Olympic champions Chen Jing and Hu Xiaoxin 21-16, 21-19 to capture the women's doubles title.

South Korea's Yoo Nam Kyu and Hyun Jung won the mixed doubles title. They defeated the Yugoslav team of Zoran Kalinic and Gurdana Perkucin 21-7, 21-13 to clinch the championship title.

Sweden shocked defending champions China 5-0 by winning the mon's team title

China won the women's toam title for the eighth year in-a row defeating South Korea 3-0

TENNIS

Houston Women's Tennis Tournament: Fifteen year-old Monica Seles of Yugoslavia toppled top seeded Chris Evert 3-6, 6-1, 6-4 to win the \$ 250,000 Houston women's tennis tournament for the first professional title of her career in Houston on April 30, 1989.

Seles, playing in just her fifth professional tournament and contesting her first final, rose to the occasion against the 34-year-old American whose 157 career tennis titles rank as the most in the sports' history.

Dunlop Masters Tennis Tournament: Top-seeded Ramesh Krishnan of India had little trouble beating No. 2 seed Jonathan Canter of the United States 6-1, 6-3 to win the \$ 61,000 Dunlop Masters tennis tournament in Nagoya (Japan) on April 30, 1989

It was Krishnan's second championship in this tournament in three years. He earned the winning prize of \$ 12,000 and Canter \$ 6,000

Wills Trophy: Coimbatore-based Southern Railway engineer, K. G. Ramesh, reaffirmed his dominance over Enrico Piperno on clay when he won his third title over the Calcutta player to win the glittering Wills Trophy in Madras on April 30, 1989.

Asian Junior Tennis Championship: Eighth seeded Rohit Rajpal of India won the bovs' singles by beating South Korea's Park Chang-Hee in the 1989 Asian Junior tennis championship in Seoul on April 28, 1989

Rajpal took an hour and 10 minutes to take the hard-fought first set 7-6 (7-3), and then combined strong serves and lethal passing shots to win the second set 6-3 within 35 minutes for the victory.

Rajpal made it to the final defeating his compatriot Leander Paes 7-5, 6-2 in the semi-finals.

Japan Open Tennis Tournament : Stefan

Edberg of Sweden came back strongly from injury and overwhelmed Ivan Lend's passing shots by sharp volleys to beat the world number one 6-3, 2-6, 6-4 in the final of the \$ 752,500 Japan Open tennis tournament in Tokyo on April 24, 1989.

Amelia Island Women's Tennis
Tournament: Gabriela Sabatini fought back
brilliantly from one-set down to beat Steffi
Graf in the final of the Amelia Island
women's tennis tournament on April 16,
1989 and hand the world No. 1 her first
defeat of the year.

Sabatini, serving strong and relying on her lively topspin groundstrokes, defeated Graf 3-6, 6-3, 7-5 to snap the West German's 31-match unbeaten streak in 1989.

Family Circle Magazine Cup: Top-seeded Steffi Graf beat fourth-seeded Natalia Zvereva 6-1, 6-1 to win her third Family Circle Magazine Cup tennis tournament in Hilton Head Island on April 10, 1989

Graf, the world No 1 player who defeated Zvereva 8-0, 6-0 in the French Open final last year, needed less than an hour to claim the first prize of \$ 60,000. Zvereva (U.S.S.R.) earned \$ 24,000.

International Players Championship: Top-seeded Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina chalked up her 10th singles title and retained her world No. 3 ranking in the process on April 1, 1989.

The 18-year-old Argentine won the \$ 2.1 million International Players championship title with a 6-2, 4-6, 6-2 victory over second-seeded American Chris Evert.

Sabatini collected \$ 100,000 for her first victory in an event with a 128-player draw. Evert collected \$ 60,000 as runner-up

Competition Opportunities

Combined Defence Services Exam., May 1989 (May 21 & 22, 1989)

District Savings Officers Examination, 1989 (May 28, 1989)

T.S. 'Rajendra', Bombay and DMET, Calcutta Examination

(June 3 & 4, 1989)

State Bank of India Probationary Officers Examination

(June 4, 1989)

Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination , 1989 (June 11,1989)

Sub Inspectors of Police (Delhi Police, Central Bureau of Investigation and Central Police Organisation) Examination, 1989

(June 18, 1989)

GIC Marketing Trainees' Examination (June 25, 1989)

Clerical Cadre Examination by BSRB, Jaipur (June 25, 1989)

Clerical Cadre Examination by BSRB, Delhi (June 25 and July 2,1989)

LIC Assistant Administrative Officers (Class I)

Examination

(July 2, 1989)

Ciencal Cadre Examination by BSRB, Lucknow (July 9, 1989)

Assistant Teachers (Nursery), Physical Education

Teachers Assistant Teachers (Drawing and Painting) and Assistant Teachers (Music) for the Municipal Corporation of Delhi Examination (July 9, 1989)

Special Class Railway Apprentices' Exam , 1989 (July 9, 1989)

Clencal Cadre Examination by BSRB, Southern Region, Madras (July 23, 1989)

Last date May 25, 1989

Indian Forest Service Examination, 1989 (July 30, 1989)

Engineering Services Examination, 1989 (August 27, 1989)

Inspector of Central Excise, Income-Tax, Etc., Examination, 1989

(August 20, 1989)

Last date : May 22, 1989

Bank Clencal Examination by BSRB, Western Region, Baroda

(September 3, 1989)

Combined Defence Services Examination, October 1989

(September 30, 1989)

(September 30, 1989) Last date: June 5, 1989

Clencal Cadre Examination by Railway
Recruitment Boards

(November 12, 1989)

11010111201 12, 1000)

Objective General Knowledge

Probationary Officers' Examination, January 1989 Conducted By Banking Service Recruitment Board, Lucknow

- Q. 1. Which of the following films won 9 Oscars in 1988?
- (1) Wall Street (2) Moonstruck (3) The Last Bequeath (4) The Last Emperor (5) None of these
- Q. 2. Which of the following best represents the name of the organisation actively working for Namibian independence these days?
- (1) SUNFED (2) SWAPO (3) UNCTAD (4) ASEAN (5) SEATO
- Q. 3. Which of the following states has two capitals at present?
- (1) Karnataka (2) Maharashtra (3) Himachal Pradesh (4) Jammu & Kashmir (5) None of these
- Q. 4. Who among the following has been honoured with the 'Nobel Prize' in Physics for 1988?
- (1) Leon Lederman (2) Melvin Schwartz (3) Jack Steinberger (4) (1) and (2) jointly (5) (1), (2) and (3) jointly
- Q. 5. Which of the following Bills has been withdrawn by the Government of India to honour the public opinion even after getting the same passed in Lok Sabha?
- (1) Hill Council Bill (2) Defamation Bill (3) Rental Bill (4) Newspaper Employees Wage Bill (5) None of these
- Q. 6. The aircrash in which the U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan was killed, took place at which of the following places?
- (1) Ahmedabad (2) Guwahati (3) Rome (4) Bangkok (5) Bahawalpur
- Q. 7. In which of the following states the High Altitude Warfare School is located?
- (1) Tamil Nadu (2) Kerala (3) Maharashtra (4) Gujarat (5) Jammu & Kashmir
- Q. 8. Who among the following is not a recipient of 'Nobel Prize'?
- (1) Dr. C. V Raman (2) R N Tagore (3) Mother Tereso (4) Dr. H G Khurana (5) Dr. J. C. Bose
- Q. 9. In which of the following areas is the national award 'Kalidas Samman' given?
- (1) Literature (2) Constructive work (3) Creative arts (4) Peace (5) None of these
- Q. 10. Which of the following countries won the gold medal in men's Hockey in the Seoul Olympics?
- (1) Australia (2) West Germany (3) Groat Britain (4) Netherlands (5) None of these
- Q. 11. To which of the following countries in the Asian region, the World Bank has lent largest amount during 1988?
- (1) China (2) Indonesia (3) Vietnam (4) India (5) None of these
- Q. 12. Which of the following countries was rocked by a series of earthquakes in August-September 1988?
 - (1) Burma (2) China (3) Nepal (4) Bhutan

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(5) Egypt

- Q. 13. Who of the following is not a recipient of the famous 'Bharatiya Jnanpith Award'?
- (1) Harbans Rai Bachchan (2) Mahadevi Verma (3) Vishnu Sakharam Khandekar (4) Mrs Ashapuma Devi (5) Mrs. Amrita Pntam
- Q. 14. Which of the following is recently coming up 5th power plants in India?
- (1) Anta (2) Talchar (3) Kakrapar (4) Singrauli (5) Tarapore
- Q. 15. Vijaypat Singhania has established a world record in which of the following areas?
- (1) Driving (2) Skating (3) Swimming (4) Flying (5) Shooting
- Q. 16. The members of which of the following activists/organisations surrendered their arms on the day of Gandhi Jayanti?
- (1) GNLF (2) LTTE (3) TNV (4) Khalistan Commando Force (5) None of these
- Q. 17. Who among the following is the author of the book "Cricket My Style"?
- (1) Kapil Dev (2) Dilip Vengsarkar (3) Sandip Patil (4) Sunil Gavaskar (5) None of these
- Q. 18. Who among the following has been conferred with Pakistan's highest civilian Award Nishan-e-Pakistan'?
- (1) Rajiv Gandhi (2) Smt. Indira Gandhi (3) Morarji Desai (4) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan (5) Fakruddin Ali Ahmad
- Q. 19. Which of the following pairs of discovery and discoverer is not correct?
- (1) Safety Pin—Hunt (2) Paper -Tilghman (3) Fountain Pen— Waterman (4) Safety Razor — Gillete (5) Incandescent Lamp—Davy
- Q. 20. The Planning Commission has recently accorded investment clearance to the Sardar Sarovar Project on the river
- (1) Bagmati (2) Chambal (3) Sabarmati (4) Boas (5) Narmada
- Q. 21. The term 'pot' is associated with which of the following sports?
- (1) Billiards (2) Carrom (3) Golf (4) Baseball (5) None of these
- Q. 22. Which of the following Vitamins is essential for proper bone and teeth

formation?

- (1) Vitamin D (2) Vitamin A (3) Vitamin B (4) Vitamin C (5) None of these
- Q. 23. Vishwanathan Anand is associated with which of the following sports?
- (1) Billiards (2) Tennis (3) Snooker (4) Golf (5) Chess
- Q. 24. The environment and forest ministry of India has given environment clearance to which of the following projects?
- (1) Somasila Project (2) Vamsadhara Project (3) Telugu Ganga Project (4) Polavaram Project (5) Nhava Sheva Port Project
- Q. 25. The recent INSAT-1C Indian satellite was launched from which of the following countries?
- (1) India (2) USSR (3) USA (4) France (5) None of these
- Q. 26. At present the major part of central revenue comes from
- (1) Gift Tax (2) Woalth Tax (3) Excise Duty (4) Income Tax (5) Sales Tax
- Q. 27.' What is the colour of pure diamond?
- (1) Light Green (2) Light Yellow (3) Light Blue (4) Light Pink (5) None of these
- Q. 28. Which of the following countries won the Champion's Trophy in Cricket 1988 at Shariah?
- (1) India (2) Pakistan (3) Australia (4) England (5) West Iridies
- Q. 29. Which of the following statements is true about Mikhail Gorbachev?
- (1) He has been elected as the new President of the USSR (2) Prior to his election as President he was the Prime Minister of the country (3) He was the Foreign Minister of the country till now (4) He has been re-elected as the President of the USSR (5) Prior to his election as the President, he was the Defence Minister
- Q 30. The proposed 'Star Wars' stand for which of the following?
- (1) Development of nuclear arms in space by USA (2) Development of missile launching pad in space by USA (3) US impenalist designs on the moon (4) U.S. Anti-missile system (5) None of these
- Q. 31. Who among the following was the winner of Asia Cup in cricket in 1988?
- (1) Bangladesh (2) India (3) Pakistan (4) Sri Lanka (5) None of these
- Q. 32. Recent efforts of the United Nations Organisations has resulted in bringing out a coasefire between
- (1) Afghanistan -- USSR (2) Afghanistan -- Pakistan (3) Israel --

Jordan (4) Iran -- Iraq (5) Egypt -- Israel

- Q. 33. For the requirement of energy glucose is utilised by which of the following?
- (1) Brain (2) Liver (3) Kidney (4) Heart (5) None of these
- Q. 34. Who is the present Chairperson of the Children's Film Society of India?
- (1) Jaya Bachchan (2) Amol Palekar (3) Sunil Dutt (4) Sharmila Tagore (5) None of these
- Q. 35. The two Bhutto women, Begum Nusrat and Benazir belong to which of the following political parties of Pakistan?
- (1) Awami National Party (2) Mahaz-e-Azadi (3) Pakistan Muslim League (4) Jamaat-Islami (5) Pakistan People's Party
- Q. 36. Which of the following statements is true about 'CENTO'?
- (1) U.S.A is a founder member of the organisation (2) U.S.A. is not a member of the organisation (3) U.S.A. has signed a declaration of collective security with the member countries (4) U.S.A. is the new Chairman of the organisation (5) CENTO has requested U.S.A. to join it for the first time.
- Q. 37. The recently telecasted TV Serial Tamas' was based on a novel of which of the following?
- (1) Sarat Chandra Chaterjee (2) Rabindra Nath Tagore (3) Bhishma Sahani (4) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee (5) None of these
- Q. 38. Who among the following was the recipient of Dada Saheb Phalke Award, 1987?
- (1) Shabana Azmi (2) Satyajit Ray (3) Raghubir Yadav (4) Naseeruddin Shah (5) Raj Kapoor
- Q. 39. Telugu Ganga Project is planned to supply drinking water to
- (1) Hyderabad (2) Madras (3) Coimbatore (4) Trivandrum (5) Bangalore
- Q. 40. Recently there was substantial fall in foreign exchange reserves of India, due to which of the following?
- (1) Permission to import gold by NRI's (2) Fall in value of rupee (3) Change in interest rate policy announced by the RBI (4) Increase in imports and inadequate foreign exchange earnings (5) None of these
- Q. 41. India will get a loan of billion dollars from World Bank in the current tiscal year
 - (1) 1.9 (2) 2.3 (3) 2 9 (4) 3 3 (5) 3.9
- Q. 42. Baba Amto recently received which one of the following prestigious awards?
- (1) Nobel Prize (2) U N Award for Human Rights (3) Ramon Magsaysay Award (4) Jamnalal Bajaj Award (5) None of these
- Q. 43. Who was elected as the President of U.S.A. in the month of November 1988?
- (1) Ronald Reagan (2) Henry Kissinger (3) George Bush (4) Michael Dukakis (5) None of these
- Q. 44. Which of the following dances is associated with Tamil Nadu?
 - (1) Odissi (2) Bharatanatyaın (3) Kathak

My Personality Test

Mr. Rajdeep Saxena, IAS

Although I was optimistic about receiving an interview call, I was excited at actually receiving it towards the end of March. After the call I spent a few days discussing with my friends and elders relevant topics in my optionals and current affairs. I made up a list of such topics reflecting my subject (i.e. Civil Engg) at undergraduate level and optionals of Sociology and Public Administration.

On the day of interview I wore a light weight summer suit with a matching tie. I reached UPSC on time (9.30 a.m.) and had to wait for my interview call for about an hour Dunng this time, I got introduced to others in my group. We talked in very general terms: discussing interviews that some of them had taken in the past. I was third on the list to be called. As soon as I entered the interview room I said 'Good Morning Sir and Madam' and was asked to take seat. I silently took a seat. All this happened in hardly 15 seconds. The Chairman started by asking me what I was doing during last six months when I last quit my job with a private firm. I informed him that since, I had taken up another job with HPCL, after which he asked me the nature of my job and emoluments. I was then interviewed by the second member who asked me about ways to modernise rural India in a sociological perspective. The third member asked me on Housing Policy, Rent Control Act, Minister-Civil Servant relationship also cropped up during the discussion. The third member asked me issues regarding Development vs. Environment perspective, and Yoga (listed as my hobby). The lady member didn't ask anything. Finally the Chairman asked about INF and ended the interview by asking about the contestants in Allahabad Poll. Some of the questions in between were asked abruptly, not following from any previous argument. The question whether villagers were fatalistic proved a little ticklish as I felt that the present generation was not so.

I felt that the interview had gone off well although a couple of more points could be made and improvements in a few answers would have given a more polished look. The interview was however, conducted in a cordial and easy atmosphere

During the interview the Chairman himself interjected when an interviewer repeated a question as to whether the Civil Servant-Minister relationship was far more important at the District or the Secretariat level, when in the latter the Minister could influence more directly

Overall, the interview is a test of one's perspective. The answers are not to be judged as to be right or wrong but the manner in which they are presented. It is wise to admit one's mistake if committed within the duration of the interview. Although it carries 250 marks out of 2050, in the final analysis interview carries a lot of weight. The interview board is on the whole friendly and helpful.

- (4) Kuchipudi (5) None of these
- Q. 45. Which of the following is not true about Reserve Bank of India?
- (1) It regulates the currency and credit system of India (2) Foreign exchange reserves are kept by RBI (3) One rupee notes and coins are issued by RBI (4) It formulates the monetary policy of India (5) It maintains the exchange value of the rupee
- Q. 46. Which of the following statements is not true about Dr. Zakir Hussain?
- (1) He was the Chairman of the Constitution drafting committee (2) He was one of the active advocates of Gandhi's Basic Education Scheme (3) He was the President of India (4) He was the founder of Jamia Millia University (Delhi), now Central Universit, (5) He was the Vice-President of India
- Q. 47. The colour of milk is white because of
- (1) Caroterie (2) Casein (3) Rennin (4) Lactose (5) None of these
- Q. 48. After the resignation of Karnataka Chief Minister, Rama Krishna Hegde, the state has Government of which of the following political parties?

- (1) Congress-I (2) Janata (3) Marxist (4) Lok Dal (5) None of these
- Q. 49. The worst aeroplane disaster took place recently at which of the following places in India?
- (1) Bombay (2) Ahmedabad (3) Delhi (4) Madras (5) None of these
- Q. 50. Late Syed Modi was associated with which of the following fields?
- (1) Painting (2) Urdu Poetry (3) Politics (4) Sports (5) None of these

ANSWERS

	MNO	WLNS	
1 (4)	2. (2)	3 (4)	4 (5)
5 (2)	6. (5)	7. (5)	8 (5)
9. (3)	10 (3)	11. (4)	12. (3)
13. (1)	14 (3)	15. (4)	16. (1)
17. (1)	18. (3)	19 (2)	20. (5)
21. (1)	22 (1)	23. (5)	24. (5)
25. (4)	26. (3)	27 (5)	28. (5)
29. (1)	30. (4)	31. (2)	32. (4)
33 (2)	34. (1)	35. (5)	36. (3)
37. (3)	38 (5)	39. (2)	40. (4)
41. (3)	42. (2)	43. (3)	44. (2)
45. (3)	46. (1)	47. (1)	48 (2)
49. (2)	50. (4)		

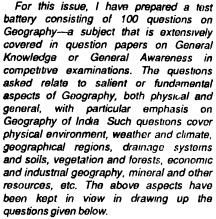
COMPETITION SUCCESS REVIEW, JUNE 1989

How To Prepare For Objective Type Tests?

Mr. Madan Lal

Formerly Secretary, Staff Selection Commission, Government of India

Geography



For proper and systematic preparation, the readers are advised to answer the paper in one hour and then do self-assessment of their performance with reference to the answers printed at the end of the paper.

- 1. Leaching of soil is more pronounced in the areas of
- (a) Little or no rainfall (b) Moderate rainfall (c) Heavy rainfall (d) Rainfall, low or heavy, is not concerned with the process of leaching
- 2. When rain-water washes away a large proportion of calcium compound from the soil it becomes
- (a) Acidic (b) Alkaline (c) Nitrogenous (d) None of the above
- 3. Which of the following statements about the soils of India is not correct?
- (a) High temperature during most of the year retards or prevents formation of humus (b) Soils which have humus require regular application of chemical fertilisers to remove nitrogenous deficiency (c) In the Indian Plateau titanium salts in the basalt impart black colour to the soil (d) Contour bunding is advisable in areas of steeper slopes
- **4.** Which of the following mountain systems is the oldest?
- (a) Aravalı range (b) Hımalayan ranges (c) Nilgiri hills (d) Satpura range
- 5. The river Brahmaputra in its course of about 1,200 km in the upper mountain ranges upto Namcha Barwa is known by the name of
- (a) Dhansiri (b) Manas (c) Tista (d) Tsangpo
- 6. The total length of the river Brahmaputra is



- (a) More than that of the Ganges by 400 km (b) Less than that of the Ganges by 400 km (c) More than that of the Ganges by 200 km (d) Less than that of the Ganges by 200 km
- All of the following rivers pass through Himachal Pradesh, except
 - (a) Boas (b) Chenab (c) Ravi (d) Sutley
- 8. Which of the following countries produces the largest quantity of wheat in the world?
- (a) Australia (b) Canada (c) India (d) U.S.S.R.
- 9. Which of the following is a Kharif crop?
 (a) Barley (b) Mustard (c) Rice (d) Wheat
- 10. Which of the following places is associated with copper-mining?
- (a) Khetri (b) Kolar (c) Renukoot (d)
- 11. Which of the following navigation canals links up Baltic Sea and the North Sea?
- (a) Keil canal (b) Panaria canal (c) Suez canal (d) None of the above
- 12. All of the following industries are based on forests or forest products, except
- (a) Sports goods (b) Paper (c) Lac (d) Cement
- The cause(s) of gradual development of the arid conditions in western Rajasthan is/are
- (a) Westward drift of the rivers of this region (b) Overgrazing and deforestation (c) Reduction in the volume of water in the

- Ghaggar owing to the capture of its headstreams by the Yamuna (d) All of the above
- 14. No other part of India receives so heavy a rainfall in winter months as the coastal region of
- (a) Andhra Pradosh (b) Gujarat (c) Karnataka (d) Tamil Nadu
- 15. Which of the following places in India gets the least amount of annual rainfall?
- (a) Jaisalmer (b) Jodhpur (c) Kota,(d) Udaipur
- The two chief collecting centres for teak wood in India are
- (a) Guwahati and Nagpur (b) Ballarshah and Jabalpore (c) Bhopal and Nagpur (d) Jabalpore and Jalgaon
- 17. Over 90 per cent of the total damage done by floods to property and crops in India occurs in the Northern plains. The chief cause(s) of the floods in this region in the chief cause(s) and the floods in the region in the chief cause (s) and the floods in the region in the cause (s) and the floods in the region in the cause (s) and the floods in the region in the cause (s) and the floods in the region in the cause (s) and the floods in the region in the floods in the region in the floods in the region in the floods in the region in the floods in the region in the floods in the region in the floods in the region in the floods in the region in the floods in the region in the floods in the region in the floods in the region in the floods in the region in the floods in the region in the floods in the floods in the floods in the region in the floods in the floo
- (a) Excessively heavy rainfall annually (b) Heavy rainfall in the catchment areas of the rivers in Northern India (c) Lack of proper gradient of river beds retard flow of water of rivers on their seaward course (d) Both (b) and (c) above
- 18. Which of the following statements is true in regard to the texture of soils?
- (a) Soils of fine particles are classed as sandy whereas soils of coarse particles are called clayey (b) The fineness or coarseness of soils depends upon the size of their mineral particles (c) Owing to looseness of sand particles, sandy soils are not friable and are ill-drained (d) None of the above is correct
- 19. All of the following statements about clayey soils are correct except
- (a) These are generally rich in plant foods (b) These are difficult to plough (c) Water passes through these easily making them liable to water-logging (d) These are formed of fine particles
- 20. Which States are the beneficiancs of Tungabhadra Project?
- (a) Andhra Pradesh only (b) Tamil Nadu only (c) Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka (d) Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
- 21. How many canals have been constructed under the Tungabhadra Project?
 - (a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) Five
 - 22. Which of the following Statos leads in

the production of Jute in India

- (a) Assam (b) Bihar (c) West Bengal (d) Orissa
- 23. The Karakoram Pass links
- (a) Afghanistan and Pakistan (b) China and Pakistan (c) China and India (d) Afghanistan and Iran
- 24. Which of the following pairing is not correct?
 - (a) Paradeep Orissa
 - (b) Tuticorin Andhra Pradesh
 - (c) Mangalore Kamataka
 - (d) Kandla Gujarat
- 25. Which of the following countries is the largest producer of Mica in the world?
 - (a) Brazil (b) China (c) India (d) U.S S.R.
- 26. Deccan Plateau is primarily made up of
- (a) Basalt (b) Granite (c) Limestone (d) Sandstone
- 27. Which of the following statements about the rivers Ganges and the Narmada is correct?
- (a) Both the rivers rise from the Himalayas (b) Both the rivers end up in the Bay of Bengal (c) Both the rivers rise from the Deccan Plateau (d) The Narmada has its source in the hills of the Plateau while the source of the Ganges is in the Himalayas
- 28. The Mica belt of India, which yields the major part of it, is situated in
- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Bihar (c) Rajasthan (d) West Bongal
- 29. Which of the following drainage systems fall into the Bay of Bengal?
- (a) Ganges, the Brahmaputra and Godavari (b) Mahanadi, Krishna and Kaveri (c) Luni, Narmada and Tapti (d) Both (a) and (b) above
- 30. Which of the following rivers does not join the river Indus before it falls into the Arabian Sea?
 - (a) Beas (b) Mahi (c) Ravi (d) Sutlej
- 31. The source of river Luni in the Aravali range lies near
- (a) Ajmer (b) Bikaner (c) Jodhpur (d) Udaipur
- 32. The source of the river Mahi in the Aravali range lies near
- (a) Jaipur (b) Jodhpur (c) Kota (d) Udaipur
- 33. Which of the following rivers is called "India's River of Sorrow"?
 - (a) Ghaghara (b) Kosi (c) Tista (d) Torsa
- **34.** The Assam Valley is a fairly fertile belt but is affected sometimes seriously by flood havoes. The chief cause of floods is
- (a) Earthcuakes cause floods in a number of ways (b) Huge landslides obstruct the flow of water (c) Heavy rainfall (over 250 cm) during the rainy season in north-east Assam (d) Change in lovel of the land shifts the course of the river
- 35. South-west Bengal suffers from floods frequently which are caused by
- (a) Incessant rain (b) Poor drainage (c) Obstruction of water by high tidal bores when Hooghly is in flood (d) All of the above
- 36. Which of the following rivers, because of flood havoc it causes, is

Expected . Questions

regarded as the "River of Sorrow" for West Bengal?

- (a) Ajay (b) Damodar (c) Kosı (d) Mahanadi
- 37. Which of the following types of soil has the property of holding moisture for release to plants during dry period?
- (a) Alluvial (b) Black or Regur (c) Lateritic (d) Red and Yellow
- 38. Which of the following soils, being highly leached, have a considerable concentration of iron oxides?
- (a) Black soils or Regur (b) Lateritic soils (c) Red and Yellow soils (d) Both (b) and (c) above
- 39. Which of the following soils is a typical soil of tropical regions which receive heavy rainfall?
- (a) Alluvial soils (b) Lateritic soils (c) Saline soils (d) None of the above
- 40. Heavy rainfall in areas having lateritic soils promotes leaching of the soil whereby
- (a) Only lime is leached away (b) Only silica is leached away (c) Oxides of iron and aluminium compounds are leached away (d) Both (a) and (b)
- **41.** Which of the following varieties of alluvial soils have a very sparse vegetation?
- (a) Bhangar (b) Khadar (c) Reh or Kallar (d) None of the above
- 42. Saline soils are found in all of the following States, except
- (a) Gujarat (b) Kerala (c) Maharashtra (d) Orissa
- 43. Which of the following streams makes the Gersoppa (or Jog) Falls?
- (a) Netravatı (b) Kalindi (c) Sharavati (d) Ulhas
- 44. Which of the following pairing is not correct?

River Source

- (a) Godavarı Nasik Dıstrıct
- (b) Chambal Near Mhow
- (c) Krishna Near Mahabaleshwar
- (d) Narmada Betul District
- 45. Which of the following States produces the largest quaritity of crude oil in India?
- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Assam (c) Gujarat (d) Maharashtra
- **46.** Which State in India leads in the production of coconut and pepper?
- (a) Karnataka (b) Kerala (c) Orissa (d) Tamil Nadu
- 47. Eq nox occurs when the Sun is vertically above the
- (a) Equator (b) Tropic of Capricon (c) Tropic of Cancer (d) Poles
- 48. The country with the largest area in the world is
- (a) China (b) Canada (c) U.S.A (d) U.S.S.R
- **49.** All of the following are examples of sedimentary rock *except*

- (a) Clay (b) Limestone (c) Sandstone (d) Slate
- 50. All of the following are examples of metamorphic rocks except
- (a) Gneiss (b) Granite (c) Marble (d) Quartzite
- 51. Which of the following is igneous rock?
- (a) Granite (b) Limestone (c) Slate (d) Quartzite
- 52. The largest planet in our Solar system
- (a) Jupiter (b) Neptune (c) Satum (d) Uranus
 - 53. The Planet nearest to the Sun is
 - (a) Earth (b) Mars (c) Mercury (d) Venus
 - 54. The Planet farthest from the Sun is
- (a) Neptune (b) Pluto (c) Saturn (d) Uranus
- 55. How many of the nine Planets of our Solar system have their own Moons?
 - (a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 8
 - 56. How many Moons has Jupiter?
 - (a) 2 (b) 5 (c) 10 (d) 12
 - 57. The Planet closest to the Earth is
 - (a) Jupiter (b) Mars (c) Mercury (d) Venus
- **58.** The diameter of Jupiter is nearest to the figure of
- (a) 1.19 lakh km (t) 1 43 lakh km (c) 0.47 lakh km (d) 0 45 lakh km
- 59. Which one of the following is called the Red Planet?
 - (a) Mars (b) Saturn (c) Uranus (d) Venus
- **60.** Which of the following is known as the Evening Star?
 - (a) Jupiter (b) Mars (c) Mercury (d) Venus
- 61. Which of the following is known as the Morning Star?
 - (a) Jupiter (b) Mars (c) Mercury (d) Venus
- **62.** All of the following planets can only be seen through a telescope, except
- (a) Neptune (b) Pluto (c) Uranus (d) Venus
- **63.** Where does our Solar System lie in the huge galaxy known as the Milky Way?
- (a) Centre of the galaxy (b) Corner of the galaxy (c) Bottom of the galaxy (d) Top of the galaxy
- **64.** How many bright stars are there in the Constellation named 'I Jrsa Major' or the 'Great Bear'?
 - (a) 7 (b) 8 (c) 9 (d) 10
- **65.** The Central Seismological Observatory is located at
- (a) Kodaıkanal (b) Poona (c) Shillong (d) Sılıgurı
- 66. Uttar Kashi is situated on the bank of
- (a) Alaknanda (b) Bhagirathi (c) Ganga (d) Mandakini
- **67.** Which of the following is the biggest collection of Coral islands of India?
- (a) Andaman (b) Great Nicobar (c) Little Nicobar (d) Lakshadweep
- 68. Which of the following river basins does not have coal bearing sediments?
- (a) Damodar Basin (b) Gangetic Basin (c) Godavari Basin (d) Mahanadi Basin
 - 69. Nagarjuriasagar Dam is on the river
- (a) Kaven (b) Godavari (c) Krishna (d) Tungabhadra
- **70.** Which of the following pairing is *not* COMPETITION SUCCESS REVIEW. JUNE 1989

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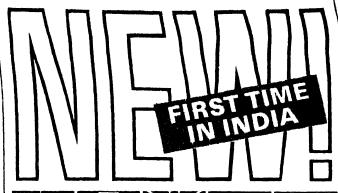
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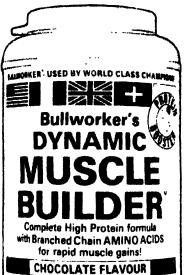
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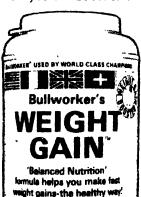


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Dam RIVER

(a) Beas Bhakra-Nangal (b) Chambal Gandhi Sagar (c) Mahanadi Hirakud (d) Ravi Thion

- 71. The highest mountain peak situated in India is
- Annapurna (b) Everest (a) Kanchenjunga (d) Nanda Devi
- 72. The only State in India that produces Saffron is
- (a) Assam (b) Himachal Pradesh (c) Jammu and Kashmir (d) Meghalaya
- 73. Salal Hydro-electric Project is on the
- (a) Beas (b) Chenab (c) Jhelum (d) Ravi
- 74. Snnagar, the summor capital of Jammu and Kashmir, is situated on the banks of river
- (a) Chenab (b) Jhelum (c) Ravi (d) None of the above
- 75. Which of the following towns in the north-eastern sector of India is situated on the banks of river Brahmaputra?
- (a) Guwahati (b) Manipur (c) Shillong (d) Cachar
- 76. Which of the following State capitals is not situated on the banks of a river?
- (a) Bangalore (b) Calcutta (c) Guwahati (d) Lucknow
- 77. All of the following are not landlocked, except
- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Karnataka (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Orissa
- 78. The three leading tea producing districts of Assam are
- (a) Guwahati, Tezpur and Darrang (b) Darrang, Lakhimpur and Sibsagar (c) Lakhimpur, Kamrup, Guwahati (d) Kamrup, Sibsagar, Tezpur

Expected Questions

- 79. Agriculture is the mainstay of Assam. Which of the following is its principal food
- (a) Cotton (b) Oilseeds (c) Rice (d) Sugarcane
 - 80. The capital of Arunachal Pradesh is
- (a) Aizawl (b) Itanagar (c) Kohima (d) Shillong
- 81. Arunachal became a full-fledged State in
 - (a) 1984 (b) 1985 (c) 1986 (d) 1987
 - 82. Which of the following is a Rabi crop?
 - (a) Jowar (b) Gram (c) Corn (d) Bajra
- 83. Which of the following States accounts for more than half of the total production of castor-seed in India?
- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Gujarat (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Maharashira
- 84. Which of the following States accounts for nearly 40% of total minerals production in the country?
- (a) Bihar (b) Gujarat (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) West Bengal
- 85. Himachal Pradesh has set up a fruit processing plant which is one of the biggest fruit processing plants in Asia. This plant is
- (a) Shimla (b) Shojhai (c) Solan (d) Parwanu
- 86. About 85% of the raw silk produced in the country is produced in
- (a) Assam (b) Jammu and Kashmir (c) Kamataka (d) Tamil Nadu
 - 87. Kudremukh iron ore project is in
 - (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Karnataka (c)

Madhya Pradesh (d). Maharashtra

- 88. Which of following States leads in the production of cotton in our country?
- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Gujarat (c) Maharashtra (d) Tamil Nadu
- 89. Cherrapunjoe, which is noted for its heavy rainfall, is in the State of
- (a) Assam (b) Arunachal Pradesh (c) Meghalaya (d) West Bengel
- Which of 90. following States is the only producer of diamonds and tin ore?
- (a) Bihar (b) Orissa (c) Madhya Pradesh Rajasthan
- 91. The capital of Sikkim
- (a) Aizawl (b) Gangtok (c) Siligun (d) Thimpu
- 92. Because of the concentration of electronics industry, which of the following

- cities is known as "Electronic city of India"?
- (a) Bangalore (b) Bhopal (c) Maithon (d) Ranchi
- 93. Which of the following States leads in the production of groundnut in India?
- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Gujarat (c) Maharashtra (d) Rajasthan
- 94. Since 1980-81, India's annual production of foodgrains has ranged between
- (a) 110 to 125 million tonnes (b) 115 to 135 million tonnes (c) 120 to 140 million tonnes (d) 125 to 152 million tonnes
- 95. At the end of the first three decades from 1950-51, the net irrigated area has increased from 2.09 crore hectares to
- (a) 263 crore hectares (b) 297 crore hectares (c) 3.81 crore hectares (d) Over 4 crore hectares
- 96. The chief producers of rapeseed and mustard, which produce over 60% of the country's total annual production, are
- (a) Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh (b) Assam and West Bengal (c) Bihar and Madhya Pradosh (d) Haryana and Punjab
- 97. The object of Telugu-Ganga Project is
- (a) Godavarı water to Madras (b) Kaven water to Hyderabad (c) Krishna water to Madras (d) Kaveri water to Bangalore
- 98. Lines drawn on a map connecting places having equal annual rainfall are called
- (a) Isobars (b) Isotherms (c) Isohols (d) Isohvets
- 99. The two States of India, most richly endowed with iron ore, are
- (a) Bihar and Orissa (b) Madhya Pradesh and Orissa (c) Bihar and West Bengal (d) Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal
- 100. Which of the following States have rich forests of Sandalwood?
- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Karnataka (c) Kerala (d) Madhya Pradesh

ANSWERS

1 (c)	2 (a)	3 (b)	4 (a)
5 (d)	6. (a)	7 (b)	8. (d)
9 (c)	10. (a)	11. (a)	12 (d)
13. (d)	14 (d)	15. (a)	16. (b)
17 (d)	18 (b)	19. (c)	20 (d)
21. (b)	22 (c)	23. (c)	24. (b)
25. (c)	26. (a)	27. (d)	28 (b)
29 (d)	30. (b)	31 (a)	32. (d)
33 (b)	34 (c)	35. (J)	36. (b)
37. (b)	38. (d)	39. (b)	40 (d)
41. (c)	42 (c)	43 (c)	44 (d)
45 (c)	46. (b)	47. (a)	48. (d)
49 (d)	50 (b)	51 (a)	52 (a)
53 (c)	54 (b)	55 (c)	56 (d)
57. (d)	58. (b)	59. (a)	60. (c)
61 (d)	62. (d)	63. (b)	64 (a)
65. (a)	66 (a)	67. (d)	68. (b)
69. (c)	70. (a)	71. (c)	72 (c)
73. (b)	74 (b)	75. (a)	76. (a)
77 (c)	78. (b)	79. (c)	80. (b)
81. (c)	82. (b)	83. (a)	84. (a)
85. (d)	86. (c)	87. (b)	88. (b)
89. (c)	9C (c)	91. (b)	92. (a)
93. (b)	94 (d)	95. (d)	96. (a)
97. (c)	98. (d)	99. (a)	100. (b)

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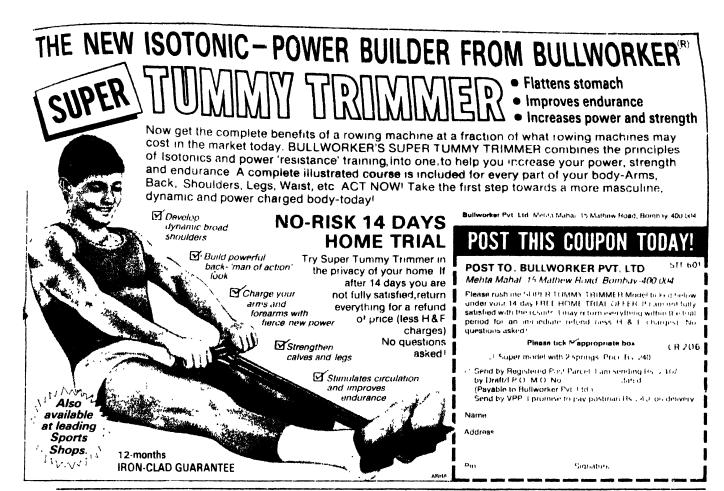
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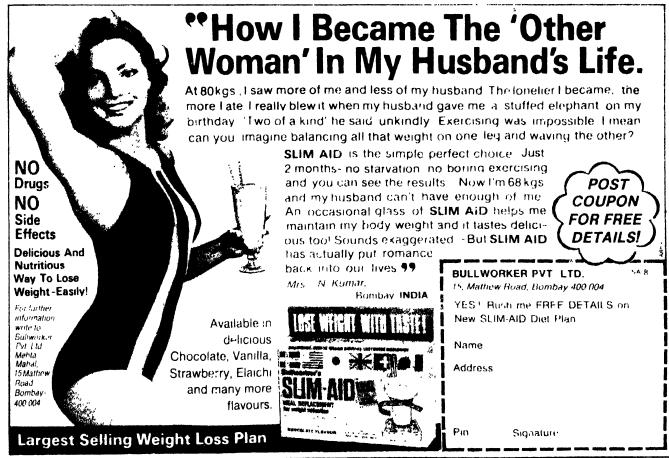
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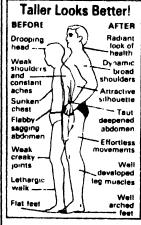
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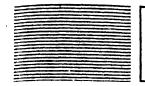
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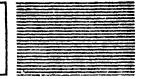
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Against each key word are given five suggested meanings. Choose the word or phrase which is opposite in meaning to the key word.

- Ideal-A: fancied. B: imperfect. C: consummate. (1) D: useful. E: visionary.
- Identical—A: senile. B: sincere. C: indistinguishable. (2)D: unlike. E: congruent.
- illuminate-A: darken. (3)B: alter. C: irradiate. D: enlighten, E; reflect.
- (4) Illusion—A: aberration B: equivalent. C: obvious. D: lyrical. E: actuality.
- (5) Imitate—A: impersonate. B: simulate. C: invent. D: modish. E: lacking logic.
- Immerse--A: disinter. B: engross. C: prevail D: disappear. E: douse.
- Impair-A: weaken. B: injure. C: repair. D: carry in valise. E: edict.
- Impartial-A: fair. B: profligate. C: absurd. D: (8) equitable. E: biased.
- (9) Impede-A: thwart. B: advance. C: scold. D: retard movement. E: encourage.
- (10)Impending-A: extra. B: plucky. C: overhanging. D: afar. E: nigh.
- (11)Imply-A: assert. B: commend C. connote. D: assume. E: hasten.
- (12)Impressive-A; stirring, B; ordinary, C; awesome, D: arresting. E: inadequate.
- Impudence—A: audacity. B: rudeness. C: piliteness. (13)D: crying. E: tolerance.
- Impulsive A: impetuous B: quick. C: prudent. D: (14)cautious. E: remarkable.
- C: (15)uniqueness Inclination—A: reflection B: penchant. D: predilection. E: aversion.

- Inculpate---A: accuse. B: exonerate. C: easily upset. (16)D: out-of-date. E: barbaric.
- (17)Indifference—A: neutrality. B: gratitude. C: apathy. D: responsiveness. E: sophistication.
- (18)Inference—A: foreknowledge. B: conclusion. C: kindness. D: caution. E: favourable.
- Infinite-A endless. B: fallen. C: overdone. D: inter-(19)minable, E: bounded.
- (20)Infringe-A: poach. B: transgress. C: obey. D: review. E: impress.
- (21)Ingenuity-A: skillfulness. B: cunning. C: sentimental. D: certain. E: dullness
- (22)Insolent—A: magnificent. B: brazen. D: rude. E: courteous.
- (23)Instrument—A: hindrance. B: means. C: explanation. D: compulsion. E: false.
- (24)Intellect-A: inanity. B: reason. C: thriftless. D: understanding, E: embarrassment.
- (25)Intentional—A: premeditated. B: designed. C: exact. D: accidental. E: uneasy.
- (26)Interpose—A: interact. B: interblend. C: avoid. D: meddle. E' arbitrate.
- (27)Intrinsic—A: congenital. B: extrinsic. C: innate. D: lazy. E: prohibited.
- Invincible—A invulnerable. B: visible. C: wanton. D: (28)ancient. E: conquerable.
- (29)Irritable—A: calm. B. uneasy. C: frantic. D. peevish. E: testy.
- (30)Isolation—A: seclusion. ₿: segregation. association. D: hardihood. E: hardness.

ANSWERS

B: imperfect. (2) D unlike (3)A: darken (4) E actuality. (5) C invent (6)A disinter. (7)C: repair.

D: atar.

- (8) E: biased. (9)B: advance
- A assert (12) B: ordinary C: politeness (13)D. cautious. (14)(15)E: aversion (16)B: exonerate. D' responsiveness. (17)A: toreknowledge. (18)(19)

(20)

- E. bounded C: obey.
- E duliness. (22)E courteous.
- (23)A hindrance. A inanity (24)
- (25)D accidental
- (26)C: avoid.
- (27)B. extrinsic (28)E: conquerable.
- (29)A: calm.
- C: association.

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Forthcoming Examinations

COMBINED DEFENCE SERVICES EXAMINATION, OCTOBER 1989

The Union Public Service Commission will hold a Combined Defence Services Examination commencing on September 30, 1989 for admission to the undermentioned courses:

(i) Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, a9th Course commencing in July 1990. (ii) Naval Academy, Goa Course commencing in July 1990: (a) General Service (b) Naval Aviation. (iii) Air Force Station, Begumpet, Secunderabad Pre-Flying Training Course commencing in July 1990. (iv) Officers Training Academy, Madras 52nd SSC Course commencing in October 1990

2. Number of Vacancles: About 490

3. Age Limits, Sex and Marital Status: (I) For IMA—Unmarried male candidates born not earlier than July 2, 1966 and not later than July 1, 1971 only are eligible (II) For Naval and Air Forco Academy—Unmarried male candidates born not earlier than July 2, 1968 and not later than July 1, 1971 are only eligible. (III) Officers' Training Academy—Male candidates (married or unmarried) born not earlier than July 2, 1965 and not later than July 1, 1971 are only eligible

3 Educational Qualifications: (i) Cor IMA

and Officers' Training Academy--Degree of a recognised University or equivalent (ii) For Naval Academy—B Sc with Physics and Mathematics or Bachelor of Engg (iii) For Air Force Academy— Degree of a recognised University or equivalent with Physics and/or Mathematics as subjects

Candidates who have passed their degree exam, with subjects other than Physics and/or Mathematics as subjects are also eligible provided they have passed the Higher Secondary Exam (old pattern) or the 11th/12th Standard Exam under the 10+2 pattern of school education or an equivalent exam, with Mathematics and Physics as subjects of the examination

4 Scheme of Examination: The competitive examination comprises (a) Written Examination and (b) Interview for Intelligence and Personality Test

The subjects of written examination for admission to Indian Military Academy, Naval Academy and Air Force Academy are (1) English, (2) General Knowledge and (3) Elementary Mathematics and for admission to Officers' Training Academy are (1) English and (2) General Knowledge The papers in all the subjects will consist of

objective type questions set in English only

5 How to Apply: A candidate soeking admission to the examination must apply to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, Dholpur House, New Delhi-110011, on the application form published in the daily newspapers and in the Employment News of April 22, 1989 They may also use the application form and the attendance sheet neatly typowritten on white paper (foolscap size) in double space and typed on only one side of the paper Candiates may note that they should not apply to the UPSC for application form, rules, syllabus, etc

6 Last Date: June 5, 1989 (June 19, 1989 in the case of candidates residing in Assam, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Ladakh division of J & K State, Lahaul and Spiti district and Pangi subdivision of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands or Lakshadweep and for candidates residing abroad from a date prior to June 5, 1989 and whose applications are received by post from one of these areas).

INSPECTOR OF CENTRAL EXCISE, INCOME-TAX, ETC., EXAMINATION, 1989

The Staff Selection Commission will hold a combined competitive examination on August 20, 1989 for recruitment to the following posts.

(i) Inspector of Central Excise in different Collectorates of Central Excise (ii) Examiner (ordinary Grade) in Custom Houses at Bombay, Calcutta, Goa, Cochin, Madras and Visakhapatnam (iii) Preventive Officer (ordinary Grade) in Custom Houses as mentioned in (ii) above. (iv) Inspector of Income-Tax in different charges of the Commissioner of Income-Tax (v) Assistant Enforcement Officer in Directorate of Enforcement (FERA). (vi) Grade II of Delhi Administration Subordinate Service

2 Age Limits: 20 to 25 years as on August 1, 1989 for posts at (i), (ii) and (iii) of

para 1 above and 18 to 25 years as on August 1, 1989 for posts at (iv), (v) and (vi) of para 1 above Upper age limit is relaxable for SC/ST, Ex-servicemen, etc

- 3 Educational Qualifications: Degree of a recognised University. Candidates whose result is not declared by August 1, 1989 are not eligible.
- 4. Scheme of Examination: The exam consists of Written Examination and Personality Tost. Only those who qualify in the Written Exam will be called for Personality Test. The written examination will consist of Tests of General Intelligence, General English, Arithmetical Ability and General Awareness. The questions in all the four tests will be of objective type.
 - 5 How to Apply: Applications on the

prescribed form, as published in the daily newspapers and *Employment News* of April 22, 1989, should be sent to the Regional Director of the Staff Selection Commission of the region where candidate wishes to apply. The Commission has Regional Offices at New Delhi, Allahabad, Raipur, Calcutta, Guwahati, Bombay and Madras.

6 Last Date: May 22, 1989 (June 5, 1989 in the case of candidates residing in Assain, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradosh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Siklim, Ladakh division of J & K State, Lahaul and Spiti district and Pangi subdivision of Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh, Andaman and Nicobar Islands or Lakshadweep and from candidates residing abroad)

CLERICAL CADRE EXAMINATION BY BANKING SERVICE RECRUITMENT BOARD, MADRAS

The Banking Service Recruitment Board, Southern Region, Madras will hold an examination on July 23, 1989 for Secruitment to the posts of Clerks, Typists, Hindi-cum-English Typists, Hindi-cum-English Stenographers, Hindi Translators and Data Entry Operators in the tranches/offices of the 28 public sector banks (including State Bank of India and its seven Associate Banks) located in the four zones in the State of Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Pondicherry for the vacancies likely to occur in 1989-90.

2. Number of Vacancies: About 530.

- 3 Age Limits: Not below 18 years and not above 26 years as on January 1, 1989 Candidates born after January 1, 1971 or before January 1, 1963 are not eligible to apply Upper age limit is relaxable in respect of members of SC/ST Ex-servicemen, etc.
- 4 Scheme of Examination: The candidates will have to appear for a written examination which will be common for all candidates and which will consist of both objective and descriptive papers. The objective type test will consist of tests on (i) Reasoning Ability, (ii) Numerical Ability, (iii) Clerical Aptitude and (iv) English Language.

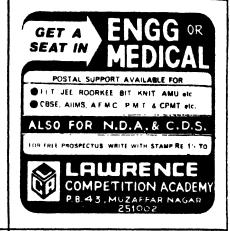
The descriptive type test should be answered either in Tamil, Hindi or English

- 5 How to Apply: Applications on the format as published in *The Hindu* of April 26, 1989 typed or legibly handwritten (on one side only) on a thick foolscap size sheet of paper should be sent to the Secretary, Banking Service Recruitment Board, Southern Region, 603 Anna Salai, Post Bag No 488, Madras 600006
- 6 Last Date: May 25, 1989 (June 8, 1989 for candidates staying abroad or in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep)

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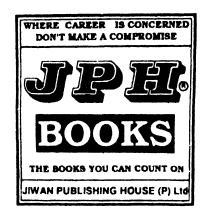
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COMPETITION SUCCESS REVIEW, JUNE 1989

Letters

IAS TOPPER SAYS

I have been a reader of your magazine and have found it very useful for the General Studies paper. It provides up-to-date and concise information on national and international current events in a lucid



manner. The article on the "Constitution of India" is very helpful.

I wish the subscribers to this magazine the very best of luck Given the will, and with determined effort, nothing is too difficult.

New Delhi

Sanjay Gupta

STATUE NO MEASURE OF STATURE

These days, one frequently reads the news of the unveiling of statues in newspapers But statue is no measure of stature. It is not the proper way of paying homage to great men. Our history is replete with great men. Men come, men go, life goes on, history grows on, but the world remains as it is It is a blatant fact that our population increases by geometric progression but our area is as it is When there is scarcity of land for living, housing, agriculture and industry, how appropriate is it to go on installing statues after statues? A statue covers large area for beautifying it, moreover it costs a lot and this money could better be utilised for welfare purposes. The unveiling of statues is nothing but a means to gain fame by the unveiling politicians who are crazy to see their names inscribed on the statues and thus live through those great men instead of raising statues, the government should spread the values and ideals for which the great men stood. The ideals thus installed in the hearts of the people, will live from generation to generation. No natural calamity can wither them away.

Delhi Paban Kumar Agrawalla

FOREIGN DEBT

It is saddening that on one side our leaders and the other third world leaders call soft loans from World Bank and International Monetary Fund as 'mousetrap' and 'a noose round the neck of poor countries' and on the other hand, the same leaders demand increase in loans from World Bank and IMF We should not forget that we are finding difficulty in paying old loans from World Bank and IMF. From time to time, Indian Government has demanded the conversion of loans into grants. Our country has an external debt of Rs 55,000 crores.

In these conditions, taking further loan does not seem to be wise.

If we need money for developmental purposes, we should manage from our own resources. We should manufacture defence weapons in our own country instead of purchasing from abroad If required, only necessary technology should be purchased Emphasis should be placed on proper management of Public Sector undertakings, so that losses could be minimised if not stopped completely. If corruption can be controlled even modestly then the cost of buildings, dams, canals, etc., could be brought to two-thirds.

Taking loans for an infinite period is not going to solve our problems.

Indore

(Dr.) V. Pathak

CRICKET AND POLITICS

The regular defeat of Indian cricket team at the hands of West Indies is a matter of great concern. Though in any game one of the two teams has to face defeat. But this regular and disgraceful defeat is the result of the involvement of politics in the boards for selection of players. The players are selected in random manner forgetting the merit and efficiency of sportsmen. As a result many good players are being left behind. The latest player falling victim of this type of selection is India's prolific batsman 'Jimmy' Amarnath, described sometime back by Mr Clive Lloyd as the most efficient and authentic batsman in the world to face the pace bowling. The selectors desperately wanting to show their supremacy, did not select him for the 'blood bath' series against West Indies

Unless this nepotism is nipped, the standard of the Indian sports is going to remain in its nadir position in international field

Kishtwar (J&K)

Kuldeep Sharma

AND CASE OF THE PARTY OF THE PA

AMAZING EDITORIAL

William Davenant once wrote

Frail Lite! in which, through mists of humane breath We grope for Truth, and make our progress slow!

The general rut of life is full of imperfections and handicaps Humans strive to attain truth but the frailties of life retard human progress. At such stages, particularly, the Competition Success Review's editorial has a big role to play. As one of its regular readers, I can assure that no other magazine in India carries such a precious, energetic and encouraging editorial as the CSR Each word of it is a pearl in the golden casket of CSR. It motivates our lowering spirits and encourages our sinking hearts. One reading of the editorial of the latest issue of CSR, every morning keeps my spints up for the next twenty-lour hours. Every reader of CSR can try this and be benefited by its splendid result. No more the frailties of life will retard our progress!

Nagaon (Assam) Neeta Sharma

SATANIC VERSES CONTROVERSY

Instead of turning the fictional sacriloge into an opportunity to convey message of prophet, Khomeini has wrongly decreed to execute the author, Salman Rushdie It is an un-Islamic fatwa. At the same time it has provided more name, fame and money to Rushdie

The role of Britain in the controversy is also not less deplorable in Britain, Peter Wright's "Spy Catcher" was banned by the Tories last year. So refusal to look into sensibilities on the ground of "Human Rights" is nothing but hypocrisy

C/o 50 APO Mohd. Naushad

INDO-NEPAL RELATIONS

The present burgeoning alienation in the relations between Delhi and Kathmandii is most unwelcome. Both the countries being active members of SAARC should act in true spirit and find amicable solution to the present crisis paving the way for the continuance of their decades long friendship.

In this trying situation, Nopal should adopt a more ductile stand to baffle the netarious designs of certain elements who are trying to exploit the situation by creating anti-Indian feeling in the minds of the Nepalese

Gaya

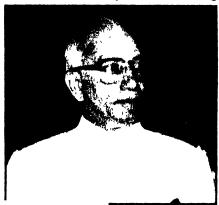
Uday Shankar Srivastav

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Persons And Places In News

PERSONS

Raghunandan Swarup Pathak: The Chief Justice of India was on April 18, 1989 elected to the World Court, convincingly defeating rivals from Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand in the very first round of voting



in the UN General Assembly and Security Council He becomes the third Indian to be elected to the World Court, officially known as the International Court of Justice, which is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations Mr B. N Rau and Dr. Nagendra Singh were the other two Indians to have served on the 15-judge World Court. He will serve on the International Court of Justice till February 1991, filling a vacancy caused by the death of the Indian incumbent, Dr Nagendra Singh, last December. A judge of the World Court draws the salary of an Under-Secretary General of the UN-- approximately \$ 90,000 a year, tax free

Ashok Kumar: The veteran cinema actor is the recipient of the Dada Saheb Phalke Award for 1988, the country's highest award in the field of films. The award is named after Dada Saheb Phalke, who is credited with having made India's first feature film "Raja Harishchandra". Ashok Kumar Ganguly has been in the films for nearly 54 years.

Adnan Khashoggl: The Saudi arms dealer was arrested by the Swiss police on April 18, 1989 on a warrant issued by a U.S. judge in a racketeering case involving Ferdinand and Imelda Marcos Mr Khashoggi was charged with "illegal property dealings" including real estate owned by the former Philippines President and his wife and valuable paintings that disappeared from Manila's Metropolitan Museum after Marcos went into exile in February 1986

Pannalal Patel: The well known Gujarati litterateur and recipient of the Jrianpith Award, died on April 6, 1989 following

cerebral haemorrhage at the age of 77.

Hu Yaobang: The former Chinese Communist Party General Secretary, who had emerged in the early 1980's as a radical liberal lieutenant to senior leader Deng Xiaoping, died following a heart attack on April 15, 1989 at the age of 73. Hu had lost his job as General Secretary in 1987 following large-scale student demonstrations demanding greater democracy.

Dr. George Vassiliou : The Cyprus President visited India in April 1989

Daulat: A freedom fighter, popularly known as Daula Macchhi, who took part in the First War of Indian Independence in 1857, died at Moniwala village near Lahore in Pakistan at the age of 183. He was responsible for killing Lord Berkley, it was reported At the killing of Lord Berkley, he went underground and made his appearance only after the creation of Pakistan, almost a hundred years later, the report claimed.

Noboru Takeshita: The Prime Minister of Japan, in office barely a year and a half, decided on April 25, 1989 to resign for his involvement in the still-unfolding Recruit



share-for-favour scandal, the worst in Japan's political history. In a clean-breast statement to the Diet on April 11, he reversed his previous denial of receiving money from a company at the centre of a major scandal, acknowledging he received 140 million yen (about \$ 1 million).

Lucille Ball. Television's first lady of comody, the zany, wide mouthed redhead, the clown, the lovable and adorable who reigned for more than 20 years as the queen of American television, died on April 26, 1989 at the age of 77. She was the star of "I Love Lucy" and similar situation comedies that continue in syndication around the world

Charles Spencer Chaplin: The English comedian, the world's most famous tramp, better known as Charlie Chaplin, who catapulted to international fame with his portrayal of the pathetic, humorous little



tramp in films, was remembered on his birth centenary on April 16, 1989.

PLACES

Jallianwala Bagh: Located in Amritsar (Punjab) was remembered on April 13, 1989 when tributes were paid to martyrs on the 70th anniversary of the massacre at this place It was on April 13, 1919 that unarmed Indians had gathered at Jallianwala Bagh to condemn the black Rowlatt Act, which sought to legalise through a system of special courts detention of political activists for a maximum period of two years for actions like the mere possession of tracts doclared to be siditious." They were surrounded by soldiors of the British and shot down like mad dogs under the orders of Brig. General Dyer

Hillsborough Stadlum: The football ground of Sheffield in U K was in the news when about 108 football fans were crushed to death and several dozens severely injured on terraces during a semi-final match on April 15, 1989. It was Britain's wors' sporting disaster at the stadium which was the outcome of overcrowding and not of mindless violence.

Lord Mahavir Vanasthali: The National Park at Sardar Patel Marg in New Delhi was inaugurated by the Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, on the occasion of Mahavir Jayanti on April 18, 1989.

Halti: Located in the Caribbean Sea, Halti occupies the western part of the island of Hispaniola, with the Dominican Republic to the east, occupying the rest of the island. The islands of Cuba and Jamaica are to the west Port-au-Prince is the capital city. The country was in the news in early April 1989 when the military President, Gen Prosper Avril, was overthrown in a coup and the head of the Haitian Armed Forces, Gen Herard Abraham, had seized power. Gen Avril himself in nad come to power in September 1988, when a coupled by rank-and-file soldiers toppled the government of Lt. Gen Henri Hamphy.







